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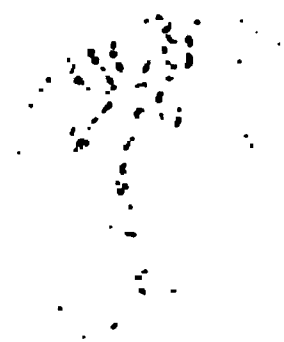








MEN OF THE TIME.



MEN OF THE TIME:  
A Biographical Dictionary  
OF  
EMINENT LIVING CHARACTERS  
OF BOTH SEXES.

A NEW EDITION,  
THOROUGHLY REVISED, AND BROUGHT DOWN TO THE  
PRESENT TIME,  
WITH THE ADDITION OF A CLASSIFIED INDEX.



LONDON:  
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## PREFACE.

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THE scope and object of this work are so clearly indicated on its title-page, that it is scarcely necessary to dwell upon them at any length. It was originally undertaken to fill a place till then unoccupied by any of the multifarious books of reference which the industry and enterprise of the age have provided for almost every class of the community. We have records of the aristocracy of birth and wealth in the form of Peerages and Histories of the Landed Gentry of the United Kingdom; we have Court Calendars and Parliamentary Guides, which leave no official dignity, no part of the Civil Service unchronicled; we have Post-Office Directories for the registration of commercial and industrial occupations of every kind; we have lists also of military and naval officers, and of the clergy, which set forth the rank and services of the members of those professions; lawyers and politicians have also their respective muster-rolls; but the aristocracy of intellect had been left, until this work first appeared, without any special record of its deserts. The aim of the present volume, then, is to furnish, in as compact a form as possible, a series of biographical sketches of eminent living persons, of both sexes, in all parts of the civilized world. The work, limited to no particular class, addresses itself to all, thus presenting the largest body of contemporary biography which has yet appeared in this country.

The present edition of "MEN OF THE TIME" will, it is hoped, be regarded as an earnest of the desire of the Publishers to respond adequately to the favour with which its predecessors were received, in spite of the omissions and imperfections inseparable from the first appearance of so comprehensive a work. Some hundreds of additional memoirs have been prepared expressly for its pages, while of those which were included in former editions,

almost all have been more or less revised. Those articles which now appear for the first time, are marked with an asterisk (\*): some few of these, prepared too late for insertion in their proper places in the body of the work, will be found in the Supplement. In deference to a generally expressed wish, a CLASSIFIED INDEX has been appended to the present edition.

All ill-timed and partial expression of opinion has been avoided as far as possible; and the work now pretends to furnish a tolerably authentic record of the leading facts in the lives of about twenty-five hundred characters, who as statesmen, commanders, authors, artists, or in some other profession, have fairly become the property of the public. So far as he has been able, the Editor has collected these particulars from every available quarter, and he has endeavoured to combine them in plain, unvarnished statements, such as he trusts will prove a useful and welcome guide to the readers of newspapers and the current literature of the day.

Even whilst these sheets have been passing through the press, the hand of Death has been at work, and has removed several who, it was hoped, would have outlived its completion. Conspicuous among these are the names of Professor Aytoun, Sir George Brown, the Earl of Carlisle, Mr. Cobden, Sir Samuel Cunard, the Bishop of Chester (Dr. Graham), Viscount Combermere, Sir H. Dymoke, Mr. Everett, Admiral Fitzroy, Sir C. E. Grey, Judge Haliburton, Sir W. R. Hamilton, Sir W. J. Hooker, Sir John Lubbock, President Lincoln, Duc de Morny, Marshal Magnan, Sir Jos. Paxton, and Sir John Richardson.

As it is intended to publish, from time to time, new editions of this work, with such changes and additions as the progress of events may render requisite, the Publishers will be grateful for any corrections or information that may seem likely to increase the value and interest of its pages. Such communications, addressed to the Editor, to the care of MESSRS. G. ROUTLEDGE & SONS, Broadway (E.C.), will be thankfully received and carefully attended to.

LONDON, *September*, 1865.

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## MEN OF THE TIME.

*N.B.—An asterisk (\*) is prefixed to names which appear for the first time in the present edition.*

**ABBOTT, THE REV. JACOB**, was born in Maine, United States, about the year 1802, and was educated at Bowdoin College, where he took the usual degree before entering on the ministry of the Independent body. He soon became a voluminous author, both on religious and moral subjects, and popular as a writer for the young. He is the author of "The Young Christian," "The Corner Stone," &c., "Harper's Story Books," "Stories of the Rainbow," &c., and of some "Illustrated Histories," which have had a large sale on both sides of the Atlantic.

**ABBOTT, THE REV. JOHN**, younger brother of the above, was born in Maine, United States, in 1806, and was educated at Bowdoin College, and at a college of the Independent Congregationalists at Andover, Massachusetts. He subsequently entered upon the pastoral office in connection with that body; but, like his brother, he preferred to devote himself to literature. He is best known as the author of "The Mother at Home," "The Child at Home," a "History of the French Revolution," "History of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte," and a history of the European Monarchies.

**ABD-EL-KADER**, the third of the four sons of a Marabout chief named Sidi-el-Hadji-Meheddin, was born in the environs of Mascara, in 1807. When Charles X. of France under-

took the Algerine expedition, Abd-el-Kader, who, though young, was famous for his powers of mind and body, was elected their chief by some of the tribes in the neighbourhood of that city, in the hope that he would deliver their country from anarchy. He was shortly afterwards proclaimed emir of Mascara, and declared a religious war against the French, who, finding that it was more convenient to have the Emir as a friend than as a foe, concluded with him a treaty, which constituted him sovereign of the Province of Oran, with a right of the monopoly of the commerce of the entire country, similar to that exercised by Mehemet Ali in Egypt. However, desiring to extend his dominions, he soon found himself again at issue with the French, who attacked him, but with doubtful success, though they forced him to evacuate Mascara. For more than ten years he continued in arms against the French invaders, whose generals he baffled in a desultory warfare, until, Dec. 23, 1843, he was defeated by Marshal Bugeaud, to whom he capitulated on the faith of a promise that he should be allowed to retire to Alexandria or to St. Jean d'Acre. Instead, however, of fulfilling this promise, the French authorities imprisoned him in the castle of Pau, whence he was transferred, in 1848, to the Château d'Amboise, near Blois. Here he remained until after the pro-

climation of the empire in 1852, when he was released by the emperor Louis Napoleon, and swore upon the Koran never again to molest the French rule in Africa. Abd-el-Kader not only has kept his word, but he treated with great kindness and consideration the Christian population of the East at the time of the Syrian massacres in the summer of 1860, for which good service he has received a decoration from the emperor of the French. He still resides at Damascus, in Syria, living on a pension paid by the French Government.

A'BECKETT, SIR WILLIAM, brother of the late Gilbert Abbot A'Beckett, was born in London in 1806, and was educated at Westminster School. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1829. Mixing, however, the study of the *belles lettres* with that of law, he edited the "Universal Biography," and subsequently composed a considerable portion of "The Georgian Era." He was appointed successively Solicitor and Attorney General of New South Wales, and resident Judge at Port Phillip, a title which he exchanged for that of Chief Justice of Victoria on the erection of that part of Australia into a separate colony. He retired and returned to England in 1863.

ABOUT, EDMOND-FRANÇOIS-VALENTIN, a popular French writer, was born at Dieuze (Meurthe), the 14th February, 1828. He pursued his studies at the Lycée Charlemagne, won the prize of honour in 1848, and passed, in 1851, to the French School of Athens. In Greece he directed his attention to archaeological studies, and made his first appearance as an author with "La Grèce Contemporaine" (1855), a work in which modern Hellas was painted in truer colours to the general world than was acceptable to the people of Greece. It was well received, and the author had soon plenty of work on his hands. In the *Revue des Deux Mondes* he published a kind of autobiographical novel, "Tolla" (1855). "Les Mariages de Paris" (1856) was another *grand success*; and so, also, "Ger-

maine" (1857). He shortly afterwards published a famous pamphlet, "La Question Romaine," which urged the abolition of the Pope's temporal power, and was supposed to be inspired by the emperor. In 1860 he published two other political pamphlets, "The New Map of Europe," and "Prussia in 1860." In 1861 appeared "Les Coquins d'Agents de Change;" and in 1863 the third edition of "Le Cas de M. Guérin." Besides the above, M. About has written a number of vaudevilles and other dramatic pieces.

ACLAND, HENRY WENTWORTH, M.D., F.R.S., &c., fourth son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., was born in 1815, and educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, whence he was elected, in 1841, to a Fellowship at All Souls. He took the degree of M.D. at Oxford in 1848, where he holds the post of Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and was appointed Lee's Reader in Anatomy in 1845. Dr. Acland is known for his active exertions in the promotion of cleanliness, drainage, and athletic exercise, as the best remedies against disease; and has published, with a view to bring the sanitary question before the public mind, an account of the visitation of cholera at Oxford in 1851, besides other matter, books, and pamphlets. He accompanied the Prince of Wales to America in 1860, as his medical attendant.

ADAM, JEAN-VICTOR, the son of an eminent engraver, was born in Paris, the 29th February, 1801. He has gained some distinction as a painter. His first work, "Hermione secourant Tancrède," was exhibited in 1819. Several of his pictures painted since then are to be found in the gallery of Versailles. He has also had great success as a lithographic artist. Medals have rewarded the productions of his genius; but his fame as an artist will rest chiefly upon such pieces as the "Entrance of the French into Montebello" and the "Capitulation of Meiningen," now to be seen at Versailles.

ADAMS'S WORKS. He was  
England as Envoy Extraor-  
and Minister Plenipotentiary  
United States of America,  
on the recall of Mr. Dallas,  
ately on the outbreak of the  
r between the Northern and  
n States. Mr. Adams was  
ious in 1863 for his diplo-  
correspondence with Earl  
in reference to the steam  
uilt by Mr. Laird in the

MS, JOHN COUCH, an eminent  
mer, is the son of a small  
near Bodmin, in Cornwall,  
he was born about the year  
He showed an early taste for  
atical studies, and entered at  
r's College, Cambridge, where  
out Senior Wrangler in 1843.  
soon afterwards elected to a  
hip, and became one of the  
atical tutors of his college.  
he is well known in connection  
e planet Neptune. In 1841  
ed a design of investigating  
egularities in the motion of  
, in order to find out whether  
ight be attributed to the ac-

culated by Mr. Adams. The Coun-  
cil of the Royal Society doubted whe-  
ther their annual medal was due to  
Mr. Adams or to M. Le Verrier; but,  
ultimately, as there was no precedent  
in favour of bestowing a double medal,  
they decided on conferring a testi-  
monial on each claimant instead. In  
January, 1847, Mr. Adams privately  
circulated a paper explanatory of  
"The observed Irregularities in the  
Motion of Uranus," which was subse-  
quently reprinted in the "Nautical  
Almanack" for 1851. In 1858 he suc-  
ceeded the late Dean Peacocke as  
Lowndean Professor of Astronomy in  
his university.

ADAMS, WILLIAM BRIDGES, the son  
of a gentleman who took an active part  
in the election contests of Westmin-  
ster in the days of Sir F. Burdett,  
was born in London in 1797. Ill  
health compelled him while young to  
visit a genial climate, and he tra-  
velled over a great part of South and  
North America, as well as on the  
Continent. He devoted much time  
and labour to engineering pursuits,  
having been originally a pupil of  
John Farey the well-known engineer



*tor, Mechanics' Magazine, and Practical Mechanics' Magazine, The Engineer, Once a Week, &c.*

ADAMS, WILLIAM HENRY, son of the late Mr. Thomas Adams, of Normancross, Hunts, was born in 1809, and, while still a boy, entered a printing-office as a compositor; but rising by energy, industry, and perseverance, he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple in 1843. For some years he was one of the Auditors of the Poor-law Accounts, and sat as M.P. for Boston, from 1857 to the close of 1859, when he was appointed Attorney-General at Hong Kong, and subsequently Chief Justice there. He was nominated to the Recordship of Derby in 1858.

ADDERLEY, the RIGHT HON. CHARLES BOWYER, eldest son of the late C. C. Adderley, Esq., of Norton, Staffordshire, was born in 1814, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. He was elected in the Conservative interest, in 1841, to represent the Northern Division of his native county, and has sat for that constituency without interruption to the present date (1864). He discharged with great efficiency the duties of President of the Board of Health and Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council on Education under Lord Derby's second brief administration of 1858-9. Mr. Adderley has all along taken an active part in the establishment of Reformatory Institutions, and is the author of pamphlets on "Transportation," and on other subjects connected with Colonial interests. He is married to a daughter of the late Lord Leigh, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Staffordshire.

ADLER, GEORGE J., was born in 1821, at Leipsic, and emigrated to the United States in 1833. He graduated at the University of New York, 1844, and was Professor of German in the same institution 1846-1854. He is the author of "German Grammar—German Reader," 8vo., 1848, New York; "Manual of German Literature,"

1853; "Latin Grammar," 1853; a "Dictionary of the German and English Languages," 1859; and other popular school-books.

AGASSIZ, LOUIS JOHN RUDOLPH, a distinguished Naturalist, was born the 28th of May, 1807, in the parish of Mottier, between the lake of Neuchâtel and the lake of Morat, where his father was a pastor. In 1818 he entered the Gymnasium of Bienne, and in 1822 was removed to the Academy of Lausanne, as a reward for his proficiency in science. He subsequently studied medicine and the experimental sciences at Zürich, Heidelberg, and Munich, at which last university he took the degree of M.D. From his earliest youth he evinced a peculiar inclination and aptitude for the cultivation of the natural sciences. In Heidelberg and Munich he occupied himself more especially with comparative anatomy. Being intrusted by Martius with the publication of an account of the one hundred and sixteen species of fishes collected by Spix in Brazil, he gave to the world that new classification of fishes to which he has subsequently remained steadfast. In 1839 he published his "Natural History of the Freshwater Fish of Europe;" a subject which he treated with monographic completeness. While preparing this work he had published his "Researches on Fossil Fishes," and his "Descriptions of Echinodermes." The work, however, which contributed most liberally to his European reputation was his "Studies of Glaciers," in which he advanced a theory tending to remodel the prevalent views of geologists as regards the incoherent and post-tertiary formations of the globe, and the dynamical causes by which those deposits have been affected. M. Agassiz quitted Europe for the United States in 1846, and, after delivering some successful lectures in the Lowell Institute, was appointed, in 1847, Professor of Zoology and Geology in the Medical School of Charleston, South Carolina. This appointment he held for above two years, and since then

he has occupied himself in arranging his collections in natural history. In 1854 he published, in conjunction with MM. A. Gould and Max. Perty, an elaborate work, entitled "Universal Zoology, and General Sketches of Zoology, containing the structure, development, classification, &c., of all types of animals, living and extinct." M. Agassiz has also published in English since that time, a "Zoological Bibliography." In Europe he has acquired great scientific renown through his minute and scientific researches. The French Academy of Sciences awarded him their prize, with the offer of a scientific chair, which he declined. He writes with fluency in Latin, German, French, and English.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM FRANCIS, L.R.C.S., F.S.A., F.R.G.S., &c., cousin of the following, was born in 1807. Having travelled abroad, he became, in 1829, editor of the *Journal of Natural and Geological Science*. On the breaking out of cholera in Sunderland in 1832, he was one of the first to go thither to study the new epidemic. The result of his observations he published in a work "On Pestilential Cholera." He was successively appointed surgeon to the cholera hospitals at St. George's, Hanover Square, and at Westport, Bathrobe, Claremorris, and Newport, in Ireland. Whilst in that country, he lectured on Geology in Dublin and Limerick. In 1835 he was appointed surgeon and geologist to the Euphrates Expedition, and published, as the result, "Researches in Assyria, Babylonia, and Chaldaea," 1838, in which year he was also deputed by the Royal Geographical Society and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge to the Nestorian Christians in Kurdistan. He published, as the result, "Travels in Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, and Armenia," two vols., Parker, 1842. His "Travels in the Track of the Ten Thousand Greeks," of which an analysis was also given in Bohn's edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," was the result of the two journeys, which were spread

over a period of seven years. Mr. Ainsworth has since edited "Claims of the Oriental Christians," "Lares and Penates; or, Cilicia and its Governors," "The Euphrates Valley-Route to India," "On an Indo-European Telegraph by the Valley of the Tigris" (since carried out by the Turkish Government), "All Round the World," three vols., "The Illustrated Universal Gazetteer," one vol., &c. Mr. Ainsworth is a member of many foreign societies, and has contributed largely to periodical literature.

AINSWORTH, WILLIAM HARRISON, Novelist, eldest son of the late Thomas Ainsworth, Esq., solicitor, of Manchester, a member of an ancient Lancashire family, was born in 1805, and having been educated at the Free Grammar School of Manchester, was articled in his sixteenth year to Mr. Kay, a leading solicitor of that city. Losing his father at nineteen, he came to London to finish his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple. Before he was of age, he published the romance of "Sir John Chiverton," which was highly praised by Sir Walter Scott. His marriage, in 1826, with a daughter of the late Mr. Ebers, publisher, of Bond Street, led Mr. Ainsworth to abandon the study of the law for literature in the joint capacity of author and publisher. The latter vocation, however, he soon abandoned, and devoted himself wholly to what he thenceforth regarded as his profession. In 1834 appeared his "Rookwood," which at once established his fame as a writer of fiction, and passed through several editions; this was followed by "Crichton," which was equally successful. In January, 1839, appeared the first number of "Jack Sheppard," in the pages of *Bentley's Miscellany*, of which periodical Mr. Ainsworth had become editor in succession to Mr. Dickens in the following March. The story of "Jack Sheppard" is one which has always been popular with the multitude; and soon after its treatment by Mr. Ainsworth in

*Bentley*, eight different dramatic versions of it were brought on the stage. The morality of the story, however, was severely impugned by some of the critics of the day. To it succeeded "*Guy Fawkes*," first printed in *Bentley*, and the "*Tower of London*;" both of which added much to his reputation. In 1841 he published, week by week, in the *Sunday Times*, his "*Old St. Paul's*." At the close of that year he ceased to be editor of *Bentley*, and set up the magazine which bore his name, and in which appeared "*The Miser's Daughter*," "*Windsor Castle*," and "*St. James's; or, the Court of Queen Anne*;" the latter containing, in addition to its merits as a fiction, a generous defence of the character of Marlborough. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*. Three years later, resuming his favourite *métier*, he published, in the *Sunday Times*, his "*Lancashire Witches*;" which he followed in 1854 by an historical romance, "*The Star Chamber*," and a domestic story, illustrative of old English manners, styled "*The Flich of Bacon, or the Custom of Dunmow*,"—a custom which owes its recent revival to Mr. Ainsworth's liberality. In 1855 he published a collection of his "*Ballads, Romantic, Fantastical, and Humorous*;" followed in 1856 by another novel, "*The Spendthrift*," originally published in *Bentley's Miscellany*, which periodical had become Mr. Ainsworth's property two years previously. In 1857 he resumed and published in monthly parts, "*Mervyn Clitheroe*," a semi-autobiographical tale; the publication of which, in a serial form, had been accidentally interrupted. After another interval, during which he found time to write a spirited poem on a famous Breton legend, entitled "*The Combat of the Thirty*," in 1860 he produced a romance of the times of the Commonwealth, called "*Ovingdean Grango*," into several parts of which are interwoven his own personal experience as a resi-

dent in the South Down Country. This he followed by "*The Constable of the Tower*," commenced in *Bentley*, in 1861, and since republished separately; also in 1862, "*The Lord Mayor of London; or, City Life in the Last Century*;" and in 1863, "*Cardinal Pole; or, the Days of Philip and Mary*;" besides "*John Law*," now rapidly approaching its conclusion in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and announced for separate publication. Mr. Ainsworth's writings are very popular in America; they have been mostly translated into German; and versions of several of their number exist in the French, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian languages.

AIRD, THOMAS, was born at Bowden, Roxburghshire, August 28, 1802, and was educated at the schools of Bowden and Melrose, and at the University of Edinburgh; he acted as editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal* for a year, after the death of Mr. James Ballantyne, the friend of Sir Walter Scott. In 1835 he was appointed editor of the *Dumfries Herald*, a journal of Conservative politics, which he still (1861) continues to edit. His chief works are:—"Religious Characteristics," 1827; "*The Old Bachelor in the Old Scottish Village*," a volume of tales and sketches, 1845; "*Poetical Works*," a collected edition of his poems, new and old, 1848. His poem entitled "*The Devil's Dream*" is, perhaps, the most popular of his productions. Mr. Aird was formerly a contributor to *Blackwood's Magazine*, and in 1852 he brought out an edition of the select poems of D. M. Moir (the "*Delta*" of *Blackwood's Magazine*), with a memoir prefixed, in two volumes, for Dr. Moir's family. He has allowed his "*Religious Characteristics*" to go out of print; but later editions of his other works, revised and enlarged, have been published.

AIREY, SIR RICHARD, K.C.B., the eldest son of the late Lieut. General Sir George Airey, G.C.H., a daughter of the Baroness Tal de Malahide, and was born in 18

OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE  
For the sufferings of our  
he was most unfairly held  
ible by a considerable por-  
the press, as he showed by his  
ed "Addresses" delivered be-

Commission of Inquiry at  
in exculpation of his depart-  
He was created a K.C.B., and  
a Major-General in the army  
and Lieut.-General in 1862.  
1860 was made Colonel of  
th regiment. He has been  
master-General at the Horse  
since 1857.

Y, GEORGE BIDDLE, Astrono-  
oyal, is a native of Alnwick,  
umberland, and was born July  
11. He was educated at pri-  
chools at Hereford and Col-  
; and at the Colchester Gram-  
school, whence he proceeded to  
College, Cambridge, in 1819.  
2 he was elected Scholar, and  
14 Fellow, of Trinity, having  
ted B.A. in the previous year,  
he came out Senior Wrangler.  
4 he took his degree of M.A.,  
us elected Lucasian Professor.  
office, rendered illustrious by  
; been filled by Barrow and  
n, had become a perfect sine-

Northumberland telescope (the last  
entirely from his own plans) at the  
Cambridge Observatory. In 1835 he  
succeeded Mr. Pond as Astronomer  
Royal. In this capacity he has dis-  
tinguished himself by giving greater  
regularity to the proceedings in the  
Observatory at Greenwich, by main-  
taining, with great steadiness, the  
general outline of the plan which its  
essential character and its historical  
associations have imposed upon that  
institution, while he has introduced  
new instruments and new modes of  
calculation and publication, by which  
the value of the Observatory to science  
may be much increased. It does not  
fall within the scope of this book to  
describe in detail the Transit Circle,  
the Reflex Zenith Tube, and the large  
first-class Equatorial, erected from  
Mr. Airy's plans, and under his super-  
intendence. It is sufficient to say  
that the latter is the most magnificent  
instrument of its kind in the world.  
Mr. Airy has also computed, edited,  
and published the observations of  
Groombridge, Catton, and Fallows,  
and has reduced the Greenwich ob-  
servations of planets and observations  
of the moon from 1750 down to the  
present time. He has also thrown

illustrated the Newtonian theory of gravitation, and approximated the great object of ascertaining the weight of the earth by a series of experiments in the relative vibrations of a pendulum at the top and at the bottom of a deep mine. Mr. Airy has also paid great attention to the testing and improvement of marine-chronometers, and the diffusion, by galvanic telegraph, of accurate time-signals. In 1838 he was consulted by the Government as to the disturbance of the compass in iron-built ships, and the result of the experiments and theory developed by him on that occasion was the establishment of a system of mechanical correction by means of magnets and iron, which has since been adopted universally. Mr. Airy was Chairman of the commission appointed to consider the general question of standards, and of the commission intrusted with the superintendence of the construction of new Standards of Length and Weight, after the great fire which destroyed the previous national standards in the Houses of Parliament in 1834. The account of the proceedings on these occasions, published in the "Philosophical Transactions," is from Mr. Airy's pen. Mr. Airy has steadily advocated the establishment of a decimal coinage, and of the "narrow" as opposed to the "broad" gauge on our railways. He also conducted the astronomical operations preparatory to the definition of the boundary between Canada and the United States, and aided in tracing the Oregon boundary. He has also aided the Government in carrying out the Act applying to measures for the sale of gas, in making the clock and bells of the New Palace at Westminster efficient, and by giving important information to the Royal Commission for the Examination of Lighthouses. Mr. Airy has contributed largely to the "Cambridge Transactions," "The Philosophical Transactions," "The Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society," the *Philosophical Magazine*, and the *Athenæum*

(often under the signature of A. B. G.). Among other subjects on which he has treated, we may mention "The Tides on the Coasts of Ireland," "An Investigation of the Place of Cæsar's Landing in Britain," &c. He also has written strongly, both in the *Athenæum* and elsewhere, in opposition to the legislation proposed by the University Commissioners in reference to his own university, and more especially his own college. The principal separate works published by Mr. Airy are, "Gravitation," for the *Penny Cyclopædia*; also, separately published, "Mathematical Tracts" (now in a fourth edition), "Ipswich Lectures on Astronomy" (fourth edition), "Treatise on Errors of Observation" (1861); also "Trigonometry," "Figure of the Earth," and "Tides and Waves," in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, since separately republished. Mr. Airy has received the Lalande medal of the French Institute, for discoveries in astronomy; the Copley medal of the Royal Society, for optical theories; the royal medal of the same, for tidal investigations; and the medal of the Royal Astronomical Society on two occasions, for discovery of an inequality of long period in the movements of Venus and the Earth, and for reduction of the planetary observations. He has also received from the Universities of Oxford and Edinburgh the honorary degrees of D.C.L. and LL.D. He is a F.R.S., a Member of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, and an Honorary Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and has long been connected, as Foreign Correspondent, with the Institute of France, and with many other foreign academies. He was also one of the first members of the Senate of the University of London—an office, however, which he soon resigned.

AÏVAZOVSKI, GABRIEL, a learned Armenian, born in the Crimea, May 22, 1812, is descended from the ancient family of Aïvaz, established

in the Mekhitarist community, who was attached to the cause of nationality in opposition to ultramontanism, resigned. He afterwards founded the Armenian College of Grenelle, Paris. He is a member of the Académie des Sciences, and of several useful works in the Armenian language.

**IZOVSKI, IVAN**, a marine painter, brother of the preceding, was born in Southern Russia, July, 1817. He was admitted at sixteen, by special order of the Emperor Nicholas, to the Imperial Academy of the Fine Arts at St. Petersburg, in which he is now a professor. He has painted a number of pictures, to be found in the museums of Russia, the subjects being naval engagements drawn from Russian history. He has exhibited in London with some success, having received a third medal in 1843. His "The Shipwreck," and a "Turkish Café at Constantinople" (1857), have been very favorably received.

**IRMAN, JOHN YONGE, F.S.A.**, known as a numismatist, was

illustrated volume on the "Remains of Pagan Saxondom." His services have been acknowledged by honorary election into the principal learned societies of Europe, and he was for some years secretary to the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

**ALBEMARLE, EARL OF (GEORGE THOMAS KEPPEL)**, a nobleman of Dutch extraction, was born in 1799, and succeeded to the peerage in 1851. Having received his early education at Westminster, he entered into the army, and was present at Waterloo. He was formerly Private Secretary to Lord John Russell, a Groom in Waiting on the Queen, and M.P. for East Norfolk and for Lymington. He is the author of "A Journey across the Balkan," "A Journey from India to England," and edited "The Memoirs of the Marquis of Rockingham." He has been instrumental in his native county in reviving the good old English custom of Harvest Thanksgivings, as a fitting addition to "Harvest Homes."

**ALBERT, MARTIN ALEXANDER**, a French journalist, a member of the

was made a member of the Provisional Government. By a large majority he was elected to the Constituent Assembly; but afterwards, being accused as an accomplice or instigator of the attack of the 15th of May, he was sentenced to deportation. He was last in the penitentiary of Tours.

ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., D.C.L., &c., heir-apparent to the British Crown, the eldest son of her Majesty and H.R.H. the late Prince Consort, was born at Buckingham Palace, November 9th, 1841. He received his early education under the Rev. Henry M. Birch, now rector of Prestwich, Mr. Gibbs, Barrister-at-Law, the Rev. C. F. Tarter, and Mr. H. W. Fisher, and having studied for a session at Edinburgh, he entered Christ Church, Oxford, where he attended the public lectures for a year, and subsequently resided for three or four terms at Cambridge for the same purpose. He spent most of the summer of 1860 in a prolonged visit to the United States and Canada, where he was most enthusiastically received. In 1858 he was gazetted to a colonelcy in the Army, and he joined the camp at the Curragh, in June, 1861. He travelled to the East in 1862 accompanied by Dean Stanley, when he visited Jerusalem. His Royal Highness is a K.G., a general in the Army and Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and in the peerage of England enjoys the further title of duke of Cornwall (by which title he took his seat in the House of Lords in February, 1863) those of the duke of Rothesay, baron of Renfrew, and lord of the Isles in Scotland, and those of earl of Dublin and Carrick in Ireland. He also enjoys the patronage of twenty-nine livings, chiefly as owner of the duchy of Cornwall. H. R. H. married, March 10th, 1863, the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, by whom he has issue, Prince Albert Edward Victor Christian, Duke of Cornwall, born Jan. 8th, 1864.

ALBONI, MARIA, was born at Cosenza, in the Papal States, in the year 1825. Her father, who was a mem-

ber of a most respectable family, held a post in the customs department at her birthplace, and bestowed upon his daughter a good education. Having given early signs of an exquisite taste for music and singing, she became the pupil of Rossini, and at fifteen she made her *début* at the Communal Theatre at Bologna. Her appearance there was so far successful that it led to her being engaged at the Theatre of La Scala at Milan. Here Alboni saved the director of the theatre from ruin, and established her reputation so firmly, that she undertook a professional tour through most of the capitals of Europe. Eventually she resolved on trying her fortunes in London, where she made her *début*, in 1846, at Covent Garden Theatre, then under the direction of Mr. Delafield, where she balanced the successes of Jenny Lind at the rival house of Her Majesty's Theatre, and at once was enrolled amongst the leading stars of the season. In 1847 she paid a visit to France, and in October of that year gave three or four concerts at the Parisian Opera, and succeeded in attaining the highest position as a singer in that metropolis, as well as in London. She now accepted an engagement, on her own terms, from M. Vatel, the director of the Italian Opera, and played in succession the parts of *Arsace*, in "Semiramide;" *Malcolm*, in "Donna del Lago;" and *Orsini*, in "Lucrezia Borgia;" besides appearing in "Cenerentola," "Il Barbiere," and other pieces, and, we may add, with great success, in spite of their diversity. Since that time, Madame Alboni has visited America and other distant countries, in all of which she has uniformly experienced a rapturous reception. She also appeared, during her provincial tours, at Dublin, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Manchester, and most of the larger cities of the three kingdoms, and continued to maintain her high position for more than the usual number of summer allotted to any *prima donna* of the day. During the last few years

ing was rendered the more  
by her vivacity and grace-  
ors since she married Count  
of the Roman States, but she  
upon the stage to the last  
den name under which she  
ame a favourite. She retired  
olic life in 1863.

**SIR RUTHERFORD, K.C.B.,**  
Thomas Alcock, Esq., was born  
n about the year 1808, and  
icated with a view to the  
profession. In 1833-4 he  
Portugal as surgeon of the  
Brigade, and subsequently  
deputy inspector general of  
in the Spanish Legion, under  
cy Evans, in 1835-6. In 1839  
appointed a commissioner of  
n the Portuguese Legion, and  
went to China as British Con-  
co-chow-foo. Having held a  
ppointment, first at Shanghai  
wards at Canton, he was  
d, towards the close of 1858,  
General in Japan, and pro-  
n the following year to the  
Minister Plenipotentiary and  
General there. In 1862 he

**ALEXANDER, SIR JAMES**,  
eldest son of the late Edward Alex-  
ander, Esq., of Powis, co. Cuckna-  
nan (a descendant of the Macnairs of  
Stirling of that name), was born in  
1803, and educated at Edinburgh,  
Glasgow, and Sandhurst. Having  
entered the army he held several  
staff and other appointments in India,  
at the Cape, and in North America,  
and took part in the Burmese, Persian,  
Turkish, Portuguese, and Kaffir wars.  
He was employed, about the years  
1835-6, on an expedition of discovery  
in the interior of Africa, and received  
the honour of knighthood for his ser-  
vices there. He commanded the 14th  
Foot at the siege and capture of Se-  
bastopol. Sir James is the author of  
several volumes of travel, full of va-  
ried incident, including "Excursions  
in Western Africa," "An Expedition  
into Southern Africa," "Explorations  
in British America," "Sketches in  
Portugal," "Transatlantic Sketches,"  
"Travels from India to England,"  
"Travels through Russia and the Cri-  
mea," &c.; as also of "Translations  
from the Persian" and "Life of the



of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, 1852. He is the author of the "Earlier Prophecies of Isaiah," New York, 1846; "The Later Prophecies of Isaiah" (1847); "The Psalms, Translated and Explained" (3 vols. 1850), a work which reached a circulation of 10,000; "Essays on the Primitive Church Offices" (2 vols. 1851); and a "Commentary on the New Testament."

ALEXANDER,\* THE VERY REV. WILLIAM, M.A., son of a clergyman beneficed in the north of Ireland, and nephew of the late Most Rev. Dr. Alexander, Bishop of Meath, and cousin of the late earl of Caledon, was born in Ireland in April, 1824. He was educated at Tunbridge School and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. Having entered holy orders, he served a curacy in the north of Ireland, and was preferred to one or two livings in the gift of the Bishop of Derry, and was chaplain to the Earl of Clarendon whilst Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is Rector of Camus juxta Morne, co. Cavan, and chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, and in 1864 was nominated to the Deanery of Emly. He obtained, in 1860, the university prize at Oxford for a poem on a sacred subject; has published a volume of poems; and is a frequent contributor of verse and prose to periodical literature. He is married to Miss C. F. Humphreys, who is herself well known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children," &c.

ALEXANDRI, or ALECSANDRI, BASILE, Poet and man of letters, of Roumania, was born in July, 1821, of a family originally from Venice. In 1834 he went to study in Paris, received his degree as Bachelor of Arts, and returned to his native country in 1839. The liberal notions which he imbibed in France induced him to join the "Young Roumany," who at Jassy and Bucharest endeavoured to regenerate Moldo-Wallachia by the introduction of the ideas and the literature of the West. As an author he made his first appearance with "The Flower-Girl of

Venice." Since then he has written a number of pieces of various merit. In 1855 he founded "*La Roumanie Littéraire*," which was speedily suppressed. Devoted to the party of union, in 1856, he composed a song called "*La Hora de l'Union*," a kind of Roumany "*Marseillaise*." Left his own master by the death of his father, he gave freedom to all his serfs, and his example was speedily followed by 991 private individuals, which contributed, without doubt, to the general enfranchisement decreed by Prince Gregory Ghika. In this country he is best known as a literary man by his "*Ballades populaires de la Roumanie*" (1852-3), and "*Les Doïnas*," translated into French by M. Voïnesco (1853 and 1855).

ALFORD, THE VERY REV. HENRY, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, well known as a poet and Biblical critic, was born in London in 1810. He was educated at Ilminster Grammar School, Somerset, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. His first effort in verse was a volume entitled "Poems and Poetical Fragments," published at Cambridge in 1831; to which succeeded, in 1835, "The School of the Heart, and other Poems," in two volumes. Of this work several editions have been published here and in America. In 1834, Mr. Alford was elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge; and from 1835 to 1853 was vicar of Wymeswold, Leicestershire, where he added to the slender income of his benefice by taking pupils. In 1841 he published "Chapters on the Poets of Greece;" was Hulsean Lecturer in the University of Cambridge in 1841-2; and Examiner of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London from 1841 to 1857. Mr. Alford published the first volume of his edition of the Greek Testament in 1841, and since then four more; the last of which, completing the work, appeared in February, 1861. The former volumes have passed through many editions. He is also the author of several volumes of sermons. From

next, the second son of her Majesty the Queen and highness the late Prince is born at Windsor Castle, 1844. His early education entrusted to the Rev. H. M. from 1852 to F. W. Gibbs,

In 1856 he was placed in special care of Major Cowell, passed the winter of 1856-7 for the study of modern

Having elected to join service, he was placed in the hands of Rev. W. R. Jolly, at Alver-

Gosport, where he pursued preparatory studies for his session during the summer he entered the service on August in that year, after a searching examination. He was appointed a Naval Cadet, on her Majesty's screw steam-ship *Albatross*, 51 guns, Captain Sir Tarleton, C.B. After a absence of about two months since Alfred joined his ship on sea-service, October 27th, which time to the present he has served in the *St. George* on foreign stations, and has visited many of the countries along the coast of the Mediterranean, and

object the remodelling, not of the Prayer-book, but of the pulpit and the articles of faith—a plan of which proceeding was drawn up by Mr. Alison and submitted to her Majesty in the November of that year. He is the author of a book on "The Improvement of Society," and "Essays," &c.; and has in preparation a work entitled "The Church and the World Reconciled" (1864). Mr. Alison is also the projector of a large central boulevard between Holborn and the Strand, for the purpose of relieving the obstructions of four chief London thoroughfares.

ALISON, SIR ARCHIBALD, Bart., Historian, eldest son of the author of "Essays on Taste," was born in the year 1792, at the parsonage-house of Kenley, in Shropshire. The father of the historian was a cadet of Alison of New Hall, in Angus-shire, prebendary of Sarum, rector of Roddington, and vicar of High Arca; and his mother was Dorothea Gregory, granddaughter of the 14th Lord Forbes, a lady whose family has, for two centuries, been eminent in mathematics and the exact sciences. Sir Archibald was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he had the advantage of studying under Dugald Stew-

Duke of Wellington's administration in 1830. During the next four years he realized the fruits of his legal experience in a work on "Criminal Law," which soon became the standard authority on that subject in Scotland, and which now bears a high reputation in Germany and America as well. About the end of 1834 he was appointed by Sir Robert Peel Sheriff of Lanarkshire, one of the most responsible judicial situations in Scotland. He was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1845, and of the University of Glasgow in 1851. When the earl of Derby was at the head of the government in 1852, Sheriff Alison was created a baronet; and in the following year the degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. Sir Archibald is author of the "History of Europe, from the Commencement of the French Revolution till the Battle of Waterloo," a "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," and "The Principles of Population." He has recently been engaged in a continuation of his great work to the conclusion of the war in the Crimea. The "History of Europe," while going through ten large editions at home, has been translated into French, German, and Arabic, besides being very largely circulated in America. He is at present engaged in a biography of Lord Castlereagh, which will probably close his literary labours.

ALI PASHA, MEHEMET E., was born at Constantinople about the year 1815. Having entered the diplomatic service of his country, he became secretary of the embassy at Vienna, and after holding one or two other appointments, was appointed *chargé d'affaires* in England, and was ambassador to the Court of St. James's from 1841 to 1844. He was foreign minister under Reschid Pasha, and was advanced in 1852 to the post of grand vizier, which he shortly afterwards resigned and retired into private life. He was, however, obliged before long to return to the Porte as minister of Foreign Affairs, and afterwards again

became grand visier, in which capacity he took part in the deliberations at Vienna in January, 1856. He showed as much zeal in the reform of abuses in the government of the Porte as was possible under the reign of Abdul Medjid, under whose successor he has found more scope for his exertions in that direction.

ALLEN, THE VEN. JOHN, Archdeacon of Salop, is a son of the late Rev. D. B. Allen, rector of Burton, Pembrokehire, and was born in 1810. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1832. In 1839 he was appointed one of the first of her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools, and in 1847 archdeacon of Salop, soon after his presentation to the vicarage of Prees by the bishop of Lichfield, to whom he had acted as Examining Chaplain. Archdeacon Allen is the author of some valuable reports published in the Minutes of the Committee of Council on Education, as also of the "History of St. Christopher, an Allegory," and some occasional Sermons. He has also published an edition of Cudworth's celebrated "Treatise on Free Will."

ALLEN, WILLIAM, D.D., born January 2, 1784, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, United States, is a son of the Rev. Thomas Allen, first minister of Pittsfield. He graduated at Harvard College in 1802, and was Professor at Bowdoin College, 1820-39. He succeeded Dr. Channing as a Regent in Harvard College, and while in that office he prepared the first edition of the "American Biographical and Historical Dictionary," the first work of this kind issued in the United States. In 1809 he prepared the lives of American ministers for Boyne's "History of Dissenters." He subsequently collected some 10,000 words not found in English dictionaries, contributed to different works of the kind up to a recent period. He is the author of "Baccalaureate Addresses," 1823-29, "Junius Unmasked," and of several publications of purely local interest.

ALLIES, THOMAS WILLIAM, the so

of a gentleman of Bristol, was born about the year 1811, and educated at Eton, where he obtained the Newcastle Scholarship; he afterwards became in succession Scholar and Fellow of Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1832, taking a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*. He became Examining Chaplain to the late bishop (Blomfield) of London, who appointed him, in 1842, to the rectory of Launton, Oxfordshire, which he resigned in 1850, on becoming a Roman Catholic. He had previously published a learned work entitled "The Church of England cleared from the Sin of Schism;" but subsequent to his conversion to Rome, he wrote his "See of St. Peter," and a work on the Roman Primacy for the purpose of establishing the Roman Catholic doctrine on that much-debated point, and overthrowing the arguments which he had previously adduced on the side of the Anglican Church. Mr. Allies was appointed Secretary to the Roman Catholic Poor School Committee in 1854.

ALLINGHAM,\* WILLIAM, Poet, was born about the year 1828, at Ballyshannon, Ireland, where his father was manager of the Provincial Bank. He received his early education at a school in Ireland, and from an early age contributed largely to periodical literature. In 1850 he published his first volume of "Poems," dedicated to Leigh Hunt, "who encouraged my first literary attempts, and who since befriended me in matters of more importance." In 1854 appeared "Day and Night Songs," and in 1855 an enlarged edition of the same, illustrated by Millais and other artists. In 1864 he published "Laurence Bloomfield in Ireland," a modern poem in twelve chapters, which has received a large share of favourable attention. Mr. Allingham holds an appointment in the Customs in England, and obtained a literary pension in 1864.

ALMGVIST, KARL JONAS LUDVIG, a Swedish writer, was born in 1793,

studied theology at Stockholm, and published a number of elementary works in mathematics, geography, history, &c. But he is best known as a novelist and poet. The "*Herrarne på Ekolsund*" (the Lords of Ekolsund), appeared at Stockholm in 1847, in 3 vols. 8vo. His best work is a collection of poems entitled "*Törnrosens Bok*" (the Sweetbriar). M. Almgvist was reared in the highlands of Sweden, a circumstance which contributed to the charm of romance which tinges all he has written.

ALMODOVAR, COUNT OF, ILDEFONSO DIAS DE RIVERA, a Spanish politician, was born at Valencia about the close of the last century. He was trained in the Artillery School of Segovia. His liberal opinions made him early acquainted with the cells of the Inquisition, from which he owed his deliverance to the revolution of 1820. In 1823 the restoration of absolutism sent him into exile, until the death of Ferdinand VII. restored him to his country. He has since held various important military offices in Spain. In 1836 he was Minister of War in the Espartero Government, and fell together with that minister, in 1843, under the combined efforts of the moderate party and the dissident progressionalists. Since that time he has taken no part in the revolutions of his country, but has remained faithful to the liberal cause.

ALVAREZ, JUAN, a Mexican general, was born of an Indian family, in the state of Guerrero, about 1780. A man of great energy, but of little cultivation, he is known in Mexico as the "Panther of the South." His uniform was usually a simple cloth, his head-dress a straw hat, and he was always surrounded by his Indian *pintos*. He gave the signal for the insurrection of 1854. After the flight of Santa Anna (1855), he was supreme in authority, and at the assembly of Cuernavaca was made President of the State. He was greater as a general than as a statesman, and after having abolished certain military and ecclesiastical *fueros*, or privileges, he resigned the

presidency to Comonfort, the Minister at War, and President-Substitute, and since then (Dec., 1855) has resided at Acapulco in retirement.

ANCELOT, MADAME VIRGINIE, born MARGUERITE CHARDON at Dijon the 15th of March, 1792, a French writer of some note, came to Paris in 1804, married M. Ancelot about 1817, and made her first appearance with the comedy, "Mariage Raisonnable" (1855). The Théâtre Français played several of her prose comedies; as, "Marie, ou Trois Époques" (1836); "Le Château de ma Nièce" (1837); "Isabelle" (1838). Madame Ancelot has also written several novels, the earliest, "Gabrielle" (1839); "Une Route sans Issue" (1857); "Une Nœud de Ruban" (1858); "La Fille d'une Joueuse" (1858-59). Madame Ancelot also studied painting, and has exhibited some of her efforts in this direction.

ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN, a popular Danish Novelist, was born April 2, 1805, at Odense, in which town his father was a shoemaker. His parents were too poor to procure for him any other education than such as was to be obtained at a charity school in the place, and even from this he was taken at about nine years of age, when he could but just read. About this time the widow of a clergyman took him into her house to read aloud to herself and a relative, and thus he first became acquainted with literature. Three years afterward he was sent to a neighbouring manufactory to earn a trifle in aid of his mother, his father being now dead. During the time that he remained there he employed all his leisure in reading plays, and so conceived a strong inclination for a player's life. He failed, however, to get an appointment at the Copenhagen Theatre, and afterwards to find employment as a joiner, and having had the misfortune to lose his fine musical voice, upon which he somewhat counted, he was reduced to great straits, and almost to want. He wrote several tragedies, but with no other fruit than some very feeble praise. At length his

efforts fell under the eye of Counsellor Collin, a man of powerful interest, who, perceiving the genius that was struggling against the barriers of ignorance, went to the king, and obtained an order for Andersen's admission, without cost, to one of the government gymnasia. From this school he went to college, and soon became very favourably known by his poetical works. Under the inspiration of a journey made in Italy, he wrote his "Improvisatore;" his romance called "O. T." which followed, was a picture of the secluded life of the sober North. In "Only a Fiddler," he has given a picture of his own early struggles. In 1844 Andersen visited the court of Denmark by special invitation, and in the following year received a royal annuity, which permits him to follow freely the impulses of his genius. Since that date he has travelled much, and visited England. He has published "Tales from Jutland" (1859); "The Sandhills of Jutland" (1860); "Tales for Children" (1861); "The Wild Swans—a Fairy Tale" (1863); and "The Téo Maiden," translated from the German, by Mrs. Bushby (1863). His writings have been translated into German, and thence into English, Dutch, and even Russian: the Leipzig edition (1847) is in thirty-five volumes.

ANDERSON, ARTHUR, a man of business, and an active promoter of various objects of important public benefit, was born in Shetland in 1792. He commenced his career as a midshipman and clerk in the Royal Navy, but, failing to obtain promotion from the want of interest, quitted the service, and entered on a commercial career in 1815. Among the earlier public objects with which Mr. Anderson was connected was the superintendence of the naval portion of the expedition to Portugal under Don Pedro, which resulted in the destruction of the power of Don Miguel, and the establishment of constitutional government in that country. During the Corn-law agitation he was an active member of the League, and

ded the cause of Free-trade with his m, purse, and personal influence. Mr. Anderson for many years directed exertions to the improvement of the fisheries, postal communications, and other objects of local improvement in the Shetland and Orkney Islands. In consideration of these exertions he was, on the dissolution of Parliament in 1817, returned, in opposition to the long-established influence of the Dundas family. In Parliament he generally supported the Liberal party, voting for the repeal of the Navigation laws, and the removal of all unnecessary restriction and unjust burdens on the shipping interest. But the principal object of public utility in connection with which Mr. Anderson is distinguished is the establishment of those extensive lines of steam navigation by which the postal and passenger intercourse with India, China, Australia, &c., is maintained. He was principal founder, and continues (1861) to be the Chief Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, through which that intercourse has chiefly been carried on; and, socially, politically, and commercially considered, has been of important benefit, both to this country and the vast Oriental countries with which it connects her. Mr. Anderson is Chairman of the General Association of Steam-Ship Owners for the protection of the interests and improvement of British steam navigation. He was for some time Chairman, and continues a Director of the Crystal Palace Company; and is an active supporter of education among the labouring classes, having erected, at his own expense, a building for the use of the Working Men's Institute at Norwood, Surrey, where he resides, and another at Lerwick, chiefly with a view to the education of the children of the poorer classes in his native islands of Shetland.

ANDERSON, THE REV. JAMES STUART MURRAY, M.A., *Honorary Canon of Bristol Cathedral*, is a gentleman of Scottish extraction, and

the brother of the late Rev. Robert Anderson, of Brighton. He was born about the year 1798, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820. Having taken orders, he resided for many years at Brighton, where he held the incumbency of a district church, at the same time taking pupils. In 1836 he was appointed Chaplain in Ordinary to her Majesty, and held the Proctorship of Lincoln's Inn from 1844 to 1858. In 1851 he was appointed by the late Duke of Beaufort to the valuable rectory of Tormarton, near Chippenham. He is the author of an elaborate work on "The History of the Church of England in the Colonies and Foreign Dependencies of the British Empire" (3 vols. 8vo. 1851), and "A Memoir of the Chisholm;" and a variety of sermons on public occasions. He also edited, with notes and a preface, a hitherto unpublished letter by Bishop Berkeley on "The Ropian Controversy." He is now residing at Bonn as British Chaplain.

ANDERSON, ROBERT, a Brigadier-General in the U. S. army, is chiefly remarkable for the prominent part he fell to his lot to take as the commandant of Fort Sumter, in Charleston harbour, at the outbreak of the great civil war on the secession of the Confederate States from the old Union. He was born in Kentucky in 1806, graduated at West Point in 1825, and joined the Artillery shortly afterwards. During the Black Hawk War he was Inspector of the Illinois Volunteers, and as such served with Captain, now President, Lincoln. During the years 1835-37 he was Assistant Instructor and Inspector of the West Point Military Academy. He was Aide-de-Camp to General Scott during the Indian War in Florida, and in the Mexican War until the fall of the principal city—particularly distinguished himself at the battle of El Molino del Rey, for his services on which occasion he received the rank of Major. On the building of Fort Sumter Major Anderson was made commander of it and of all the works around Charleston. In

anticipation of hostilities consequent on the spreading of the secession movement, Major Anderson concentrated his forces within Fort Sumter. This stronghold was beleaguered by the Confederate forces under Beauregard, on the 12th April, 1861, and after sustaining a vigorous bombardment for two days, by which, however, the garrison suffered but a very trifling loss, was compelled to capitulate. He was immediately promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General; but since that time ill-health has compelled him to retire altogether from active service.

ANDERSON, WILLIAM, LL.D., a popular preacher of Glasgow, was born in 1799, at Kilsyth, Stirlingshire, where his father was minister of the United Presbyterian Church. After acquiring distinction at the University of Glasgow, he became minister of John-street Relief Church in that city in 1822, and he has remained there ever since. He has gained a high reputation as the advocate of liberal opinions, and particularly as a controversialist, both on the platform and in the pulpit. His treatises on "The Mass," on "Penance," on "The Genius of Popery," and on "Regeneration," are the most extensively popular. He has also published some miscellaneous sermons, which have gained great popularity, and a series of his works is published in 6 vols.

ANDRAL, GABRIEL, a distinguished French physician and author, was born at Paris, the 6th of November, 1797; he studied at the college of Louis le Grand, took his degree of doctor of medicine in 1821, and established his scientific reputation by the publication of his "*Clinique Médicale*" (3 vols. Paris, 1824). About this time he became the son-in-law of the celebrated Royer Collard, whose influence and popularity were then at their highest point. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Hygiène in the faculty, and one of the physicians of the hospital of La Pitié. In 1830 he was transferred to the chair of *Internal Pathology*, and in 1839 succeeded the celebrated Broussais in that of

General Pathology, and in 1842 was made a member of the Academy of Sciences. Although an extensive practice, crowded lectures, and a great variety of employments, made heavy demands upon Andral's time and activity, yet he projected and published a series of very comprehensive pathological works, which have been translated into other languages. The most important are "*Précis d'Anatomie Pathologique*," "*Cours de Pathologie Interne*," "*Essai d'Hématologie Pathologique*." It is said that Andral has devoted himself too exclusively to the pathological anatomy of the dead subject, to the neglect of morbid phenomena at the bedside of the patient, which led him into errors which he has since acknowledged. This discouragement shook his faith in the science of medicine, instead of leading him to confess the danger of too bigoted an adherence to systems in that as in every other science.

ANDRASY,\* JULES and MAXO, brothers, of an ancient Hungarian family dating from the 11th century, born about the years 1810-18, distinguished themselves greatly in a military capacity during the Hungarian war of independence. One of the family has always held the hereditary office of High Cup Bearer to the King of Hungary, and his relative, another Count Andrasy, possessed this dignity in 1863, when he succeeded Count Apponyi as *Judex Curie* of Hungary.

ANSDELL,\* RICHARD, A.R.A., an eminent painter of animals, is of humble extraction. He is a native of Lancashire, and was born in the neighbourhood of Liverpool about the year 1818. In boyhood he was apprenticed to a trade, and he is, consequently, a self-taught artist. He has exhibited at the Royal Academy since 1848, and was chosen an A.R.A. about the year 1860. Among his most recent productions is "The Hunted Slave," exhibited in 1863 in aid of the fund for the relief of the Lancashire distressed operatives.

ANSTED,\* DAVID THOMAS, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.P.S., &c., son of



William Ansted, Esq., born in London in 1811, was educated at a private school in London, and afterwards at Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Geology in King's College, London; Lecturer on Geology at the East-India Military Seminary at Addiscombe in 1845, and Professor of Geology at the College of Civil Engineers, Putney, in the same year. In 1844 he became Vice Secretary of the Geological Society, and in that capacity edited the early volumes of that Society's Quarterly Journal. Since 1848 he has been chiefly occupied in the application of geology to engineering, mining, and other practical departments of science, and practising as a consulting mining engineer. He also frequently lectures at the Royal Institution. He is the author of "Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical" (1841); "Geologists' Text Book" (1845); "The Ancient World" (1847); "Gold Seekers' Manual" (1849); "Elementary Course of Geology, Mineralogy, and Physical Geography" (1850); "Scenery, Science, and Art" (1854); "Geological Science" (1855); "Geological Gossip" (1860); "Short Trip to Hungary and Transylvania" (1862); "The Channel Islands" (1862); "Great Stone Book of Nature" (1863); "Correlation of the Natural History Sciences" (1863); "The Ionian Islands" (1863), and numerous memoirs in the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, *British Association Reports*, *Annals of Natural History*, *Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society*, and the *Journal of the Society of Arts*. He also contributed the article on "Physical Geography" to the *Manual of Geological Science*.

ANSTER, JOHN, LL.D., M.R.I.A., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin, and author of a translation of Goethe's "Faust," was born in the county of Cork about the year 1798, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of LL.D. in 1826. In 1817 he published a prize poem on the death

of the Princess Charlotte, and in 1819 "Poems, with Translations, from the German." Several of the pieces of which this volume was composed appeared originally in *Blackwood's Magazine*. The encouragement afforded to his earlier efforts, and the success which attended these publications, induced Dr. Anster to print his translation of "Faust" in a substantive form (specimens of the work having been previously published in *Blackwood*), and its value was at once recognized by the late S. T. Coleridge and the *Edinburgh Review*. Dr. Anster's translation has been twice reprinted in Germany. A second part of Faust was announced for publication in 1864. Dr. Anster was called to the Irish bar in 1824, and for many years went the Munster circuit. In 1850 he was elected Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Dublin. The order of his works is as follows: "Poems and Translations" (1819); "Faust," from the German of Goethe (1835); and "Introductory Lecture on the Study of the Civil Law" (1849). Dr. Anster is also understood to have contributed largely to *Blackwood's Magazine*, the *Dublin University Magazine*, and other leading periodical publications.

ANSTEY, THOMAS CHISHOLM, Barrister-at-Law, second son of F. Anste, Esq., of Tasmania, was born in London in 1816, and educated at University College, London. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He became an early contributor to the *Dublin Review*, the *Edinburgh Magazine*, &c., and took an active part in all political measures affecting the interests of the Roman Catholic body, of which he is a member. In 1841 he published "British Catholics and the New Parliament," followed by "A Guide to the Laws affecting Roman Catholics," "A Letter to Lord Cottenham on Petitions of Right," "Guide to the History of the Laws and Constitution of England, in Six Lectures," &c. In 1847-52 he represented the Irish borough of Youghal



on "liberal" principles, and held the Attorney-Generalship at Hong-Kong from 1854 to 1858, when he resigned, owing to differences with the then governor and law officers of the colony, and returned to England.

ANTHON, CHARLES, LL.D., was born at New York in 1797. He is the fourth of six sons, and, having received a good education, in 1811 entered Columbia College, and graduated in 1815. On leaving college he entered the law-office of his brother, Mr. John Anthon; and in 1819 was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New York. While a student of law, Mr. Anthon applied himself to the study of the classical authors, and especially of the Greek; in the following year (1820) he became Assistant-Professor of Languages in Columbia College, which office he held until 1835, when, upon the resignation of Professor Moore, he was elected to fill the vacant chair. Already, in 1830, Professor Anthon had been appointed Rector of the College Grammar School; and in 1831 he had received the degree of LL.D. Soon after his appointment to the adjunct professorship, he undertook the preparation of a new edition of Lempriere's "Classical Dictionary," which was immediately republished in England. From this time Professor Anthon devoted himself assiduously to the preparation of a series of works, designed to improve the character of classical scholarship in his native country. In 1830 appeared the larger edition of Horace, with various readings, and a copious commentary; from this larger work Dr. Anthon prepared, in 1833, a smaller edition, for the use of schools and colleges. In 1835, he projected a classical series of the most important Greek and Latin authors. Besides these, Dr. Anthon has published larger works on ancient geography, Greek and Roman antiquities, mythology, literature, &c., numbering in all about fifty volumes.

ANTIGUA,\* THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, WILLIAM WALROND

JACKSON, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Codrington College, Barbados, of which he was a licentiate in theology. He was formerly Chaplain to the Forces in Barbados, and was consecrated Bishop of Antigua in 1860. His episcopal jurisdiction includes the Islands of Antigua, Nevis, St. Christopher, Montserrat, the Virgins, and Dominica; and the gross income of the see is £2,000, paid out of the Consolidated Fund.

ANTONELLI, CARDINAL JAMES, is a member of an Italian family of the middle class, and was born at Soncino, April 2nd, 1806. Having been educated in Rome for the clerical vocation, he entered into orders, and having held several posts under the late Pope Gregory XVI., on the 11th of June, 1847, he was raised to the dignity of a cardinal deacon by Pope Pius IX. under the title of St. Agatha. According to the "Catholic Directory" for 1864, he holds the posts of "Secretary of State to his holiness the Pope, President of the Council of Ministers, Prefect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces, and of the Sacred Congregation of Loretto, and of the Consulta." He is virtually the Prime Minister of the Pope in his government of the Papal States, and his mouthpiece in all formal and official transactions, and more especially influences all matters relating to the diplomatic intercourse of the Papal court with the rest of Europe. It is almost needless to add, that in the troubled times of 1860-4, Cardinal Antonelli has been a staunch upholder of the temporal power of the Papacy, and equally firm in his resistance to the efforts of his fellow-countrymen to establish a "free and united" Italy.

APPONYI,\* COUNT ANTOINE RODOLPH D', an Austrian diplomatist, born September 7, 1782. He traces his descent from a very ancient Hungarian family, settled in the county of Neutra or Nitra, a territory which was granted to them in 1392. Count Rodolph at an early age travelled in Italy, where he married.

Count was first sent by Austria as plenipotentiary to a small German Court; and later was nominated minister at Florence; and at last, in spite of his youth, and thanks to the countenance of the minister Metternich, he was appointed ambassador at Rome. M. d'Apponyi filled this post until May, 1824, when he was sent in the same capacity to this country. In 1829 he was transferred to Paris, where he continued for more than 20 years. He was subsequently ambassador to this country for several years, and represented Austria at the Conference on the Danish question during the year 1864.

ARAGO, ETIENNE, Journalist, brother of the late celebrated astronomer of the same name, was born at Perpignan, February 7, 1803; he studied at the College of Sorreze, and held, during the period of the Restoration, an appointment in the Polytechnic School, which he resigned to enter upon a literary career. He has written many vaudevilles and melodramas; and established two opposition journals *La Lorgnette* and *Le Figaro*; the latter in conjunction with M. Maurice Alhoy. In 1829 he became director of the Théâtre de Vaudeville, the doors of which he closed on the 27th of July, 1830, the day after the publication of the ordonnances of Charles X., thus being one of the first to give the signal of the Revolution of July. He subsequently took part with numbers of his friends in the insurrectionary movements of June and April, 1834, but it was his good fortune to be either unnoticed or forgotten, and he was not included among the number of the accused who expiated their imprudence in St. Pelagie. This escape did not deter him from subsequently entering the fiery field of politics. After the Revolution of 1848 he was keenly opposed to the politics of the Elysee, and signed the act of accusation against the president and ministers on the occasion of the siege of Rome. In 1849 he was condemned to deportation by the High Court of Versailles on a charge of

contumacy. He has since resided in England, Holland, Geneva, and Turin; at which latter place he has mainly occupied himself with literary studies and editing his *Souvenirs*. M. Arago has been connected with many measures of benefit to his country. While at the head of the Post Office he first introduced the cheap postal stamp system into France, and while in exile in Belgium he organised a charitable society for poor emigrants.

ARGELANDER, FREDERICK WILLIAM AUGUST, an eminent astronomer, was born at Memel, in Prussia, the 21st of March, 1799. He was educated at the University of Königsberg, and studied astronomy under Bessel, by whom he was afterwards employed as assistant in the observatory under his charge. In 1823 he undertook the supervision of the observatory at Abo, in Finland, where he remained until its destruction by fire in 1828, when he superintended the building of the new one at Helsingfors. In 1837 he received the appointment of Professor of Astronomy in the University of Bonn. He published, about 1830, the results of his observations at Abo, viz "A Catalogue of 500 Stars, with Observations upon their Motions," a work which gave him great reputation, and gained him a prize from the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences. At Bonn he continued the great work of Bessel, and determined principally the position of the stars found in the zone of 45° to 80° declination, which was published in 1846, in his "Observations in the Observatory of Bonn," a work which contains the positions of 22,000 stars. His work on the alternations of light in the changeable stars, upon which he has been employed for many years, is announced for publication.

ARGYLL, DUKE OF, GEORGE DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, only surviving son of the seventh duke, was born in 1823, and before he had succeeded his father in April, 1847, he had become favourably known as an author, politician, and public speaker. As marquis of Lorn, he took an active part

in the controversy of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland relating to patronage, and was looked upon by Dr. Chalmers as an important and valuable adherent. As early as 1842, he published a pamphlet which exhibited considerable literary ability, under the title of "A Letter to the Peers from a Peer's Son." This brochure, "on the Duty and Necessity of Immediate Legislative Interposition in behalf of the Church of Scotland, as determined by Considerations of Constitutional Law," was an historical view of that Church, particularly in reference to its constitutional power in ecclesiastical matters. In the course of the same year, he published another pamphlet on the same subject. It was called "A Letter to the Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., on the Present Position of Church Affairs in Scotland, and the Causes which have led to it." In this pamphlet, he maintained the right of the Church to legislate for itself; but condemned the Free-Church movement then in agitation among certain members of the General Assembly; maintaining the position taken up in his "Letter to the Peers," and expressing his dissent from the extreme view embodied in the statement of Dr. Chalmers, that, "lay patronage and the integrity of the spiritual independence of the Church has been proved to be, like oil and water, immiscible." In 1848 the duke published an essay, critical and historical, on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland since the Reformation, entitled "Presbytery Examined." It was a careful expansion of his earlier writings, and on its appearance was favourably received. His Grace has been a frequent speaker in the House of Peers, on such subjects as Jewish Emancipation, the Scottish Marriage Bill, the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the Sugar Duties, Foreign Affairs, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, the Scottish Law of Entail, the Repeal of the Paper Duties, &c. In 1849 he opposed the Amendment to the Address moved by the earl of Derby,

and spoke strongly in favour of Free Trade; intimating that the Scottish farmers had mostly expressed themselves friendly to it. During the administration of Lord John Russell, he gave the Government a general support, at the same time identifying his political views with those of the Liberal Conservatives. His Grace actively interested himself in all questions affecting Scottish interests brought before the Legislature, especially in the affairs of the Church of Scotland. In 1851 he was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's. In 1852 he accepted office in the cabinet of the earl of Aberdeen, as Lord Privy Seal. On the breaking up of that ministry, in February, 1855, in consequence of the secession of Lord John Russell, and the appointment of Mr. Roebuck's famous Committee of Inquiry into the State of the British Army before Sebastopol, his grace retained the same office under the Premiership of Lord Palmerston. In the latter part of 1855, he resigned the Privy Seal, and became Postmaster-General. In Lord Palmerston's cabinet of 1859, the duke resumed the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General on Lord Elgin being sent, in 1860, on his second special mission to China. He was re-appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1860. He was elected Rector of the University of Glasgow in November, 1854, and in September, 1855, he presided over the twenty-fifth annual meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Glasgow. In 1861 he was elected President of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. His grace is Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, a Trustee of the British Museum, and Hereditary Sheriff and Lord-Lieutenant of Argyllshire.

ARGYROPOULO, PERICLES, Greek legislator and statesman, was born at Constantinople about 1810. His father, Jakovaki, who was a

interpreter to the Porte under the Sultan Mahmoud, published, besides a translation of the life of Catherine the Great, a translation of "L'Esprit des Lois" in modern Greek. Pericles studied law at Paris, and on his return to Athens was made professor of law in the new university there. He has published several works in modern Greek; one, *Tà Δημοτικά*, on municipal institutions (Athens, 1833), has placed him at the head of the juris-consults of his country. He has been member of nearly all the legislatures since 1843, and constantly found in the ranks of the opposition. In 1854 he held the portfolio of Minister for Foreign Affairs, but after a year was obliged to yield the place. The political struggles in which he has been engaged have not shorn him of any of his reputation as a learned professor.

ARISTARCHI, NICOLAS, Grand Logothete of the Greek Patriarchate of Constantinople, and born in that city in 1800, entered public life at the age of eighteen as *muhardar*, or keeper of the seals to Prince Alexander Soutzo, of Wallachia. In 1821 he was involved in the disgrace of his family, and accompanied into exile his father Stavraki, the last fanariot who held the office of grand interpreter to the Porte, and who was massacred a few weeks after his retirement by order of the favourite, Khalet Effendi. When the storm had passed over, Aristarchi was permitted to return to Constantinople, where he speedily rose in office and dignity in the court of the Sultan Mahmoud. He was already Grand Logothete (speaker or president) of the Greek Patriarchate, and in 1854 was named *Kapou-kiaja* (plenipotentiary) of Wallachia when the hospodar Alexander Ghika came to power. For more than thirty years Aristarchi has been greatly mixed up in the internal and external affairs of Turkey. He was an active agent in the famous Unkiar-Skelessi treaty (1832); and more recently, when the discussions on the Holy Places arose (1851), he was one of the *mixed commission* instituted

to regulate the respective pretensions of the two Churches. He has the title of a functionary of the first class, and is decorated with many foreign orders.

ARLES-DUFOUR,\* JEAN BARTHELEMY, born at Lyons about the year 1805, is the son of a Councillor in that city. Being an agent for dealing in silk, he allied himself by marriage with the family of Dufour, and took their name with his own. He formed one of the jury at the Great Exhibition in London, in 1851, and at that in Paris in 1855. In 1853 he was nominated Secretary-General to an Imperial Commission working in Paris; since which time he has established himself in that city, where he has opened a large house for the sale of silks and other articles of commerce. He was for fifteen years a member of the Municipal Council and of the Chamber of Commerce at Lyons. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour, and has assisted in several publications treating of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

ARMAGH, ARCHBISHOP OF, MARCUS GERVAIS BERESFORD, D.D., son of the late Bishop of Kilmore, who was a nephew of the 1st marquis of Waterford. He was born in 1801, and educated at Richmond School, Yorkshire, under Dr. Tate, whence he passed to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. Having graduated and taken orders, he was appointed Rector of Kildallen in 1825, and subsequently held the vicariates of Drung and Lara, and was also Vicar-General of Kilmore and Archdeacon of Ardagh. In 1854 he was consecrated to the united Sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, and in 1863 was translated to Armagh. His Grace is Primate of all Ireland, Lord Almoner of Ireland, and Prelate of the Order of St. Patrick. The see of Armagh is of the annual value of £14,500, and his Grace enjoys the patronage of fifty-six livings.

ARMSTRONG, SIR WILLIAM GEORGE, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., the son of the late Mr. William Armstrong, a merchant, and formerly Mayor of Newcastle-on-Tyne, was born in 1810.

He first entered the legal profession, for which he studied with his brother-in-law, the late Baron Watson, then a special pleader in the Temple; but a strong bent for scientific pursuits diverted him from the law. Early in life he commenced original investigations on the subject of electricity, which resulted in his invention of the hydro-electric machine, the most powerful means of developing frictional electricity yet devised. For this he was elected, whilst still a very young man, a Fellow of the Royal Society. He next produced his more important invention, the hydraulic crane, and, between 1845 and 1850, invented the "accumulator," by which an artificial head is substituted for the natural head gained only by altitude; and extended the application of hydraulic power to hoists of every kind, machines for opening and closing dock gates and swing bridges, capstans, turntables, waggon lifts, and a variety of other purposes. For the manufacture of this machinery he founded the Elswick Factory, and, in December, 1854, constructed there the gun with which his name is identified. In 1858 the Rifled Cannon Committee recommended the adoption of the Armstrong gun for special service in the field, and Mr. Armstrong, in presenting his patents for the gun to the Government, was knighted, and made a C.B., and appointed to superintend its manufacture. During his appointment, Sir W. Armstrong extended the manufacture of his guns to all sizes, from the 6-pounder to the 600-pounder, and within three years introduced three thousand guns into the service. The Committee on Ordnance of the House of Commons, in their report, July, 1863, state unanimously that they "have had no practical evidence before them that even at this moment any other system of constructing rifled ordnance exists which can be compared to that of Sir W. Armstrong." In February, 1863, Sir William resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Elswick manufacturing company. In the same year, he acted as

President of the British Association.

ARNAUD, FANNY, a popular French author, better known in this country by her married name of "Madame Charles Reybaud," was born at Arles, France, in the year 1803, and married M. Charles Reybaud, an author of some note. She accompanied her husband to Paris, and when he became manager of the *Constitutionnel*, she contributed to the *feuilleton* of that journal and to the *Revue des Deux Mondes* several tales, since published separately. Among her chief works are "Le Moine de Chaalis;" "La Dernière Bohémienne;" "Le Cabaret de Gaubert," and a variety of other tales, more or less characterized by talent and originality. She is the author of many lively works of fiction, including "Madame de Rieux," "Marie d'Enambuc," "Les Deux Marguerites," "Gabrielle," "Mézelie," and "Le Dernier Oblat." She has likewise published the "Château de St. Germain," "Les Aventures d'un Renégat," "Doña Mariana," "Faustine," "Léna," "Lucie," "Misé Brun," "Pierre," "Romans de Cœur," "Sans Dot," "Espagnoles et Françaises," "Valdepeyras," "George et Fabiana," "L'Oncle César," and other shorter tales and sketches in the *Paris feuilletons*. Mdlle. Arnaud is equally happy in the picture of life and nature in tropical countries, presented in "Mdlle. de Chazeuil" and other of her works. Her more important work, entitled "Les Anciens Convents de Paris," has been translated into English.

ARNOLD, EDWIN, born June 10, 1831, second son of Robert Colles Arnold, Esq., a magistrate for Sussex, was educated at the King's School, Rochester, and King's College, London, whence he was elected to a scholarship at University College, Oxford. In 1852 he obtained the Newdigate prize for his English poem on the "Feast of Belshazzar," and was selected in 1853 to address the earl of Derby on his installation as Chancellor of the University.

in honours in 1854. Upon college, he was elected Second in the English Division of toward the Sixth's School, and subsequently appointed to the Principalship of the Sanskrit College at Poona Bombay Presidency, which held during the mutiny, and in 1860. He has largely devoted to critical and literary and is the author of several in prose and verse. Among may be mentioned, "Gri-Drama," and "Poems, Narad Lyrical," of the former principal are "Education in 'The Enterpe of Herodotus'" relation with notes, "The s'a," with vocabulary in Sanskrit, and Murathi - the two published in India. Mr. is also the author of a metrical of the classical Sanskrit *Iti-pades'a* under the title "Book of Good Counsels," and of the Administration of the late Marquis of Dalhousie (1832-4), and is a leading one of the chief daily

LD, MATTHEW, eldest son of Rev. Thomas Arnold, D.D., Master of Rugby, was born on December, 1822, at Laleham, Essex, where Dr. Arnold then with his pupils. He was educated at Winchester, Rugby, and at college, Oxford, where he was scholar in 1840, and won the prize for English verse-ect "Cromwell" - in 1843, elected in honours in 1844, was a Fellow of Oriel College in 1847 the late Lord Lansdowne nominated him his private secretary and he acted in that capacity until his marriage in 1851 with the daughter of the late Mr. Justice Wightman. He then received an appointment of the Lay Inspectors of Schools under the Committee of Council on Education, a post which he still holds. In 1858 appeared the "Strayed and other Poems," signed

"A.," followed, in 1853, by "Empedocles on Etna, and other Poems," which he subsequently acknowledged. In 1854 he published a volume of poems in his own name, consisting of new pieces and selections from the two previous volumes. This was followed by a second series, when the two first volumes were withdrawn from sale. Mr. Arnold was elected Professor of Poetry at Oxford in 1857. He published, in 1861, three Lectures "On Translating Homer," which he had delivered before the University of Oxford, and in which he advocated the adoption of the English hexameter as the best equivalent to the Homeric rhythm. He published, in the same year, in one volume, those records of the educational systems of France, Germany, and Holland, which he had previously submitted to the Government in the shape of a Report, when sent, in 1859-60, to obtain further information as to the various plans of education in vogue in those countries, in his capacity as Foreign Assistant-Commissioner to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of popular education. Mr. Arnold has also contributed, both in prose and in verse, to periodical literature.

ARNOTT, JAMES MONCRIEFF, F.R.S., is a son of the late Robert Arnott, Esq., of Chapel, in the county of Fife, and was born in 1791. He received his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, and there entered on the study of his profession, which he subsequently pursued in London, Paris, and Vienna. In 1817 he settled in London. He was many years surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and was Professor of Surgery in King's College, London. In 1840 he was appointed one of the council of the Royal College of Surgeons, and some years afterwards a member of the Court of Examiners of that body, of which he has also been twice President. In 1860 he was elected representative of the College in the General Council of Medical Educa-



tion and Registration of the United Kingdom.

ARNOTT, NEIL, M.D., F.R.S., &c., of a Scottish family resident near Montrose, was born about the year 1789. He received his early education at the Grammar School at Aberdeen, and afterwards entered the University, to study for the medical profession, of which natural philosophy is an important foundation. Having graduated M.A., he came to London, and became a surgeon in the East India Company's naval service. About 1812 he commenced practice in London, and soon afterwards was appointed physician to the French and Spanish embassies. In 1827 he published, under the title of "Elements of Physics," the substance of a series of lectures which he had delivered on Natural Philosophy and its bearings on his profession. This work was published at first in parts, and the concluding chapters on Electricity and Astronomy belong only to the edition of the present year (1864). It has now reached a seventh edition, and has been translated into nearly all the European languages. Dr. Arnott is Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and a member of the senate of the London University; and his name is widely known in connection with the "Arnott stove" (which obtained the Rumford medal from the Royal Society in 1854), and other sanitary and remedial novelties, as means of ventilation, the water-bed, &c., which also bear his name. In 1861 he published "A Survey of Human Progress," and the influence on it of good methods of education, carrying on the history of human development from the lowest state of savage life to the highest point of modern civilization.

ARNOULD, SIR JOSEPH, is the eldest son of the late Joseph Arnould, Esq., M.D., of Whitecross, near Wallingford, and was born in 1815. He was educated at the Charter House, and at Wadham College, Oxford, where he gained the Newdigate prize for English verse in 1834, and graduated as a first-class in classics in 1836.

He afterwards became Fellow of his college, was called to the Bar in the Middle Temple in 1841, and went the Home circuit. For many years he was extensively connected with the periodical press, and more especially with the *Daily News*. He also published a "Treatise on Marine Insurance," which is considered a standard authority on the subject of which it treats. He was appointed to a judgeship at Bombay in 1859, and received the honour of knighthood on that occasion.

ARRIVABENE, GIOVANNI, an Italian economist, was born at Mantua, in 1801. He was cast into prison, in 1821, at Venice, for not having denounced Silvio Pellico: there he remained seven months. Fresh persecutions obliged him to expatriate himself. He went to France and to England, and in 1824 was condemned to death for contumacy. In 1840 he was naturalized in Belgium. His labours as an economist have chiefly been directed towards the amelioration of the working classes, a subject upon which he has written a number of articles and treatises. Among his numerous contributions to journals are "Sur les Sociétés de Bienfaisance," "Des Moyens les plus propres à améliorer le Sort des Ouvriers," "Situation économique de la Belgique," &c.

ARROWSMITH, JOHN, F.R.G.S., an eminent geographer, is the son of the late Mr. Arrowsmith, whose name is so well known in every school and college in the kingdom, by his atlases of ancient and modern geography. Mr. Arrowsmith was born early in the present century, and following actively in his father's steps, he produced the "London Atlas of Universal Geography" (folio, 1832-7). Amongst the numerous works of modern travels which he has illustrated with maps, &c., we may particularly mention Leichhardt's "Journal of an Overland Expedition in Australia," and Dr. Livingstone's "Narrative of Missionary Travels in Africa." He is Fellow of the Geographical and other learned societies.

ARWIDSON, ADOLF-IWAR, Librarian of the Royal Library at Stockholm, was born in 1791 at Padasjoki, in Tavestehus (Finland), where his father held a high position in the Church. He studied at Abo, where he commenced his career as a teacher of history in 1817. In 1821 he commenced a literary and political paper, called the *Abo Morgnblad*, which, on account of the liberality of some of its views, fell under the displeasure of the Russian Government, and was suppressed in September of that year. An essay written by Arwidson, and published the following year in the *Mænelagsyn*, caused his removal from the university in May, 1822, and his perpetual banishment from Finland, upon which he repaired to Stockholm, where he found an asylum, and where he was shortly appointed to the office of Royal Librarian, which he still holds. He also became Secretary of the Swedish Printers' Association, and editor of its organ, which is devoted to keeping up a faithful record of the literary progress of the country. Here also he published a criticism upon a work by Ruhs, "Finland and its Inhabitants," and afterwards an edition of the "Works of Calanus." In 1848 he also published a catalogue of Icelandic manuscripts in the Royal Library at Stockholm. Sweden is, moreover, indebted to him for a collection of ancient national songs, under the title of "Svenka Fornesånger," which he compiled for the most part from that of Ræf.

ASCHBACH, JOSEF, German historian, born at Höchst (Nassau) the 29th of April, 1801, received his classical education in the Lyceum of Heidelberg, and, with the intention of entering holy orders, studied theology and philosophy in the university of the same city. Under the advice of Schlosser, he adopted the career of a teacher, and devoted himself entirely to historical pursuits. After having held in Frankfort (1823) a chair of history, he was called to the University of Bonn, in 1842, to fulfil the same

functions. Aschbach has devoted himself principally to the annals of Spain in the times of the barbarians and of the Moors, and his works are reckoned among the best which have been written on those disturbed epochs; as, "The History of the West-Goths" (Frankfort, 1827); "History of the Ommayyades in Spain" (Frankfort, 1830); "History of Spain and Portugal under the Rule of the Almoravides and the Almohades" (Frankfort, 1833-37). He is the author, also, of a "History of the Emperor Sigismund" (Hamburg, 1838-44) and of the "History of the Herules and Gepides" (Hamburg, 1835); a contribution to a history of the Germanic migrations. He is a laborious writer, and everything which has proceeded from his pen is marked by minute painstaking and great accuracy.

ATHERSTONE, EDWIN, Poet, was born towards the end of the last century. He was in former days a friend of Southey, Professor Wilson, John Martin, &c., and is known as the author of "The Sea Kings of England," an historical romance of the time of Alfred, "The Fall of Nimrod," an epic poem (published early in this century, and republished in 1820); and "The Handwriting on the Wall," from which Martin drew much of his celebrated picture of "Bealzebub's Feast." He is also well known for his "Last Days of Herculaneum," and is in receipt of a literary pension from the Crown of £100 a year. It is understood that he has now (1860) another poem on a sacred subject at the press.

ATHLUMNEY, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM MEREDITH SOMERSET, eldest son of the late Sir Marcus Somerville, Bart., was born in 1802. He is a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Mayo, a Visitor of Maynooth, and has served some years in the Liberal interest as Member of Parliament for Canterbury. He was M.P. for Drogheda from 1837 to 1852, Under-Secretary for the Home Department from 1846 to 1857,



and Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1847 to 1852. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1847, and raised to the Irish Peerage in 1863.

AUBER, DANIEL-FRANÇOIS-ESPRIT, Musical Composer, the son of a Paris printseller, was born at Caen, in Normandy, January 29, 1784. At a very early age he acquired a great facility in drawing and music, and played with considerable execution on the piano and violin. Having no taste for business, his father consented to his becoming a composer for the stage; and in 1813 he produced his first opera, "*Le Séjour Militaire*," which proved a failure. In 1819, his second work, "*Le Testament et les Billets-doux*," made its appearance, with hardly better success. His third effort, "*La Bergère Châtelaine*," and "*Emma*," in 1821, turned the tables in his favour. "*Leicester*," in 1822, "*La Nièce*," in 1823, "*Le Concert à la Cour*," and "*Léocadie*," in 1824, "*Le Maçon*," and "*Fiorella*," in 1826, fully established his reputation. It was, however, with "*La Muette de Portici*" that his genius reached its culminating point of renown. In this opera he first ventured to depart from the school of Rossini, in which he may be said to have been educated, and to judge altogether for himself. "*La Fiancée*," in 1829, and "*Fra Diavolo*," in 1830, sustained him in his high position: since that date he has produced many popular operas, "*Les Diamans de la Couronne*," "*Le Domino Noir*," "*Zanetta*," &c. M. Auber is very prolific, and, like a true artist, has no sooner finished a work than he dismisses it entirely from his mind, and turns his attention to future plans. It is said, indeed, that he makes a point of never hearing his operas a second time. Auber is decidedly one of the few great musical geniuses of the age. He is a member of the Institute in the section of the Fine Arts, and in 1847 he was created a Commander in *the Legion of Honour*. He is said to have lately composed a new and mag-

nificent opera, the possession of which is a subject of much rivalry among European managers. He also composed a musical piece for the opening of the great International Exhibition of 1862.

AUCKLAND, LORD.—(See BATH AND WELLS, Bishop of.)

AUERBACH, BERTHOLD, a German Writer and Poet, born of Jewish parents, at Nordstetten, in the Black Forest of Wurtemberg, February 28, 1812. He commenced his studies in Jewish theology at Hechingen and Carlsruhe, and completed his course at the Gymnasium at Stuttgard, in 1832. From this period until 1835 he studied at Tübingen, Munich, and Heidelberg. He soon abandoned the Jewish theology, and devoted himself to philosophy, history, and literature. His first work, "*The Jewish Nation and its Recent Literature*," was published at Stuttgard in 1836. In 1837 and 1839 he published his "*Poet and Merchant*," and "*Spinoza*," and his attachment to the doctrines of that philosopher induced him to publish a biography of him in 1841, accompanied by a translation of his complete works. But the reputation of Auerbach rose still higher when he began to treat of matters of more general interest; and his "*Educated Citizens: a Book for the Thinking Middle Classes*," published in 1842, and the "*Village Tales from the Black Forest*," in the following year, obtained great popularity, the latter being translated into English, Dutch, and Swedish. One of his most finished poems was contained in the novel, "*The Professor's Wife*," which first appeared in the *Urania*, in 1848, and was afterwards inserted in a new edition of the "*Village Tales*," and subsequently dramatized by Madame Birch-Pfeiffer. In 1845-6 Auerbach prepared and published an almanack, under the title of "*The Godfather*," in the manner of Franklin's "*Poor Richard's Almanack*," which was read by both gentle and simple. Since 1845 he has resided principally at Weimar, Leipsic, Breslau, and Dresden, where he has zeal-

advocated the cause of educa-

**AUGIER, GUILLAUME-VICTOR**, a French dramatic poet, was at Valence (Dôme), Sept. 17th. He was destined for the Bar, his inclinations were literary. His piece, "La Ciguë," a drama in two and in verse, was refused by the *Académie Française*, who doubted the of the author—he was only *quarante-quatre*; but it was received at *l'Odéon*. This was in 1844. Next the *Théâtre Français*, made aware of the mistake, admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still *représentée* with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained him the *Montyon* prize at the hands of the *Académie*. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing pretty idylls. Among his later works "Les Pattes de Mouches" and "Les Effrontés" have made the best hits. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. His style is more brilliant than equal, and it is the absence of monotony which perhaps makes him a favourite. M. Augier was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy.

**AUGUSTENBURG, CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN-SONDERBURG-AUGUSTENBURG**, born in Copenhagen, July 19, 1798, is the chief of the younger branch of the line of the house of Holstein. He grew up under the enlightened tutelage of the late Duke Frederick-Christian, whom he succeeded in 1814, and afterwards under that of his mother, Louise-Auguste. He completed his education by travelling in 1818, 1819, and 1820, in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, France, and England. In 1830 he married Princess Sophie, countess of Dannisk-Samsøe. In the proceedings of provincial diets to which Frederick VI. committed the direction of German states, after the French invasion of July, the duke of Augustenbourg took a prominent part, dis-

tinguishing himself as much by his zeal in the cause of liberty and progress as by his great oratorical ability. The duke is a large landed proprietor, and has spent immense sums in the improvement of the agriculture of his country. His stud at Augustenbourg was one of the finest in Europe. After the downfall of the statholdership of Schleswig-Holstein, the duke's estates were confiscated, and he was declared a traitor, for heading the insurrectionary movement against the King of Denmark. He appealed to the German Diet for protection against the consequences of this decree, but without success. Returning to Silesia, he bought there, in 1853, the estate of Primkenau. He ceded, in 1851, for a money payment, his property and rights in Holstein to the Danish crown, but he and his son have recently sought to repudiate the transaction, and he has himself published a strong protest on behalf of his rights. The anonymous articles which he contributed to the public journals on the Schleswig-Holstein question have been re-published in a collective form.

**AUGUSTENBURG,\* FREDERICK-CHRISTIAN-AUGUST, DUKE OF SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, SONDERBURG, and AUGUSTENBURG**, son of the above, was born July 6, 1829. Major of the 1st Infantry Regiment of the Prussian Guards, and married, September 11, 1856, Adelaide-Victoria, daughter of Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg. Upon the death of the late king of Denmark, in 1863, he proceeded at once to assert his right to the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, of which his father had been deprived by the peace of 1851, and was received everywhere with acclamation by the population of the Duchies. His claims are, however, still (1864) in abeyance, until the intentions of Austria and Prussia and the Diet in reference to the territory wrested from Denmark can be ascertained.

**AUSTRIA, FRANCIS-JOSEPH-CHARLES, EMPEROR OF**, born August 18, 1830, ascended the throne of Austria, Dec. 2, 1849, on the abdica-

tion of his uncle Ferdinand I. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles (who stood next to the late emperor in the legal order of succession), and of the Princess Sophia. On ascending to the sceptre, he found the empire shaken to its base by internal dissensions; and his first step was to promise a free and constitutional government to the country. He found himself, however, forced to close the National Assembly and to assume absolute power, and at the same time to abrogate the Constitution of Hungary, where the people were in rebellion against him, and were only brought to subjection by the armed intervention of Russia, while he owed his hold on Italy to the firm hand of his veteran general Radetsky. Having at length gained internal peace and freedom for governmental and legislative action, he promulgated the edict of Schoenbrunn, September 26, 1851, in which he declared the Government "responsible to no other political authority but the throne." Guided by Prince Schwarzenberg, and after his death by Count Buol and Baron Bach, he centralized the government of his heterogeneous nationalities at Vienna, and, aided by Herr von Bruck, inaugurated a series of fiscal and commercial reforms favourable to the interests of the middle classes. In 1853-54, Francis Joseph used his influence, though fruitlessly, with the Czar Nicholas to dissuade him from the Crimean campaign; and he incurred great odium with the Czar because he refused to assist Russia against the Western Powers, whilst they in their turn were nettled because he resolved to stand neutral, and not to throw the weight of his name into their scale. The policy of Austria on this occasion, however, will be more fairly estimated by posterity than it possibly can be by the contemporary biographer; but if Austria had joined the Allied Powers against Russia in 1854, in all probability Louis Napoleon would not have crossed the Alps and dictated the

peace of Villafranca, and probably her armed neutrality in 1855-6 was to a great extent the cause of her losing Lombardy three years later. At present the emperor is engaged in the great experiment of reconciling the ancient privileges and usages of his numerous subject-states with the unity and grandeur of the empire. For this purpose the greater part of the old Hungarian system has been restored, the several provinces being empowered to elect deputies to their local Diets, while all the states are invited to send members to the Imperial Parliament at Vienna. The Press, too, has obtained a degree of freedom never known before, and religious liberty has been established to a considerable extent. The emperor Francis-Joseph is tall and fine in person, and his bravery amounted to rashness at Solferino. In April, 1854, he married the Princess Elizabeth Amélie Eugénie, daughter of the Duke Maximilian-Joseph, and cousin, on her mother's side, to the king of Bavaria. In 1857 the emperor and empress paid a visit to their Italian and Hungarian dominions, and signalized each occasion by granting an amnesty to such inhabitants of those countries as had been involved in political offences. He has of late become more popular with his subjects on account of his gradual concessions on subjects involving constitutional freedom. He acted in union with Prussia, by forcing a devastating war on Denmark in 1863-4, for the purpose of settling the Schleswig-Holstein question.

AUZOUX, THEODORE LOUIS, a French anatomist, was born at St. Aubin d'Ecroville (Eure), about 1797. He took the degree of doctor, at Paris, in 1822. He is best known in his own country and in Europe by the pains he has bestowed on popularizing the study of anatomy by the means of casts, taken from the organs of the dead subject. He employs a paste which, when dried, is as hard as wood, impervious to moisture, and which renders every vein and fibre to which

amongst themselves. His sys-  
 tem is called "elastic anatomy" (from  
 the break). He has a large  
 collection of the preparation of these  
 anatomical moulds in his native town,  
 which is highly spoken of, not only  
 for the wholesome moral and econo-  
 mical discipline which marks it, but  
 for the artistic education which  
 it affords to a number of the people in-  
 structed in anatomy, modelling,  
 and painting. Among his many dis-  
 tinguished publications we may cite  
 "Mémoire sur la Pipère," "Con-  
 ceptions Générales sur l'Anatomie,"  
 "un Mémoire sur la Choléra-  
 sa Siège, sa Nature, son  
 traitement," &c., &c. M. Auzoux  
 was awarded a gold medal at the French Exposition of  
 1844, and again at that  
 of 1849 a fresh gold  
 medal. He received the decoration  
 of Honour in 1853.  
 Dr. JOHN WITNER, Knt.,  
 son of the late John Awdry,  
 of Notton House, Wilts, was  
 born in 1795, and was educated at  
 Eton and at Christ Church,  
 where he graduated, in 1816,  
 first-class in classics, and was  
 subsequently elected to a Fellowship  
 of the College. He was called to

the bar in 1819. Mr. Aytoun  
 obtained admission, in 1840, to the  
 Scottish Bar, and became one of the  
 standing wits of the Edinburgh law-  
 courts — though without acquiring  
 forensic celebrity as an advocate, ex-  
 cepting as counsel in criminal cases.  
 He was, however, presented, in 1845,  
 to the chair of Rhetoric and Belles  
 Lettres in the University. The pro-  
 fessor's politics, originally of a some-  
 what liberal tendency, having gradu-  
 ally undergone a complete change,  
 he became a leading contributor to  
*Blackwood's Magazine*, in which, from  
 time to time, first appeared those  
 stirring national ballads now known  
 as "Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers;"  
 including "The Heart of Bruce,"  
 "Edinburgh after Flodden," and "The  
 Burial March of Dundee." Besides  
 these lays, he is author of many  
 pieces in the "Book of Ballads,"  
 edited by Bon Gaultier — a name  
 under which he and Mr. Theodore  
 Martin contributed to various periodi-  
 cals. In the summer of 1853 Professor  
 Aytoun delivered, at Willis's rooms,  
 six lectures on "Poetry and Dramatic  
 Literature" to large and fashionable  
 audiences; and to his pen is ascribed  
 the mock-heroical tragedy of "Fir-

TAPARELLI, born in Turin, in 1800, is the descendant of an ancient Piedmontese family. From his infancy he was of a proud and fiery spirit. At the age of fourteen he showed the door to his first master, an ecclesiastic, for venturing to treat him harshly. For this he was excommunicated, and it was a long time before he could make his peace with his family and the Church. He devoted himself with great ardour to music and painting at a very early age, and in the latter branch of the arts specimens of his pencil are to be seen in the galleries of the Louvre and of Turin. In obedience to his father he entered the military service as officer in the Piedmontese cavalry; but his heart was in the arts, and an illness, induced by severe study, caused him to leave the army. He studied in Rome for eight years as an artist. He returned to Turin in 1829. The year following he went to Milan, where painting was in a flourishing state, and here he became acquainted with Manzoni, and married his daughter. It was under the influence of Manzoni that Azeglio devoted himself to literature, and produced his story of "Ettore Fieramosca" (1833), a work inspired by the purest patriotism, and which was hailed in Italy with great enthusiasm. A second novel, "Niccolo di Lappi" (1841), had an equal success. From this time M. d'Azeglio was regarded as one of the first representatives of Italian nationality; and, deserting his favourite studies, he became an active propagandist of the political views which led to the revolution of 1848, but never was a member of any conspiracy. When the insurrections of Rimini and the Romagna broke out, he published his celebrated work, "The Last Events in the Romagna," wherein, while blaming the insurrection, he attacked the government of the pope, and demonstrated the necessity of a national policy. After the revolution of 1848, he supported measures relating to the freedom of the press, the reform of the papacy, emancipation of the Jews, &c. Under

Victor Emmanuel II., he was named President of the Council of Ministers, 11th of May, 1849. In 1852, he was replaced by his rival Cavour, and has since taken no active part in politics.

AZEGLIO, MARQUIS D', VICTOR-EMMANUEL-TAPARELLI, son of a nobleman who died in 1862, and nephew of the preceding, was born about the year 1815. His early tastes led him to study art; but subsequently his education was shaped for the diplomatic profession, and, after filling various subordinate positions, he was appointed, in November, 1850, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from Turin to the Court of St. James's, a post which has since been converted into that of ambassador of the King of Italy to her Britannic Majesty. The Marquis d'Azeglio continues (1864) to hold this latter office.

## B.

BABBAGE, CHARLES, a Mathematician and Philosophical Mechanist, was born December 26, 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated, taking high mathematical honours, and prepared to apply himself to the development of his favourite science. In the course of his studies he found the logarithmic tables then in use—the ready-reckoner, so to speak, by which the larger operations of astronomical calculation are worked out—extremely defective, and even unfaithful. The national value of tables of this description had long been recognized by every Government, and large sums had been expended in preparing such as could have, after all, but a proximate accuracy; because from the calculations of the astronomer are derived the data by which every seaman navigates the ocean, and every headland and island is marked in his chart. Mr. Babbage set himself to consider whether it were not possible to substitute for the perturbable processes of the intellect the unerring movements of mechanism in

on of logarithmic tables purpose he visited the various machine labour, as well on inent as in England; in- and compared wheels, levers, &c., and studied their various; and on his return, in 1821, to direct the construction "Difference Engine" for the ent. It may be mentioned, g, that this tour of inspection e production of his work on mony of Manufactures," a ion new to literary treatment, hich he opened up a field of in which has since been by a multitude of writers

a portion of the machine together, and it was found to te work with all the precision been predicted of it. He pared his "Tables of Loga- the natural numbers," from 000, a work which was re- with gratitude throughout nto most of the languages of was speedily translated. In

Babbage was elected by his eranty to fill the chair of its tical professorship, once oc- Sir Isaac Newton, and he l to discharge the duties of e for eleven years. During d he devoted all his leisure perfection of his machine, he received no remuneration for his own skill and ser- n 1833, for some reason at nexplained, the construction culating machine was sus- and still remains so. Mr

is a member of the chief ocieties of London and Edin- and his contributions to their ions have been considerable author, *inter alia*, of "Pas- n the Life of a Philosopher," tion of the Differential and Calculus of La Croix," and us of Mechanical Notation" (printed). He also published,

"The Ninth Bridgewater " a fragment designed at fute an opinion supposed to 'in the first volume of that

series, that ardent devotion to mathe- matical studies is unfavourable to faith, and also to give specimens of the defensive aid which the evidences of Christianity may receive from the science of numbers. Mr. Babbage seems disposed to take a desponding view of the state of science in England - a state of mind which, openly ex- pressed in his volume called "The De- cline of Science," is still further dis- closed in his work, "The Great Exhi- bition," published in 1851, at the end of which book will be found a list of his published works (amounting to about 80 in all), and for further information respecting Mr. Babbage we must refer the reader to the eleventh chap- ter of Weld's "History of the Royal Society." In November, 1832, Mr. Babbage became a candidate, though unsuccessfully, for the representation of Finsbury, in the advanced Liberal interest. In 1864 he published a series of Autobiographical Reminis- cences.

BABINGTON, BENJAMIN GUY, M.D., F.R.S., is a member of an Irish branch of the ancient family which has been settled for many years at Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, with which Lord Macaulay was connected. He was born in 1794, and educated, first at the Charter House, where he entered the navy, and served at Cop- enhagen and at Walcheren. Altering the plan of his life, he spent two years at Haileybury College, and entered the Madras Civil Service in 1812, but ill-health compelled him to quit India, whence he returned to England in 1819. He then entered the University of Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1830. In the following year he became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. He was Physician to Guy's Hospital till 1854, and is still (1864) Physician to Charter House, and President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical So- ciety, and of the Epidemiological Society. He translated Hecker's "Epidemics of the Middle Ages," and edited for the Sydenham Society Feuchtersleben's "Medical Psycho-

logy." He has also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society, and the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, to those of the Royal Asiatic and Geological Societies, and to the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." He is the author of a volume of poems entitled "Passing Thoughts," published anonymously in 1854.

BABINGTON, CHARLES CARDALE, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.G.S., is the son of the late Rev. Joseph Babington, Esq., M.A., and grandson of Thomas Babington, Esq., of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire. He was born in 1808, and educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and subsequently proceeded M.A. He is Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, well known as an eminent naturalist, and has published "Flora Bathoniensis," "The Flora of the Channel Islands," a "Manual of British Botany," which has passed through five editions; he is also the author of "Ancient Cambridgeshire," in the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, &c.

BABINGTON, THE REV. CHURCHILL, B.D., F.L.S., M.R.S.L., is a son of the late Rev. Matthew Drake Babington, rural dean of Ackley, Leicestershire, and was born in the year 1821. He graduated in honours in 1843, at St. John's College, Cambridge, of which he is a Senior Fellow. He held the chapelry of Horningsea, Cambridgeshire, from 1848 to 1861. He obtained the Hulsean Prize Essay in 1846, on "The Influence of Christianity in Promoting the Abolition of Slavery in Europe." In 1848 he controverted, in a separate publication, some of Macaulay's statements in reference to the clergy of the seventeenth century. He has also edited, from a fac-simile of MSS. recently discovered, "The Oration of Hyperides, against Demosthenes," "The Orations of Hyperides for Lycophron and Euxenippus," "The Funeral Oration of Hyperides" (from the papyrus in the British Museum), "The Remains of Hyperides," "Beneficio di Cristo," and also "Bishop Peacock's

Repressor," and "Higden's Polychronicon" (with two ancient English versions), in the series of English historical works which have been brought out under the authority of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Babington is the author of the classical portion of the catalogue of MSS. belonging to the University Library at Cambridge, and has been a large contributor on subjects connected with natural history to Sir W. Hooker's "Journal of Botany," "The Botanist's Guide to England and Wales," &c. He wrote the Ornithology and Botany for Potter's "History of Charnwood Forest," and the Lichens for Hooker's "Flora of New Zealand." He has also written in the "Cambridge Journal of Classical and Sacred Philology," and in the Transactions of "The Royal Society of Literature," and the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, and in the "Numismatic Chronicle." He was a public Examiner at Cambridge in Theology in 1857-8, and in Natural Science in 1863-4. He is also an honorary member of the Historico-Theological Society of Leipsic, and of the Archaeological Society of Rome, and was for some years a member of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature.

BACHE, ALEXANDER DALLAS, born July 19, 1806, in Philadelphia, is a great-grandson of Dr. Franklin, and was educated at the United States Military Academy, West Point. He became Lieutenant of Engineers in 1825, and Prof. of Mathematics in the university, Pennsylvania, in 1827, and subsequently filled the chair of Prof. of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry, and was afterwards appointed to the Presidency of Girard College, Philadelphia. In 1833 he published an edition of "Brewster's Optics," and in 1839, after a voyage to Europe for that purpose, a large volume, on the "Different Systems of Instruction" there pursued. In 1841 he was appointed superintendent of the United States coast survey reports of which are published



usually, under his supervision. In 1858 he received the medal of the Royal Geographical Society. Professor Bache is a member of the principal scientific societies of the world. Besides the literary productions above mentioned he published between 1840-45, "Observations at the Magnetic and Meteorological Observatory of Girard College" (3 vols. 8vo. and 1 vol. plates), and is the author of many learned papers in "The Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science," 1849-58, and of others in the journals of the Franklin Institute, of Pennsylvania, and of several minutes addressed to the government departments and various scientific bodies in the United States.

BACHE, FRANKLIN, M.D., brother of the above, was born in Philadelphia, U.S., October 25, 1792. He graduated in the University of Pennsylvania, B.A. in 1810, and M.D. 1814. He entered the medical department of the United States army in 1813, and became full surgeon, 1814. Dr. Bache did not long remain in the army. In 1816 he entered upon private practice in Philadelphia; was physician to the Walnut-street prison in that city, 1824-36; Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania, 1826-32; Physician to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, 1829-36. Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, 1831-41, when he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, he was also President of the American Philosophical Society in the year 1853. He is the author of several professional works; among which the best known are "A System of Chemistry for the use of Students in Medicine," "Supplement to the American Edition of Henry's Chemistry," "Introductory Letters on Chemistry," and "The Dispensatory of the United States," published in connection with George B. Wood, M.D. He is also the editor of several well-known medical works, and has

been a copious contributor to the American medical periodicals.

BACHMAN, JOHN, D.D., LL.D., a distinguished American naturalist, born in 1790, in Dutchess county, State of New York. In early life Dr. Bachman was associated with Audubon, whom he assisted in the preparation of his great work on Ornithology; and was the principal author of the work on the "Quadrupeds of North America," illustrated by Audubon and his sons. He has been pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Charleston, South Carolina, for nearly fifty years; during which time he has published some works on the denomination with which he has been so long connected; but he is better known as a writer by his "Examination of Professor Agassiz's Sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World and their Relation to the different Types of Men," 1855; as also by his "Characteristics of Genera and Species, as applicable to the Doctrine and Unity of the Human Race," 1854, and his "Catalogue of Phanogamous Plants and Ferns growing in the Vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina."

BACK, SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., D.C.L., a distinguished Arctic Navigator, was born at Stockport in 1796, and entered the Royal Navy in 1808. The following year, having already seen some active service, he was made prisoner and sent to France, where he remained five years. On regaining his liberty he joined the fleet at Flushing, and was afterwards employed on the Halifax station. He passed his examination in 1817, and in the course of the ensuing year volunteered for, and was appointed to, the *Trent*, hired brig, Lieutenant-Commander John Franklin. Having accompanied Captain David Buchan on a voyage of discovery, made to the neighbourhood of Spitzbergen, latitude 80° 36' N., he was, early in 1819, selected to attend the first-mentioned officer in his overland expedition from Hudson's Bay to the Coppermine River, and along the coast eastward. In this



native city). Quitting the studio of Flaxman at the end of his seventh year of service, Mr. Baily accepted the post of chief-modeller to the great firm of Rundell & Bridge, who were accustomed to seek for designs and models from the first sculptors and painters of their time. "Hercules casting Lycas into the Sea," "Apollo discharging his Arrows," and "Maternal Love," executed for the late Mr. J. Neeld, M.P. for Chippenham, were next in succession from his hand. Mr. Baily was afterwards employed, with other sculptors, in executing the figures on the Marble Arch and the "Triumph of Britannia," together with the statues on the summit of the edifice. He likewise sculptured the *bassi-relievi* that surround the throne-room at Buckingham Palace. His other works of that period were statues to the memory of Lord Egremont; Mr. Telford, the engineer; Sir Astley Cooper; Sir Richard Bourke, governor of New South Wales; Dean Dawson; Doctor Butler; Earl Grey, at Newcastle; the Duke of Sussex, for Freemasons' Hall; a monument to Lord Holland, in Westminster Abbey; and a design for the Nelson monument, which, for want of funds, has never been carried out. The colossal statue of Nelson which surmounts the Corinthian column in Trafalgar Square is also from his hand. Mr. Baily was elected an Associate of the Royal Academy in 1817, and a Royal Academician in 1821. He resigned his seat in the ruling body of the Academy in 1862. His best works perhaps are "Eve listening to the Voice," a companion to his "Eve at the Fountain;" "The Graces," and the "Fatigued Huntsman" (both purchased by the late Mr. Joseph Neeld); the "Sleeping Nymph," in the possession of Lord Monteagle; and a colossal statue of Sir Robert Peel for Manchester.

BAIN,\* ALEXANDER, was born at Aberdeen in 1818, and in 1836 entered Marischal College, where he took his degree of M.A. in 1840. From 1841 to 1844 he taught, as deputy, the class

of Moral Philosophy in Marischal College. In 1844-5 he taught the Natural Philosophy class. In 1845 he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian University, Glasgow. In the end of 1847 he was appointed by the Metropolitan Sanitary Commissioners their Assistant Secretary, and in the autumn following became Assistant Secretary to the General Board of Health, but resigned that post in 1850. In 1857 he was appointed Examiner in Logic and Moral Philosophy in the University of London, which post he continued to hold till 1862. In 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1863 he acted as Examiner in Moral Science at the India Civil Service Examinations; and in 1860 was appointed by the Crown Professor of Logic in the University of Aberdeen. In 1864 he was re-elected Examiner in the University of London. He first appeared as an author in 1840, in the *Westminster Review*, to which he contributed at various times. In 1847-8 he wrote text-books on Astronomy, Electricity, and Meteorology, in Messrs. Chambers's school series, and also several of Chambers's "Papers for the People," and the articles on Language, Logic, the Human Mind, and Rhetoric in the "Information for the People." In 1852 he published an edition of the "Moral Philosophy of Paley," with dissertations and notes of his own. In 1855 appeared "The Senses and the Intellect;" in 1859, "The Emotions and the Will;" in 1861, "The Study of Character, including an Estimate of Phrenology;" and, in 1863, an English Grammar. Mr. Bain also contributed the articles on Logic and Mental Philosophy to "Chambers's Encyclopædia."

BAINES, EDWARD, the second son of the late Mr. Edward Baines (who rose from being a printer's boy to be the representative of the borough of Leeds in Parliament for seven years 1834-41), and brother of the late Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., sometime Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was born in 1800, and educated at the Protestant Dissent

Grammar School, Manchester. He succeeded his lamented father as editor and proprietor of the *Leeds Mercury*, one of the most influential organs of the Liberal school in the North of England; and he is well known as the author of "A Visit to the Vauds of Piedmont," "The Life of the late Edward Baines," "The History of the Cotton Manufacture," "The Woollen Manufacture of England," and other works bearing on the industrial progress and commerce of the nation. He is also President of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes. Mr. Baines was elected M.P. for Leeds in his brother's place in 1859; and in 1861 attempted, though without success, to introduce into Parliament a bill for the reform of the representation of the people, the substance of which was a £6 franchise in boroughs, but was defeated on a division by 245 votes to 193. He again introduced the same bill in 1864. Mr. Baines is an organ of the dissenting interest in the House of Commons, and as such is a strong opponent of church rates, and a supporter of the voluntary system.

BAIRD, ROBERT, D.D., born in 1798, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, is best known in Europe and America for his labours in the extension of the Protestant religion. His "History of the Temperance Societies," 1836, has been translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Flemish, and Finnish. "A View of Religion in America," Glasgow, 1842, has also been translated into four languages. Among his other works are "A View of the Valley of the Mississippi," Philadelphia, 1832; "Protestantism in Italy," Boston, 1845; "The Christian Retrospect and Register," New York, 1851; "History of the Waldenses and Albigenses," &c; besides extensive contributions to American periodicals, and many lectures on the results of his travels in Europe, delivered in the larger cities of the United States.

BAIRD, SPENCER F., born in 1823 at

Reading, Pennsylvania, U.S., is Professor of Natural Science at Dickinson College, and Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Mr. Baird is also editor and translator of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," 4 vols., with plates 2 vols., New York, 1851; and is author of various papers on zoology, and of reports on natural history, collections made by Captains Stansbury and Marcy, and Lieutenant Gilless, the United States and Mexican boundary survey, and the Pacific Railroad survey.

BAKER, THOMAS BARWICK LLOYD, of Hardwicke Court, Gloucestershire, a gentleman well known for the leading part which he has taken in the reformatory movement, is the only son of the late Thomas J. Lloyd Baker, Esq., of Hardwicke Court, and was born in 1807. His mother was a niece of Granville Sharp, whose exertions in the cause of negro emancipation are not likely soon to be forgotten. Mr. Baker himself was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and is an active Magistrate and deputy-Lieutenant of his native county, where he has established a reformatory institution at his own expense and under his own management, utilizing the labour of its inmates for the purposes of agricultural improvement. He has also advocated by his pen some important changes in the appointment of sentences to youthful and experienced criminals.

BALFE, MICHAEL WILLIAM, a musical composer, is a native of Dublin, and was born in 1808. When very young he evinced a great talent for music, and received some early instruction at Wexford, from the bandmaster of a regiment stationed there; afterwards he had some further lessons from the well-known composer C. E. Horn, and also from his father. He made very great progress during a brief course of study as a violin player. In 1824 he appeared in the opera of "Freischütz," at the Norwich Theatre. He afterwards went to Italy, where he first came before the public as a composer.

He removed to Paris in 1827, where he met with great success, under the name of "Balfi," as a bass singer, in company with Malibran and Sontag. Having again visited Italy, where he produced a series of operas for Milan, Paris, and London, he became in 1845 director of the Italian Opera in London. His earliest operas are "The Siege of Rochelle," the "Maid of Artois" (in which Malibran obtained such celebrity), "Catherine Grey," "Joan of Arc," "Diadeste," "Falstaff," "Kiolanthe," "Le Puits d'Amour," "Quatres Fils d'Aymon," all of which met with various degrees of success. In 1839 Mr. Balfe became the lessee of the English Opera House, but the speculation proved a failure. "The Bohemian Girl" and the "Daughter of St. Mark" were both brought out at Drury Lane. The latter ran through more than one hundred consecutive nights, and a piece of plate was presented to him by his friends in commemoration of its hundredth performance. The "Enchantress," "L'Etoile de Seville," the "Bondman," the "Maid of Honour," "The Sicilian Bride," "The Rose of Castile," "Satanella," "Bianca," "The Puritan's Daughter," "The Armourer of Nantes," and "Blanche de Nevers" complete the list of his leading compositions. His subsequent career is well known. Besides assisting at most of the leading concerts, he was appointed conductor of music to Her Majesty's Theatre: since the temporary close of which he again visited America. His second daughter, Mademoiselle Victoire Balfe, born in 1837, after having made a most successful *début*, in the London season of 1857, during that and the two following seasons gained high laurels in England, in Italy, and at St. Petersburg.

BALFOUR,\* JOHN HUTTON, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Medicine and Botany in the University of Edinburgh, is of good Scottish descent, and was born about the year 1802. He graduated M.A. and M.D. at Edinburgh in 1831, and was for some

time Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow. He is the author of the "Manual of Botany," "Phyto-Theology, or Botany and Religion," "The Class-book of Botany," "Outlines of Botany," "The Plants of Scripture," "The Botanist's Companion," &c. He contributed the article on Botany to the 8th edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and he also contributed to the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Dr. Balfour is a member of very many learned societies on the Continent, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

BALL, THE RIGHT HON. NICHOLAS, is the son of the late John Ball, Esq., of Eccles Street, Dublin, where he was born in 1791. He was educated at Stonyhurst College, and at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish Bar in 1814, and obtained a silk gown in 1830. In 1836 he was elected M.P. for Clonmel, and in 1838 succeeded the late Chief Baron Wolfe, as Attorney-General for Ireland, and was sworn a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland. In the following year he was elevated to the Bench, as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas (Ireland); and he is also a Bencher of King's Inns. His eldest son, Mr. John Ball, who was M.P. for co. Carlow, 1852-7, and for some time Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, is F.R.S. and an accomplished naturalist, and one of the most active members of the "Alpine Club," of which he was President, and for whom he edited an interesting volume on the "Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers of the Alps." He is also the author of "The Alpino Guide," in two parts.

BALLANTINE,\* WILLIAM, Sergeant-at-Law, was born about the year 1808, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834, and goes the home circuit. He is well known as a successful advocate in criminal cases. He was made a Q.C. in 1863.

BALSTON,\* THE REV. EDWARD M.A., Head Master of Eton Coll

a son of William Balston, Esq., of Springfield, near Maidstone, Kent, and was born about the year 1817. He was educated at Eton as a King's scholar, and passed thence to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became Fellow, and where he took the usual degrees. He returned to Eton as an assistant master soon after taking his B.A. degree, and after having been for a short time Fellow of Eton, he was promoted to the Head Mastership in 1862, on the elevation of Dr. Goodford to the Provostship.

BANCROFT. GEORGE, was born in 1800 at Worcester, Massachusetts, where his father, the Rev. Aaron Bancroft, the author of "A Life of Washington," was a leading Unitarian Minister. When scarcely seventeen, Mr. Bancroft graduated at Harvard College, with honours. In 1818 he visited Europe, and there studied at Göttingen and Berlin, under the eminent scholars Heeren and Schlosser. After an absence of four years, during which he travelled in England, Switzerland, Germany, and Italy, he returned to the United States. His first sphere of labour was as a tutor of Greek in Harvard College. His destination in life was at this time the pulpit; but a love of intellectual independence and the desire to engraft upon the academic system in New England the German method of instruction, led him to adopt labour in a different field of instruction, which he pursued for some time in the interior of New England, but afterward abandoned for duties of a more public and permanent character. During the interval of severer exertion, Mr. Bancroft furnished many contributions to American literature, derived especially from stores of German intellect, then but little known in the United States. He early adopted decided political opinions, and attached himself to the Democratic party. In 1823 he published a small collection of poems, and soon afterwards a translation of one of Heeren's "*Historical*

Treatises," but soon devoted himself to more profitable employments. In 1826, in a public oration which he afterwards printed, he announced as his creed "universal suffrage and uncompromising democracy;" and in the ranks of the Liberal party he rose to political preferment and distinction. In 1834 Mr. Bancroft published the first volume of his "History of the United States," a work to which he had long devoted his thoughts and attention, and in which he laid the foundation of a permanent reputation. The first and two succeeding volumes of the work, comprising the colonial history of the country, exhibited for the first time, in a profound and philosophical manner, the ideas and principles of American history. In 1838, Mr. Bancroft received from President Van Buren the appointment of collector of the port of Boston, a post of more responsibility than profit, which he occupied until the year 1841. In 1844 he was the democratic candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Massachusetts; and though in a minority, his unusually large number of votes attested his popularity. In the spring of 1845 Mr. Bancroft was called by President Polk to the administration of the navy department, which owes to him the foundation of the Nautical School at Annapolis, and the improvements in the Astronomical Observatory at Washington. In 1846 he was appointed minister-plenipotentiary to Great Britain, and there represented the United States, until succeeded by Mr. Abbott Lawrence in 1849. In England, the prestige of Mr. Bancroft's literary reputation enhanced the respect which attached to him during his diplomatic career. On his return he fixed his residence in the city of New York, and resumed more actively the prosecution of his historical labours. The fourth volume of his History, which appeared early in the year 1852, includes the opening scenes of the drama of American independence. Volume V., comprising the

many papers which had previously appeared in the *Revue Française*, and the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The best received of his works was his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne de la Maison de Valois, 1364-1477," Paris, 1824, a plain descriptive narrative. "Les Communes et l'Aristocratie" deserves mention among his smaller political treatises. After the revolution of February, 1848, he published "Questions Constitutionnelles," a work pertaining to the late condition of France, which attracted but little attention. His latest works are, "Histoire de la Convention Nationale," 6 vols., Paris, 1851-53; that of the "Directoire de la République Française," 3 vols., Paris, 1855; his "Études Historiques et Biographiques," 2 vols., 1857; "Études Littéraires et Historiques," 2 vols., 1858, and "Le Parlement et la Fronde," 1 vol., 1859.

BARBADOS, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS PARRY, D.D., fourth son of a Denbighshire clergyman of good family in the Principality, was born in 1795. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in

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ney, bade adieu to his friends, and prepared for death. He wrote what he deemed his last thoughts under the title "Deux Jours de Condamnation à mort," Paris, 1848. He was in the prison at Nismes when the revolution of 1848 broke out, which placed him once more at liberty. But past punishments had not extinguished his republican zeal. As president of the Revolution Club, and one of the chiefs of the advanced party who sustained Adrien Rollin in the Provisional Government, he was afraid that excesses might compromise the republic and counterbalance the influence of his former friend, Blanqui, on the masses. Honour and power now came to him. He was made Governor of the Luxembourg, colonel of the 12th legion of the National Guard of Paris, and entered the Constituent Assembly as representative of the department of the Aude. Again his revolutionary spirit broke out; he had a share in the attempt of the 15th May, and was one of those who went to the Hôtel de Ville, with the vain attempt to form a new government. For this he was arrested and sentenced to perpetual detention. Six years he passed in the prison of Belle-Isle, when (1854) expressing himself enthusiastically on the French war against Russia, and his desire for the success of the French Army, should this end even in the consolidation of the empire, he was set at liberty by the emperor. He refused this grace, and went to Paris to constitute himself once more a prisoner, but being let alone he voluntarily exiled himself.

**BARDSLEY, SIR JAMES LOMAX, KNT, M.D.**, was born at Nottingham in 1801, and graduated M.D. at Edinburgh in 1823. He has practised for many years as a physician at Manchester, where he enjoys a very high reputation, and is Consulting Physician to the Manchester Infirmary. He is the author of able articles in the "Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine," and of a professional work of some note, "*Hospital Facts and Observations.*" He is a Fellow of the

Royal College of Physicians, London, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for the county palatine of Lancaster.

**BARING, THE RIGHT HON. SIR FRANCIS THORNHILL, BART.**, is the eldest son of the late Sir Thomas Baring, the second baronet of that name (who was a brother of the late Lord Ashburton), by the daughter of Charles Sealey, Esq., of Calcutta. He was born in 1796, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained a double first class in 1817, and took the degree of M.A. in 1821. In 1823 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and since the year 1826 has represented Portsmouth in the Liberal interest. He was a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Melbourne from 1830 to June, 1834, and one of the joint-secretaries of the Treasury from June to November, 1834, and from April, 1835 to 1839. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the latter part of Lord Melbourne's administration, from 1839 to 1841, and First Lord of the Admiralty under Lord John Russell from January, 1849, to March, 1852.

**BARING, THOMAS**, next brother to Sir Francis, was born in 1800, and was educated at Winchester School. He early engaged in those mercantile pursuits in which all his family have won a name, and entered into political life in 1835, when he was elected to represent Gt Yarmouth in Parliament, and sat till 1837. In 1843, upon the decease of Sir Matthew Wood, he became a candidate for the honour of representing the city of London, when he had for his opponent Mr. Pattison. At the close of the poll Mr. Baring was in a minority of 106. On the elevation of Sir Frederick Pollock to the Bench, in April, 1844, Mr. Baring was elected for the borough of Huntingdon, which he still represents in the Conservative interest, being thus opposed to his brother during his parliamentary career. In 1852, and again in 1858, it is understood that Lord Derby offered to Mr. Baring the chancellorship of the Ex-

chequer. It is, however, as a capitalist and a member of a house connected with some of the greatest monetary operations of the age, that he is most widely known. He acted as one of the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

BARKLY, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., is of Scottish extraction, being the only son of the late Æneas Barkly, Esq., of Ross-shire, an eminent West-India merchant in London, where he was born in 1815. Having received a sound commercial education at Bruce-Castle School, Tottenham, he entered upon business, and obtained that practical experience, which has conspired to place him in the foremost rank, if not at the very head of our colonial administrators. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for Loominster, which constituency he represented down to 1849 as a "firm supporter of Sir R. Peel's commercial policy." In the latter year he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the settlements of British Guiana (where he owned estates), and whilst there he laid before Parliament some valuable information respecting the colony; advocating the introduction of Coolies and Chinese as labourers. He also endeavoured to develop the resources of the colony by the introduction of railways, and by reconciling the factions which had retarded its advancement. His success was not less during his tenure of office as Governor of Jamaica, between 1853 and 1856; in which year he was promoted by the late Sir William Molesworth, then Secretary of State for the colonies, to the important and wealthy governorship of Victoria, for which his business habits and his large commercial experience have peculiarly fitted him. In 1863 he was appointed Governor of the Mauritius. He was created a K.C.B. (Civil division) in 1853, on returning home from British Guiana.

BARNABO, CARDINAL ALEXANDER, is a member of a noble Italian house, and was born at Foligno, on the 2nd of March, 1801. Having held some

inferior offices in the Papal States, in June, 1856, he was raised to the dignity of a cardinal priest under the title of St. Susanna; he is officially described in the "Roman Catholic Directory" as "Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda." In this capacity he holds the superintendence of the foreign missionary relations of the Holy See.

BARNARD, HENRY, was born at Hartford, Connecticut, United States, in 1811; graduated at Yale College, in 1830, and proceeded LL.D. from Yale in 1852, from Union College in 1852, and from Harvard College in 1853. He is chiefly known for his laborious efforts and many publications in behalf of the system of public schools. His "School Architecture," "Normal Schools in the United States," "Normal Schools in the United States and in Europe," "Reports on Common Schools in Connecticut, 1838-54," and "Education and Employment for Children in Factories," are among the most celebrated of his works. His reports and contributions on these subjects are most voluminous.

BARNES, THE REV. ALBERT, born 1798, at Rome, State of New York, is a distinguished Nonconformist divine. In 1817 he entered Fairfield Academy, Connecticut, and graduated at Hamilton College, in 1820. He was originally destined for the law, but conscientious motives drew him to the ministry. He studied theology at the Princeton Seminary, and was licensed to preach in April, 1823, at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He was subsequently a preacher at various places in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New Jersey, and in 1830 was installed as minister of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Mr. Barnes is widely known in England by his Commentaries on the New Testament, and on the book of Job, Isaiah, and Daniel. Born in the United States, and in Great Britain he has repeatedly refused the title of D.D., on conscientious grounds.



• **THE REV. WILLIAM**, of the Came, Dorchester, B.D., philologist, was born about 1810, at Rush-hay, Bagber, Sturminster Newton, in Blackmore, Dorset. He and forefathers, of the of people, so that his ing was won by study late kept for some years a orchester; was appointed cy of Whitcombe, Dorset, and was instituted to the Winterbourne Came in 1862. Author of "Poems of Rural Dorset Dialect," "A Gram-Glossary of the Dorset and a few English poems; gical Grammar, grounded ish, and formed from a of more than Sixty Lan- ing an Introduction to the Grammars of all Languages, English, Latin, and Greek;"

a View of the Roots and the English as a Teutonic "An Anglo-Saxon Delectus, Extracts from Anglo-Saxon and the Saxon Chronicle;" n Ancient Britain and the being the Result of his Col- or a Course of Lectures on et;" "Views of Labour and The Elements of Linear Per- and the Projection of Sha- h woodcut diagrams by him-

School-book of Geography ology," "Exercises in Prac- ence," with contributions to s, and some smaller papers.

**CHE, PIERRE JULES**, advo- politician, was born in Paris, 1802. After leaving college, ed law, and was admitted in 1823. Although an elo- caker, it was ten years before known to the public as a : thenceforward, however, his were retained in a variety of at cases, which he pleaded in l Courts and before the Court . In 1847 he entered the r of Deputies, taking his seat side of Odillon Barrot, and dently opposed to Guizot. He

took an active part in promoting the reform banquet of the 22nd February, 1848, and signed the act of accusation, presented at this time, against Guizot and Duchâtel. After the 24th February, he became a candidate for the Constituent Assembly, and was elected for Charente-Inférieure, his profession of faith being political liberty, gratuitous education, the equitable remuneration of labour, protection for agriculture, &c. M. Baroche was an active member of the republican party. He was made Procureur-Général of the Republic in the Court of Appeal of Paris; in 1850 he became Minister of the Interior. Always favourable to the policy of the President of the Republic, after the *coup d'état* he accepted the vice-presidency of the Consultative Commission: he was officially appointed to proclaim the votes taken by universal suffrage, which made the President Emperor of France. M. Baroche was subsequently made President of the Council of State, with the rank of minister, and is now (1864) Keeper of the Seals and Secretary of State for Justice.

**BARROT, CAMILLE-HYACINTHE ODILLON**, born at Villefort, France, July 19, 1791, became a barrister, and practised in the Court of Cassation from 1814 to 1831. He was very young when he first entered the Chamber of Deputies, in the time of Louis XVIII., but had already acquired a high reputation as an eloquent pleader. He had everything in his favour—countenance, figure, voice, gesture, and great tact united with energy, and soon exercised such an amount of influence in the Chamber, that he came to be regarded as the Demos- thenes of the Liberal Opposition. He was deeply engaged in the projects of the party which brought about the revolution of July, 1830; and when at one time matters were so gloomy an aspect that the deputies who countenanced and encouraged the insurrection were reduced to eight, Barrot was one of that number. When the revolution was triumphant, he



was one of the three commissioners appointed by the provisional government to intimate that the crown-jewels would be restored to the royal family on condition of their immediate departure for Cherbourg. The proposal was accepted, and Odillon Barrot accompanied the king to his embarkation. On his return he was nominated Prefect of the Seine. Under Louis Philippe, Odillon Barrot was amongst the first to raise his voice in the Chamber of Deputies against a reactionary policy. In 1839 he visited Great Britain, and, during his sojourn there, he frequently expressed his desire that a permanent alliance should subsist between England and France. He was foremost in getting up the agitation in favour of reform, and attended several of the provincial banquets which led to the revolution of 1848, and the downfall of Louis Philippe; but he did not at first foresee the results to which the agitation, partly aroused by himself, was destined to lead, for he halted midway, accepted the task of forming a cabinet in company with Thiers, and supported the right of the Count De Paris to the throne, and that of the Duchess D'Orleans to the regency. Under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon he was for some time a minister, and conducted the government of France with success until 1851, when the President's policy required other agents. Since that period he has retired from active political life.

BARROT, FERDINAND, a brother of Odillon Barrot, and an advocate by profession, was born in 1805, and became a member of the Chamber of Deputies in 1845. He first attracted attention by his aptitude in dealing with the affairs of Algeria; and on the fall of Louis Philippe, in 1848, was elected to represent that colony in the Constituent Assembly. Having been the counsel of Louis Napoleon on the matters which arose out of the latter's attempts upon Strasburg and *Honfleur*, he was made his secretary on that prince's election to the presi-

dency, and acted as one of his ministers, from October, 1849, up to March in the following year. He was appointed Ambassador at Turin post he held till the famous *coup d'état* which inaugurated the second empire. Under the new régime, he was successively appointed a Councillor of State, and a Senator, but he has taken a very prominent part in every capacity.

BARRY, SIR REDMOND, son of late H. G. Barry, Esq. of Barrycloco, Cork, was born in 1813, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1831. In 1850 he was appointed Solicitor General for the colony of Victoria and was promoted in the following year to a judgeship in the Supreme Court there. He was knighted in 1860. Sir Redmond Barry has taken the deepest interest in the cause of education in Australia; though a Roman Catholic, he was appointed Chancellor of the University at Melbourne, and published a volume of "Essays" and "Inaugural Addresses," in that capacity.

BARRY,\* THE REV. ALFRED, B. second son of the late eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, was born the year 1826, and was educated at King's College, London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as Fourth Wrangler; seventh in the first class of the Classical Tripos in 1848, and obtained a Fellowship in the same year. He was ordained in 1850. He held for several years the Head Mastership of Grammar School at Leeds, which he raised to a very high position by his energy and ability; and in 1862 was appointed to the Principalship of Cheltenham College. Mr. Barry is the author of an "Introduction to the Old Testament," "Notes on the Gospels," &c. His youngest brother, Edward Barry, A.R.A., born in 1830, is eminent as an architect; he succeeded his father as standing architect to the Houses of Parliament, and, amongst other public build-

directed the New Grammar School  
Leeds.

BARTH, DA. HENRICH, the African  
traveller, was born at Hamburg on  
18th April, 1821. At the Uni-  
versity of Berlin his favourite pursuit  
was ancient geography, which led him  
to determine on visiting the cradle of  
civil antiquity, and exploring the  
desert shores and maritime countries  
of the Mediterranean. Having pre-  
viously visited Italy and Sicily, he  
carried out his more extensive plan  
of a Mediterranean journey in the  
years 1845, 1846, and 1847, when he  
started at Marseilles, following the  
French and Spanish shores to Gib-  
ralter, passing over to Tangier in  
Spain, and proceeding along the Al-  
gerian coasts, with excursions into  
the interior, to Tunis, Tripoli, and  
Baghaz. While proceeding thence  
to Cairo, he was attacked by a band  
of Arab robbers, and only saved his  
life at the expense of a severe wound,  
and the loss of all his effects and  
papers. Nevertheless, he continued  
his researches, and from Cairo ex-  
plored Egypt, Sinai, Palestine, Asia  
Minor, and Greece, until he had made  
the circuit of the Mediterranean.

part of the results of these travels,  
made entirely at his own expense,  
was published in 1849, under the title  
of "Wanderings through the Countries  
on the Coast of the Mediterranean;"  
and he was busily employed in the  
preparation of a second volume when  
an application reached Berlin for a  
scientific companion to Mr. James  
Richardson, then charged by the  
English Foreign Office with a political  
and commercial mission to Central  
Africa. The family of Dr. Barth were  
against his embarking on a new un-  
dertaking, still more dangerous than  
the one in which he had so recently  
escaped from death, and thus Dr.  
Overweg was selected. Meanwhile,  
the desire to accompany the mission  
grew so strong in Dr. Barth, that he  
returned to Hamburg to persuade  
his relations to grant him permission  
to do so. This he obtained, and thus  
accompanied Mr. Richardson, in addi-

tion to Dr. Overweg, who had been  
already engaged. He left Marseilles  
on the 8th of December, 1849, for  
Africa, and safely returned to the  
same port on the 8th September,  
1855, after nearly six years' absence,  
having been already believed dead,  
and having separated from Richard-  
son in the interval. Barth's travels  
rank among the most remarkable  
feats of modern enterprise, he having  
travelled in Africa, between 1849 and  
1855, at least 12,000 geographical  
miles. And not only has he explored  
a large portion of this continent, but  
by his success has created a new in-  
terest on its behalf, and has stimu-  
lated fresh and more vigorous ex-  
ertions for its entire exploration and  
regeneration. Dr. Barth's "Travels  
in North and Central Africa," pub-  
lished in 1857, is a work invaluable  
to the student of African geography.  
He also commenced publishing, in  
1862, a "Collection of the Voca-  
bularies of Central African Lan-  
guages," which is still (1864) in  
progress.

BARTHÉLEMY-SAINT-HI-  
LAIRE, JULES, a learned Frenchman,  
member of the Institute, born in Paris  
the 19th August, 1805, was at first at-  
tached to the Ministry of Finance, but  
this did not prevent him from writing  
in the *Globe*, and he signed the pro-  
testation of the journalists the 28th  
July, 1830. After the revolution he  
founded the *Bon Sens*, and took an  
active part in politics in the liberal  
interest; but towards the close of  
1833 he showed signs of a desire to  
renounce political life, and to apply  
himself to learning. In 1834 he was  
made tutor of French literature in the  
Polytechnic School, and undertook  
about the same time to give a com-  
plete translation of the works of Aris-  
totle, which served as a pendant to  
the translation of Plato, published by  
Cousin. His labour gained him the  
chair of Greek and Latin philosophy  
in the College of France (1838), and  
his admission into the Academy of  
the Moral and Political Sciences. The  
revolution of February again dragged

him into the political arena. He entered the Constituent Assembly, where he was one of the chiefs of the republican *tiers-parti*. He favoured the candidature of Louis Napolcon, and supported the administration of Odillon Barrot. The *coup d'état* of the 2nd December and the downfall of the parliamentary system excited in him feelings which he could not conceal. He refused to take the oath, and voluntarily quitted his chair in the College of France. His chief claim to notice is as a scholar. Among his principal works may be noted — “Politique d'Aristote” (Paris, 1837; 2nd ed. 1848, 2 vols. 8vo.); “De la Logique d'Aristote,” a memoir which received the prize of the Institute (1838, 2 vols. 8vo.); “La Logique d'Aristote,” translated into French for the first time (1839-41, 4 vols. 8vo.); “Psychologie d'Aristote, Traité de l'Âme” (1846, 8vo.); and “Opuscules,” translated for the first time (1847, 8vo.); “De l'École d'Alexandrie,” report to the Institute, preceded by an “Essai sur la Méthode des Alexandrins et de la Mysticisme” (1845, 8vo.); “De Vedas” (1854, 8vo.); “Du Bouddhisme” (1855, 8vo.), &c., &c.

BARTHOLOMEW,\* VALENTINE, a celebrated flower painter, was born about the beginning of the present century. He married Anne Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Arnall Fayermann, and widow of Mr. Walter Turnbull, the composer of “Deck not with Gems,” and other popular songs. This lady, who was the author of a volume of poems, called “The Songs of Azrael,” and of a play, which was brought out about 1829, under the title of “The Ring, or the Farmer's Daughter,” and also of a farce, called “It's only my Aunt,” died in August, 1862. Mr. Bartholomew has been for upwards of thirty years a member of the Society of Water Colour Painters.

BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, an American writer on ethnology, was born Oct. 23, 1805, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated at New York, and at different schools in

Canada. After filling various mercantile situations in his native State, he removed to New York in 1837, and there first entered a mercantile firm as a partner; but the commercial crisis of that epoch involved him in its general ruin. After three years of uncertainty he entered the book trade, in partnership with Mr. Welford, with whom he carried on a successful business for ten years. Mr. Bartlett in the mean time devoted his leisure hours to the study of history and ethnology. In conjunction with Gallatin he founded the American Ethnological Soc., and was for many years Secretary of the New York Historical Society. Retiring from business in 1848, he was appointed by President Taylor Commissioner for the survey of the boundary-line between the United States and Mexico, in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty to that effect. With a corps of engineers and a party numbering in all some 300 persons, he traversed the vast regions of prairie and desert which lie between the Gulf of Mexico and the Pacific, as well as a large portion of Texas and New Mexico, a distance in all of some 5,000 miles. The results of this survey, which occupied five years, and which embraced observations in astronomy, ethnology, and natural history, were published by the American Government in 1857-58. Mr. Bartlett, on his return home, was elected Secretary of State of Rhode Island. Among his literary works are “The Progress of Ethnology: an Account of Recent Archæological, Philological, and Geographical Researches tending to elucidate the Physical History of Man” (1847); “Reminiscences of Albert Gallatin” (1849); “Dictionary of Americanisms: a Glossary of Words usually regarded as peculiar to the United States” (1848; new ed. 1855); “Personal Narrative of Exploration and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary in the years 1850, 53-54.”

BARTLETT, THE REV. THE

was born in 1789, and educated at Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where graduated B.A. in 1813, and M.A. 1816. He is the author of a "Moir of the Life and Writings of Mr Butler" (to whose great-grand-daughter Miss Catharine Sarah Cowper, married), and of several controversial sermons, tracts, letters, &c. He held the living of Kingstone, near Salisbury, from 1816 to 1832, when he became rector of Chevening, near E. Oaks. In 1834 he removed to E. Beds, as the vicar of the parish; and in 1837 was presented to the rectory of Burton Latimer, Cambridgeshire. He was appointed one of the six preachers of Canterbury Cathedral in 1832.

**BASTIDE, JULES**, was born at Paris, November 21, 1800. His education in the French metropolis had distinguished him before he left college, but instead of embracing a career in arms he promised to be very successful, he sacrificed his future prospects to opinions, and was one of the first members of the French Carriers. After the revolution of July,

Bastide, who had fought gallantly, and who is said to have been first to plant the tricolor on the roof of the Tuileries, opposed himself to the party of the duke of Angoulême. In 1832, Bastide was chief of a squadron of artillery. He then resigned, as he had done in July, 1830, in support of royalty. At the close of the revolution of the 5th of June the cry of the National Guard was raised, while Bastide, found guilty of contumacy, was condemned to death, and fled to England, whence he returned at the end of eighteen months. During this time reactionary had spent itself, and Bastide was invited. Some time afterwards he edited the *National*, in which he dealt especially with questions of foreign policy. After having directed the *National* almost single handed some time, he called in the aid of Louis Marrast. He soon became active as an editor of the paper, and continued it altogether in 1846. In

1817 he formed, in conjunction with Buchez, the *Revue Nationale*, intended to support the republican doctrines and the social system of the latter. The revolution of 1848 carried him to power. Under Lamartine, he filled at first the post of Secretary-General to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and received the portfolio itself after the opening of the National Assembly, and held it till the end of General Cavaignac's power.

**BATEMAN \*MISS KATE JOSEPHINE**, an eminent actress, a daughter of Mr. Henry Bateman, was born at Baltimore, U.S., in 1842. She was a precocious child, and first appeared in public as one of the "Bateman Children," who exhibited their talents in London in 1851. Since that date she has spent much time in private study, preparing for the stage, on which her reappearance took place in 1859. She then performed, in succession, in the leading American theatres, the parts of Evangeline, founded on Longfellow's poem of that name; of Geraldine, in a play written for her by her mother; of Julia, in Sheridan Knowles's "Hunchback;" of Pauline, in the "Lady of Lyons;" and of Shakespeare's Juliet and Lady Macbeth. Since she arrived in England, in the autumn of 1863, she has played no other part but that of the Jewish maiden Leah, and her appearance at the Adelphi in that character has stamped her as an actress gifted with very high tragic powers.

**BATES, EDWARD**, one of the most able lawyers of the United States, was born in the year 1793, at Goochland, in Virginia. His father having a large family and a small income, Edward Bates was obliged at an early age to labour for his own subsistence. In 1814 he proceeded to St. Louis, where he studied the law under the superintendence of the advocate Rufus Coston. In 1817 he began to practise at the Bar, and his high talents secured to him considerable emolument. As a politician, he has uniformly been moderate and consistent. In 1861 he was nominated

Attorney-General in President Lincoln's cabinet.

**BATH AND WELLS, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT HON. REV. ROBERT JOHN EDEN, D.D.,** 3rd Lord Auckland in the Peerage of England and Ireland, is the youngest son of the 1st Lord Auckland (many years a minister of state under George III.); he was born in 1799, and succeeded to the title in 1849, on the death of his elder brother, who had been advanced to the earldom whilst Governor-General of India. He was educated at Eton and Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated in due course, and was successively rector of Eyam, Derbyshire, of Hertingfordbury, Herts, and of Battersen, Surrey, and one of the chaplains to her Majesty. In 1847 he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, and translated to the see of Bath and Wells in 1854, on the death of Dr. Bagot. As bishop, he enjoys an income of £5,000 a year, and the patronage of 43 livings. He is also Visitor of Wadham College, Oxford. In 1860, he published the "Life and Correspondence of the First Lord Auckland," in 2 vols.

**BAUER, BRUNO,** a biblical critic, was born at Eisenberg, in the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, September 6, 1809. After acquiring his education in the schools and University of Berlin, in 1834 he obtained a professorship of theology. From what we know of his life we should assume that amongst his earliest writings are his review of the "Life of Jesus," by Strauss (1835); his "Journal of Speculative Theology" (1836); and his "Critical Exposition of the Religion of the Old Testament" (1838). As it were in a second period came the two works, "Doctor Hengstenberg" (1839); and "The Evangelical Established Church of Prussia and its Doctrine" (1840). Advancing gradually to a bolder and more rationalistic position in his "Review of the Gospel History of John" (1840), and "Review of the Gospel Narrative" (1840), he argues that evangelical history is a free *product of human self-consciousness*, and

the Gospels are a free literary production. Upon the publication of these views, he was forbidden to deliver theological lectures in Bonn, where he had been a tutor since 1839. But his activity was undiminished. His next work was "The Jewish Question," in which he attacked the vagueness of the pretensions of liberalism, and rejected Jewish emancipation. His principal work in this period is "A General Critical Review" (1843-44), in which he severely analyzes the German radicalism of 1842, and its resultant socialistic theories. He later published, in connection with Jungnitz and his brother Edgar, "Historical Memoirs of Events since the French Revolution and the Reign of Napoleon" (1846). The political disturbances of 1848 afforded him an opportunity of putting forward his peculiar views in a work on "The Civil Revolution in Germany," and "The Fall of the Frankfort Parliament" (1849). He also published "A Review of the Gospels, and History of their Origin" (1850), to which "Apostolical History" is a supplement. In his "Review of the Epistles attributed to St. Paul," he attempts to show that the four leading epistles, which have never before been questioned, were not written by the apostle Paul, but are the production of the second century.

**BAVARIA,\* LOUIS OTHO FREDERICK WILLIAM, KING OF,** born at Nymphenbourg, August 25th, 1845, succeeded to the throne of his father Maximilian Joseph II. on the latter's decease in the early part of 1864. His Majesty, though as yet scarcely twenty years of age (1864), inaugurated his reign auspiciously in a speech promising his subjects all judicious reforms and to govern according to the constitution. He is grandson to the ex-king Louis, and as yet unmarried.

**BAVARIA, EX-KING OF, LOUIS CHARLES AUGUSTUS,** was born Aug 25, 1786. He is the son of Maximilian Joseph, king of Bavaria, by his wife, Wilhelmina Augusta, daugh

of the prince of Hesse-Darmstadt. He was educated at the Universities of Landshut and Göttingen, and took part in the campaigns against Austria in 1849. He succeeded his father October 13, 1825. Giving himself up to his taste for the fine arts, he imposed the strictest economy on the financial administration of the country in order to procure means for the acquisition of works of art, and for the erection of the Glyptotheca, a magnificent museum of sculpture. His administration, which was at first liberal, fell under the influence of the clergy, and for a time Ultramontanism reigned supreme. This gave way to the sway of a mistress, the well-known Lola Montes, who was created in 1816 countess of Landsfeldt, and died in 1890. She, in her turn, had to succumb to the intrigues of the minister Abel, who was himself driven to suicide in February, 1818. Finally the king abdicated his throne the 2nd of March in the same year in favour of his son, Maximilian Joseph II, who died early in 1861. King Louis of Bavaria has exhibited some literary taste, having published four volumes of "Poems" (*Gedichte*: Munich, 1839), and a prose work, entitled "The Companions of the Walhalla" (Munich, 1843).

BAZAINE, \* FRANÇOIS ACHILLE, a French general, was born in 1811. Having finished his studies in the *École Polytechnique*, he entered the army in 1831, and in the following year served in Africa. Four years later he was promoted to the grade of lieutenant, and received the Cross of Honour on the field of battle. In 1837 he was concerned in the campaigns in Spain against the Carlists, and returned to Algeria with the rank of captain in 1839. He took part in the expeditions of Milianah, Kabylia, and Morocco during some years. He was promoted in 1853, at the outbreak of the war in the East, to command a brigade of infantry, and during the siege of Sebastopol was honourably mentioned in the despatches of *Maréchal Canrobert and Pelissier*.

He subsequently was promoted to a division, and commanded the French portion of the army of 1855, which reduced Kinburn. He was appointed inspector of divisions of infantry. He subsequently accepted a command in the expedition to Mexico, and was greatly distinguished in the preceding Marshal Forey in the command in 1863. At that time (August, 1861) it was announced that General Bazaine is to be promoted Marshal of France.

BAZALGETTE, JOSEPH, a civil engineer, is of foreign birth, and was born in the year 1812. His father was a commander in the Navy. He was educated at various schools, and, having been employed as a pupil to Sir John Lubbock, commenced business on his own account in 1842. He first brought his name to the public in 1848, by showing considerable ability in executing some drainage works in the North of Ireland, and having been employed as a civil engineer in London, he succeeded Mr. Frank Forster in the Metropolitan Commission of Sewers. He at that time took a prominent part in the controversy between the General Board of Health and the engineering profession, in the best system of drainage for the supply of towns. On the subject of the Metropolitan Main Drainage, having previously designed and constructed three hundred miles of sewerage in London, he was selected by public competition to be Chief to the Metropolitan Main Drainage Works, and in that capacity planned, and is now (1861) carrying towards completion the Main Drainage Works. He first introduced subways for laying the gas and water pipes, and telegraph wires under the Metropolitan thoroughfares were constructed, to prevent the raising up of the pavements and the interruption of the traffic. He is now (1861) constructing an embankment, on the north

river from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge, and a new street thence to the Mansion House, and an embankment on the south side of the Thames from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall. He has recently laid down a new code of regulations for the construction of bridges and the alterations of streets, which are now incorporated into all metropolitan railway bills, and it is his special province to protect the public interests with respect to all engineering works constructed within the metropolitan area.

BAZLEY, THOMAS, was born at Gilon, near Bolton, in 1797, and was educated at the Bolton Grammar School. While still young, he was apprenticed to learn cotton-spinning at the factory of Ainsworth & Co. (previously the establishment of Sir Robert Peel & Co.). At the age of twenty-one he started in business at Bolton, and in 1826 removed to Manchester. He became the head and sole proprietor of the largest fine cotton and lace thread-spinning concern in the trade. He employed more than a thousand hands, and established, in connection with his factories, schools and lecture and reading rooms. Mr. Bazley was one of the earliest members of the Manchester Anti-Corn-Law Association, and of the Council of the League; and in 1837, with Richard Cobden and John Brooks, he opened the Free-trade campaign at Liverpool, on which occasion Mr. Bazley made his first public speech. In 1845 he was elected president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which post he held till 1859. Mr. Bazley was one of the most active of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1858 he was elected M.P. for Manchester, without a contest. His business and parliamentary duties pressing severely upon his time and attention, in 1862 he retired from the former and disposed of his extensive mills and concerns, determining to devote his time to public life.

BEAL, THE REV. WILLIAM, LL.D.,

descended from the ancient family Beale of Trehannick, and, maternal from that of Jenyns, or Jennings Churchill, Somerset, was born in 1814 and was educated at King's College London, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was elected a member of the foundation, and graduated B.A. in due course. He was presented by the Crown, in 1847, to the vicar of Brooke, Norfolk, which he (1864) holds. He has taken an active part in promoting the education of the working classes, having been at one time vice-president of the People's College at Norwich, and corresponding member of the Working Men's Educational Union. Having devoted much attention to the improvement of the condition of the agricultural labourer, he originated at Brooke in 1854, the Parochial Harvest Home, an institution which is gradually becoming general, and has already happily superseded, in many counties, the degrading scenes with which the close of harvest was too often attended. He is the author of an "Analysis of the Origin of the Liturgicæ," "The Nine Monuments and the Old Testament," "A Letter to the Earl of Albemarle on Harvest Homes," "A First Book of Chronology," &c. He was a formerly editor of the *West of England Magazine*. Dr. Beal is also a F.R.S. and a Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society of Great Britain. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Aberdeen.

BEALE, \* LIONEL, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy in King's College, London, was born about the year 1820, and graduated M.B. at the University of London, in 1851. He is an Hon. Fellow of King's College, a Fellow of the Society of Physicians, &c., and the author of several works on chemistry, "The Microscope, in its application to Practical Medicine," "How to Work the Microscope," "The Anatomy of the Liver." He has also contributed to the *Lancet*, the *Medical Times* &c.



the Medical and Chirurgical  
 etc.

**BREGARD,\*** PETER GUSTAVE  
 DE, General in the service of  
 the Confederate States of America, was  
 born in 1821. His family are of French  
 origin, and were at one time  
 in Canada, whence his father  
 moved to New Orleans. In 1834  
 Beauregard entered the Mil-  
 itary Academy at West Point, where  
 he graduated in 1838. He received  
 a commission in the United  
 States Artillery, but was transferred  
 afterwards to the Engineers. He  
 distinguished himself during the  
 Mexican campaign, in which he was  
 wounded. He was highly  
 commended in General Scott's despatches  
 for gallantry during this contest.  
 He was appointed, as Captain  
 and Major, to the duty of surveying  
 and constructing fortifications, and later  
 as Superintendent of the Acad-  
 emy at West Point. In 1861 he  
 held his commission in the United  
 States army, and joined that of the  
 Confederate States. He commenced  
 military service by the bombardment of  
 Fort Sumter, April 12, 1861. He  
 commanded the Southern army  
 in the famous battle at Bull Run, in  
 1861, where the Federals ex-  
 perienced so disastrous a reverse.  
 In his service he was made General  
 and second in command at the  
 battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, and  
 successfully defended Charleston  
 against the combined naval and  
 army forces of the Federals, during  
 which, for heroism and tena-  
 cious purpose, must occupy a promi-  
 nent place in history. At the present  
 (1864) he is vigorously co-oper-  
 ating with General Robert Lee in  
 leading the forces of Grant.

**BEN, THE REV. JAMES, D.D.,**  
 born about the year 1800, and  
 educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Ox-  
 ford, where he graduated B.A. in  
 1821. Having held a parochial charge  
 in the diocese of Lincoln, the curacy  
 of St. Staffordshire, and the vicar-  
 age of Welford, Northamptonshire, in  
 1840 was appointed Professor of

Divinity in the University of Toronto.  
 He is the author of "An Account of  
 the Life and Writings of St. Irenæus"  
 (1841), a small work on "Catechis-  
 ing," and a treatise on "Intercommu-  
 nion between the Church of England and  
 the Eastern Churches" (1842).

**BECHEE, ELIZABETH, LADY,**  
 daughter of the late Mr. John O'Neill  
 and of his wife, née Featherstone,  
 (both members of the theatrical pro-  
 fession), is a lady of Irish extraction,  
 who for some years enjoyed the  
 highest reputation on the English  
 stage as a tragic actress. She was  
 born about the year 1791, and made  
 her debut in London in October, 1814.  
 The characters in which she achieved  
 the greatest success were Juliet, Mrs.  
 Haller, Belvidera, Jane Shore, and  
 Mrs. Beverley. In December, 1819,  
 she became the wife of W. Wrixon-  
 Beecher, Esq., M.P., of Ballygiblin  
 Castle, co. Cork, created a baronet in  
 1831, and since deceased, by whom  
 she is the mother of the present  
 baronet and of other children.

**BECQUEREL, ANTOINE CÉSAR,**  
 French physicist, and Member of the  
 Institute, was born at Châtillon-sur-  
 Loire (Loiret), March 7, 1788. He  
 quitted the Polytechnic School in  
 1808 as officer of engineers, served in  
 Spain under General Suchet. On his  
 return in 1813 he was made inspector  
 of the Polytechnic School. In 1814 he  
 again served in the French army, and  
 in 1815 quitted the military service,  
 after having resigned his commission  
 as *chef de bataillon* of the engineers.  
 His first publications related to geo-  
 logic and mineralogy, but electricity  
 soon absorbed his attention. In 1829  
 he was elected into the Academy of  
 Sciences, and is at present Professor  
 of Physics in the Museum of Natural  
 History. M. Becquerel has been a  
 voluminous writer on chemistry and  
 electricity. His industry in the col-  
 lection of facts is very remarkable.  
 His principal works are, "Traité  
 de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme"  
 (Paris, 1834-40, 7 vols. 8vo.); "Traité  
 d'Électro-Chimie" (8vo.); "Traité de  
 Physique Appliquée à la Chimie et



aux Sciences Naturelles" (2 vols. 8vo.); and, in conjunction with his son Alexandre-Edmond Becquerel, "Éléments de Physique Terrestre et de Météorologie" (1847); "Traité de l'Électricité et du Magnétisme" (1855, 2 vols. 8vo.), &c.

BEDFORD,\* PAUL, comedian, was born at Bath in 1798, and made his first appearance in London at Drury Lane Theatre on the 2nd Nov., 1824, as *Hawthorn* in the opera of *Love in a Village*, having been for some years previously a favourite on the Bath and Dublin stages. For many seasons Mr. Bedford confined himself to operas, and, during the performance of an English version of Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," at the Princess's Theatre, he obtained considerable distinction by his performance of Lablache's great part in that opera. Of late years, however, Mr. Bedford has appeared only in the melodramas and broad farces for which the Adelphi Theatre has long been famous. In conjunction with the late Mr. Wright, and more recently with Mr. Toole, he has contributed greatly to the success of almost every piece produced on the Adelphi stage, having been a member of the company at that theatre for something like a quarter of a century, the public apparently never wearying of his forcible and grotesque humour. In 1861, Mr. Bedford appeared as an author, publishing a volume of autobiography and theatrical anecdote, entitled "Recollections and Wanderings."

BEECHER, CATHERINE ESTHER, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born at East Hampton, Lower Illinois, in 1800, and was educated at Litchfield, U.S. After having left school she met with a severe calamity in the death of Professor Fisher, of Yale College, to whom she was betrothed. The shock necessitating a life of activity, she opened a female seminary at Hartford, Connecticut, where she remained ten years, during which period she published a "Manual of Arithmetic," and a series of elementary books of instruction in *Theology and Mental and Moral Philo-*

sophy. In 1832 she removed her father to Cincinnati, and for years acted as principal of an institution devoted to female instruction in that city. But failing health compelled her to resign this. She devised a plan for female Christian education, to be promoted through a national board, with normal and competent teachers. The effecting of this scheme has been the object of her life, and it has caused her to write extensively. Among works to which it has given birth are "Domestic Service;" "Duty of American Women to their Country;" "Housekeeper's Receipt-Book," New York, 1845; "The True Remedy for the Wrongs of Women," Boston, 1851; "Treatise on Domestic Economy;" "Truth stranger than Fiction;" "Letters to the People on Health and Happiness;" "Physiology and Calisthenics," 1856; "Common Sense applied to Religion,"

BEECHER, THE REV. CHAS. is a son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher and pastor of a church at New Jersey. He has published "The Incarnation; or, Pictures of the Virgin and her Son," with an introduction by his sister, Mrs. Beecher-Stowe, New York, 1849; "Review of Spiritual Manifestations," New York, 1853; and "Pen-Pictures of the Bible," New York, 1855. When Beecher-Stowe visited England he accompanied her, and is said to have been subsequently a liberal contributor to "Sunny Memories."

BEECHER, THE REV. EDWARD D.D., an American author and divine, eldest son of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, was born in 1804, and graduated at Yale College, where he studied divinity, in 1822. He studied divinity at Andover and New Haven, and was appointed to a tutorship in Yale College in 1825. He filled the office of Pastor at Park Street Chapel, Boston, from 1826 to 1831; that of President of Illinois College, Jacksonville, 1831 to 1844; and that of Pastor of Salem-street Church, Boston, 1846 to 1856. He is at present (3

a church at Galesburg, Ill. His literary productions are: "its Import and Modes;" "Effect of Ages," and "Papal y Exposed."

DR. THE REV. HENRY WARD, D.D., at Litchfield, Connecticut, states, son of the late Dr. Beecher, and brother of Mrs. Howe, graduated at Amherst in 1834, and studied theology at the Lane Seminary, first settled as a Presbyterian minister at Laurensburg, Ind. in 1837. In 1839 he removed to Spolia, and became pastor of South Church at Brooklyn, N.Y., an organization calling itself "Orthodox Congregational" in 1847. In 1850 he published "Lectures to Young Men," and "The Idleness." In 1855 he published to the world "The Star" a series of articles contributed to the *New York Independent*, and in 1858 appeared also his "Thoughts," 25,000 copies of which soon after publication. As a lecturer, he is said to have "the largest congregation in the States," and is very popular as a lecturer. In the early part of his life he paid a visit to this country, and delivered speeches in Liverpool, New York, and London, with the object of impressing upon the public the righteousness of the cause. He attracted a large number of hearers on each occasion.

CHARLES TILSTON, Ph.D., LL.D., &c., of an ancient family settled at Bokesburne, Wiltshire, was born in London, in 1800; he received a common education, and afterwards studied law in Lincoln's Inn; but he resumed mercantile pursuits in London, and in 1830 retired to Wiltshire, where he resided for many years. He has throughout his life attracted much attention to ancient geography, philology, and history. The results of these

"Origines Biblicæ; or, Researches in Primeval History," vol. 1., London, 1834, styled in the *Quarterly Review* "the first attempt to reconstruct history on the principles of the young science of geology."

His historical and geographical studies of the East led him to consider the great importance of Abyssinia for commercial and other intercourse with Central Africa; but his proposals to undertake an exploring journey were declined by the Government. Supported by private individuals, he proceeded to Shoa, in Southern Abyssinia, which country he reached in the beginning of 1851, several months before the party under Major Harris. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, Dr. Beke quitted Shoa, and went alone westward into the interior, where he distinguished himself by the exploration of Godjam and the countries lying to the west and south, which were previously almost entirely unknown in Europe.

The results of these researches appeared partly in several journals, and in "A Statement of Facts" &c. (1st edit., Lond., 1845. 2nd edit., 1846). Having returned to Europe, he excited the attention of geographers by his publications "An Essay on the Nile and its Tributaries," London, 1847; "On the Sources of the Nile in the Mountains of the Moon" (1848); "On the Sources of the Nile" (1849), and by his "Mémoire Justificatif en Réhabilitation des Pères Paez et Lobo," Paris, 1848. He became involved in a controversy with M. d'Abbadie; and in a "Letter to M. Daressy" (1849), and "An Inquiry into A. d'Abbadie's Journey to Kadda" (1850), he asserted this journey for the alleged discovery of the sources of the Nile (1843-44) to be a mere fiction. Besides many essays on ethnography and geography, Mr. Beke has published a treatise "On the Geographical Distribution of Languages in Abyssinia" (Edinburgh, 1849); and whilst in Mauritius he wrote "The Sources of the Nile, with the History of Nilotic Discovery" (1850, Lond., 1850), in which work

he has incorporated the results of his

previous labours on that particular subject. In 1835, after the appearance of "*Origines Biblicæ*," the author received from the University of Tübingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy, and on his return from his Abyssinian travels the Geographical Societies of London and Paris gave him their gold medals. From 1836 to 1838, being then resident at Leipsic, Dr. Beke was Acting British Consul in Saxony, and from 1849 to 1853, in London, acted as Secretary of the National Association for the Protection of British Industry and Capital.

BEKKER, EMMANUEL, a German philologist, was born at Berlin in 1785. He finished his studies at Halle, under the celebrated Wolff, who regarded him as one of his most distinguished pupils. He obtained, in 1807, a chair of Greek literature at Berlin, which he quitted three years afterwards for Paris, to examine the manuscripts in the imperial library. On his return to Germany, in 1812, he began to publish his "*Anecdota Græca*" (Berlin, 1814-21, 3 vols.) and his large edition of Plato (1814-21, 10 vols.). Nominated a Member of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, at the desire of that body he made a second journey to Paris to examine the papers of Fourmont, and thus to prepare a "*Corpus Inscriptionum Græcarum*." He then went to Italy (1817) together with a colleague, and visited all the principal libraries of Rome, Florence, Venice, &c. The two savants deciphered at Verona a palimpsest of the "*Institutes*" of Gaius, discovered by Niebuhr. In England, Holland, and Northern Germany, Bekker had always the most welcome reception, and every facility granted to him to examine the wealth of their libraries. On his return from these journeys he resumed the chair in the University of Berlin, which had been conferred upon him in 1807. He has published excellent editions of "*The Attic Orators*," Oxford, 1823, 7 vols.; Berlin, 5 vols.; "*Thucydides*," Oxford, 1821, 3 vols.; Berlin, 1832,

3 vols.; "*The Library of Photius*," Berlin, 1824, 2 vols.; "*Aristophanes*," London, 1825, 3 vols.; "*The Scholia to the Iliad*," London, 1826-27, 8 vols.; "*Sextus Empiricus*," Berlin, 1842; also of several Greek poets. He has laboured in the "*Corpus Scriptorum Historiæ Byzantiæ*," published at Bonn in 24 vols. A few years ago he was occupied with Provençal and Venetian philology, and has published in the learned reviews of Berlin the most remarkable facts in these two idioms by the best writers of the middle ages.

BELCHER, SIR EDWARD, C.B., F.R.S., and F.G.S., Rear-Admiral, is the son of Andrew Belcher, Esq., and grandson of Jonathan Belcher, Esq., chief justice and afterwards governor of Halifax, whose father had been governor of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. He was born in 1799, entered the navy in 1812, and was soon afterwards appointed midshipman. After the usual routine of service, in the course of which he was present at the battle of Algiers, he was appointed in 1824 to act as Assistant-Surveyor to Captain Becchey in the *Blossom*, then about to sail on a voyage of discovery to Behring's Straits. In 1829 Mr. Belcher was promoted to the rank of Commander, whilst serving under Rear-Admiral Owen; after which we find him, in 1830, in command of the *Ætna*, surveying vessel, on the coast of Africa; also on the river Douro, 1832-3, for special and delicate service, acting a neutral part between the forces of Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He shortly afterwards commanded the *Terror* and *Erebus* for Arctic service. From November, 1836, to August, 1842, Commander Belcher was employed in the *Sulphur*, surveying vessel, of whose voyage round the world he has given an interesting account in his well-known Narrative. In 1841 he performed a series of brilliant services in China, having sounded and explored the various inlets of the Canton river, and in

ronnoissance which contributed importantly to the successes of Sir (now Lord) Gough and Sir phrey Le Fleming Senhouse. On occasion he destroyed twenty of their war vessels. In recognition of these services he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and in the honour of knighthood was conferred upon him. He was afterwards employed in the *Samarang*, on trading service in the East Indies, was severely wounded in an action with the pirates of Gilolo. He commanded the expedition in search of John Franklin from 1852 to 1854, and, in pursuance of his instructions, withdrew the crews of the ice-bound vessels, bringing them to England in October, 1854. He attained the rank of Admiral in 1861.

**BELGIANS, KING OF THE, LEOPOLD** GEORGE CHRISTIAN FREDERICK, the son of Duke Francis of Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld, and was born at Coburg, December 16, 1790. An excellent scientific and literary education acquired for him the reputation of being one of the most accomplished princes in Europe. He entered the Prussian army in 1808, and was present at the battles of Lutzen, Bautzen, Culm, Leipsic, Arcis-sur-Aube, and La Fère Champenoise, as also at the capitulation of Paris in 1814. He then accompanied the Emperor Alexander to London, where he first saw the Princess Charlotte, only child of King George IV., whom he married on May 2, 1816, receiving at the time from the British Government an annual pension of £50,000. To the great grief of the nation, he became a widower in the following year. After this Prince Leopold lived in retirement until the proclamation of Greek independence called him from his retreat. In 1830 he was offered the crown of that country, which he at first accepted under certain conditions, but which the extensive intrigues then on foot throughout Europe, and in Greece itself, subsequently induced him to decline. According to some opinions, he did so

from being aware that the more peaceful throne of Belgium was actually at his disposal. However that may be, he became king of the Belgians, and entered Brussels as such on July 21, 1831, and on August 9, 1832, married the Princess Louise, daughter of Louis Philippe, king of the French, by whom he has issue two sons and a daughter, of whom the eldest, Leopold-Louis-Philippe-Marie-Victor, married to the archduchess Marie of Austria, daughter of the late archduke Joseph, palatine of Hungary, is heir-apparent to the throne. During his reign of more than thirty years, King Leopold has governed Belgium with mingled firmness and discretion. The war with Holland, which inaugurated it, added Antwerp to his dominions. He guided the state safely through the storm of revolution which swept over the continent in 1848, and he has contrived to balance the rivalries of political factions within his kingdom during the whole time, so as to insure to it the extension of its commerce, the development of its resources, and complete internal security. The king was engaged in 1862-3, two years ago, in negotiating the quarrel between the British Government and the Brazils. During this time he was suffering from a complaint which obliged him to undergo two most painful operations, but from which disorder, under the very skilful treatment of an English surgeon, Mr. Henry Thompson, he has perfectly recovered. His Majesty visited the Emperor Napoleon at Vichy, in 1864, for the purpose it is supposed of conferring with him on the then unsettled state of affairs in Europe.

**BELGIOJOSO, CRISTINA TRIVULZIO**, PRINCESS OF, is the daughter of Jérôme Isidore, marquis of Trivulzio, and was born in Milan the 28th June, 1808. She was married in 1824 to the Prince Emiglio di Barbisan e Belgiojoso. Passionately fond of Italy and of liberty, she could not make up her mind to live at Milan under the despotism of Austria, but went to reside in Paris, where she became a leader

of fashion, and a distinguished cultivator of literature and art. But the scene changed, and the lady emerged from a *lionne* into a heroine. Deeply sensible of the wrongs of her country, and sympathizing heartily in the efforts of her countrymen to free themselves from the yoke of their oppressors, she raised in 1847 a cavalry force of 200, and equipped them at her own expense. For this act her property was confiscated and she was banished. She retired to a farm in Asia Minor. Eventually, after residing on some ground granted her by the Sultan, the decree of banishment was revoked. The Princess has of late been a contributor to journals both in Paris and New York. More than once her fortune has been sacrificed to her devotion. Under Arago she studied mathematics, and she is said to be conversant with the Chinese language. It is understood that she proposes to favour the world with a volume of memoirs.

BELL, JOHN, Sculptor, born in 1812 in Norfolk, exhibited at the Royal Academy, so long ago as 1832, a religious group, followed by a "Girl at a Brook," "Psyche borne by Zephyrs," "Psyche feeding a Swan," and "John the Baptist." In 1837 he exhibited the model of his "Eagle Slayer," a composition which was exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1844, and re-exhibited at the Crystal Palace in 1851. Reduced casts in bronze were subsequently executed for the Art Union. In 1841 he exhibited his well-known and beautiful figure of "Dorothea." The first statue which Mr. Bell was commissioned to execute for the New Houses of Parliament was "Lord Falkland." Among Mr. Bell's other works may be mentioned "The Babes in the Wood" and "Andromeda" (a bronze), which formed leading attractions in the sculpture of the Great Exhibition of 1851. "The Wounded Clorinda" (1841), "The Child's own Attitude" (1845), purchased by the Queen. "Sir Robert Walpole," in St. Stephen's Hall, is also by him. At Westminster Hall,

in 1844, the sculptor appeared draughtsman with a cartoon, "The Angel of the Pillar," a series of "Compositions for Liturgy," which have since been published. He also executed the Nelson monument in Guildhall, city of London, with colossal figures of Peace and War; also the statue of Armed Science at Greenwich. His latest public work, however, is the "Guard's Memorial" in Waterloo Place, Paris. Mr. Bell is the author of "Free-Hand Drawing-Book, or Use of Artisans, &c." He has also devoted some attention to decorative art, having modelled many objects for the drawing-room table, which combine the practical with the ornamental, including some utilities for the Brookdale Company, which he has in great request with the public.

BELL, ROBERT, F.R.S.L., of a gentleman who held a position in the Irish magistracy, at Cork, in 1800. He studied law, where he early became a contributor to the *Dublin Inquirer* magazine which he was instrumental in founding, and wrote two theatrical pieces, "The Disguise," and "Comic Opera." He also originated the Dramatic Society, to supply the place of the old Historical Society, which had been suppressed in 1793. He came to London, where he devoted himself to literature. For many years he edited a newspaper, and during the trial of Lord Lyndoch, which he brought by Lord Lyndoch, upon which Mr. Bell defended him and obtained a verdict. He published the "Life of George Washington;" he contributed to the "Cyclopædia," the conduct of Sir James Mackintosh of England," and of Sir John Lubbock of the British Admiralty of the English Poets, and the history of Russia." He is

made Pictures through France, Italy, and Germany," "Outlines of Art," "Hearts and Altars," "The Power of Gold," and "Memorials of Civil War," founded on the idea of "Correspondence of the Fair Family." In conjunction with Edward Bulwer-Lytton and Dr. Taylor, he assisted in establishing *London Chronicle Magazine*, of which he was afterwards editor, and edited a publication called the *Illustrator*. In addition to other literary writings, he produced three comic comedies: — "Marriage à la Mode," "Mothers and Daughters," and "Temper" (1847). He has been a large and constant contributor to periodical literature.

He brought out, likewise, at intervals, an "Annotated Edition of the Poets," of which twenty-nine volumes have appeared; and an elaborate anthology of English poetry, called "Golden Leaves." It is understood that he is editor of the *Home*.

He is also one of the acting governors of the Royal Literary Fund, to which he devotes much of his time and attention.

J. L. THOMAS, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., born October 11, 1792, at Poole, Dorset, where his father was a medical practitioner. He entered at Guy's Hospital, Thomas's Hospitals in 1814, and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1815, and an ordinary Fellow of that body in 1844. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1815, and of the Geological Society in 1828, and of the Zoological Society in 1817. He was President of the Ray Society from its institution till 1859. He was Secretary of the Royal Society from 1848 till 1853, and was President of the Linnean Society from that date till 1861. He has held the chair of Zoology at King's College, London, since 1832, and he lectured at Guy's Hospital from 1816 to 1840. Mr. Bell is a member of the Linnean Academy "Naturæ Curiosi" under the title of "Linneus." He is also a corresponding member

of the Academy of Sciences of Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Boston, United States, the Société d'Histoire Naturelle of Paris, and other scientific societies. He was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in 1855, with Mr. Babbage, Sir John Bowring, Professor Faraday, Sir John Herschel, Lord Macaulay, Lord Overstone, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and Mr. Watts, of the British Museum,—the only Englishmen who have ever been chosen into that academy. Mr. Bell is well known as the author of a work on "The Anatomy and Diseases of the Teeth" (8vo.); "A Monograph of the Fossil Malacostracous Crustacea of Great Britain" (4to.), "Natural History of British Mammalia" (8vo.), "Natural History of British Reptiles" (8vo.), "Natural History of British Crustacea" (8vo.), and of numerous papers in the Philosophical Transactions, the Transactions of the Linnean and Geological Society, and other publications. He is now (1864) engaged on a new edition of Gilbert White's "Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne," and on "A Monograph of the Testudinata," in folio, not yet completed.

BELLEW, THE REV. JOHN CHIP-PENDALE MONTESQUIET, S.C.L., is the only child of the late Captain Robert Higgin, of Lancaster; his mother was a member of the family of Lord Bellew, in Ireland. He was born in 1823, and assumed his mother's maiden name. He was educated at the Grammar School, Lancaster, and entered at St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, in 1842. Here he became a frequent speaker at the "Union" debating society, and in 1848 he was ordained as curate of St. Andrew's, Worcester. In 1850 he became curate of Prescott, whence he went out to the East Indies as a chaplain in the following year. He was attached to St. John's cathedral, Calcutta, from that date till 1855, when he returned to England, and undertook a temporary engagement at St. Philip's, Regent Street, where he gained great celebrity for

his oratorical powers. Having held some temporary clerical appointments he became, in 1862, incumbent of Bedford chapel, Bloomsbury. Mr. Belloc has gained much fame as a preacher and lecturer, and has contributed to several periodicals.

BELLOC, MADAME ANNE SWANTON LOUISE, wife of the Director of the French Imperial School of Design, was born at La Rochelle, October 1, 1799, the daughter of an Irish officer in the French service, named O'Keefe, who gave her an excellent English education. She has popularized in France the works of Miss Edgeworth, the "Vicar of Wakefield," &c., and translated Moore's "Life of Byron" into French. But that which most distinguishes her is her zeal in the cause of female education in France. With her name must be associated that of Mdlle. Montgolfier (the daughter of the famous aéronaut), who has proved an unwearied partner in her schemes and exertions. She organized, in concert with her friend, a select circulating library, designed to supplant in some measure, those reading-rooms which introduced the most dangerous works to the public. The two ladies also combined in editing a monthly journal for the use of families, and in the preparation of books, chiefly intended for the young, some of which received the honours of the Académie.

BELLOWS,\* THE REV. HENRY WHITNEY, D.D., an American divine, was born at Boston, U.S., June 10th, 1814. He graduated at Harvard College in 1832, and entered the University School of Cambridge, U.S., two years later. He was ordained pastor of the First Congregational Society of New York in 1838. From 1846 to 1850 he was connected with the *Christian Inquirer*, for which he wrote numerous articles. His oration known as the "Phi Beta Kappa" oration is highly esteemed in America for its eloquence and composition. In 1854 he received the degree of D.D. In 1857 he wrote his "Defence of the

Drama," which brought up host of assailants from the F school. In the same year he a series of lectures before the Institute, in Boston, on "The Prevention of Social Diseases," and at the same time articles to the *Daily Examiner* and the *Daily News*. Since the outbreak of the civil war his stirring eloquence in the pulpit against the South have induced many to enter the military profession in the cause of the North. It is noteworthy that Bellows is still pastor of the church to which he was first ordained. He was made President of the Commission of the U.S. in 1862.

BELPER, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD STRUTT, is the only son of the late Mr. William Strutt, manufacturer, of St. Helen's House, Derby. His mother was Barbara, daughter of John Evans, Esq., of the same place. He was born in 1801, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1823. The character which the father had earned by the honest integrity of the son, who was supported by his fellow-townsmen of 1830, to represent the borough of Derby for the Liberal interest. Returned to the House of Commons, he gradually earned the reputation of a man of business, common sense, and of sterling worth. He was elected a member of the House of Commons for nearly 16 years before he was offered him. In 1845 he was elected a member of the Privy Council. He was only in September, 1847, that he accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Railways, which he held until March, 1848. He was elected a Member of Parliament for Derby at every general election from 1830 until 1847, when, he was unseated on petition and remained out of Parliament until 1851, when he was returned in the place of the earl of Derby and Surrey, who had accepted the Chiltern Hundreds. At the election of 1852 he was re-elected in conjunction with Mr. John



M.P. for Nottingham. On the downfall of Lord Derby's ministry, in Dec. 1852, Lord Aberdeen selected Mr. Strutt as Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, which post he continued to hold till June, 1854, when he retired, in order to facilitate certain changes in the cabinet. He was raised to the Peerage in 1856.

BENDEMANN, EDWARD, a celebrated German painter of the Dusseldorf school, was born in Berlin, December 3, 1811. After receiving a good literary education, he entered as a student at the Dusseldorf Academy under the well-known Schadow, who soon discovered that he had chosen his true vocation. When only one-and-twenty, he exhibited at Berlin a large painting, "The Grief of the Jews," suggested by Psalm cxxxvii. It was popularized by means of lithographs, and is now in the Cologne Museum. The following year the painter executed a picture, afterwards engraved by Felsing—"Two young Girls at the Fountain," which was purchased by the Society of Arts of Westphalia. In 1837 he exhibited at Paris a large canvas, "Jeremiah amid the Ruins of Jerusalem," which gained him the golden medal. This picture is now in the private gallery of the king of Prussia. Of this painting Weiss published a fine lithograph. "Harvest" followed, which was subsequently engraved by Eichen. The success of this piece led Bendemann to produce others of the same class, as "The Shepherd and Shepherdess," from one of Uhland's idylls, and "The Daughter of the Servian Prince," from a Servian ballad. But he soon returned to the grand style, especially after having been appointed professor in the Academy of Arts of Dresden. He was charged with the entire decoration of the royal palace, and undertook the grand frescoes upon which, above all, his reputation is founded. This enormous undertaking was interrupted by a disease of the eyes, which the artist contracted in Italy, and its completion was retarded

for many years. Bendemann also executed a fresco of "Poetry and the Arts," which he perfected in his own house in Berlin; a design for a monument to Sebastian Bach, which was subsequently erected at Sandstein; also a portrait of the emperor Lothaire II. for the city of Frankfort, many other portraits of celebrated Germans, and among them that of Schadow's daughter, whom he married in 1838. In 1860 he succeeded his father-in-law as Director of the Academy at Dusseldorf.

BENEDEK, LOUIS, a distinguished general in the Austrian service, was born in 1804, at Odenburg, in Hungary. After the usual course of training at the Military Academy of Neustadt, he entered the Austrian army as a cornet in 1852. Passing through the intermediate grades, he attained the rank of Colonel in 1843. Two years later he exhibited his great military talents during the insurrection in Galicia, which he succeeded in completely quelling in the west, thereby enabling General Cullin to carry Podgorze by assault. In 1847 he was ordered at the head of the regiment Giulay to join the army in Italy. He took part in the memorable campaign of 1848 under Radetzky, distinguishing himself at the retreat from Milan, at Osone, and especially at the battle of Curtatone, for which he received the order of Maria Theresa. In 1849 he contributed to the reduction of Mortara and to the victory of Novara. Subsequently to this he was transferred to Hungary, and was wounded at Raab and Szegeden. Ten years later, in the war of Italian independence, General Benedek was one of the few Austrian generals who exhibited any very great military capacity. He especially distinguished himself at Solferino, his division being the last to leave the field. He was governor of Hungary for a few months in 1860; and, in the critical aspect of affairs in Italy, was appointed to the chief command of the Austrian army in that country—an appointment which he still holds (1861).



**BENEDETTI**, VINCENT, of Italian extraction, was born in France about the year 1815, and educated for the consular and diplomatic service. After having been appointed Consul at Palermo in 1848, he became First Secretary to the Embassy at Constantinople until May, 1859, when he was summoned to replace M. Bourke as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister at Teheran. M. Benedetti declined to accept the office: but some months afterwards he was named director of political affairs to the Foreign Minister: a position associated with the successful career of De Rayneval and d'Hauterive, and with the names of Desages, Armand, Lefebvre, and Thoreval. It fell to the lot of M. Benedetti to act as secretary and editor of the protocols in the Congress of Paris in 1856. He received the title of Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in June, 1845, Officer in 1853, Commander in 1856, and lastly, Grand Officer of the Order in June, 1860. He was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of France at Turin in 1861, immediately on the recognition of the Italian kingdom by the French Government.

**BENEDICT**, JULES, one of those eminent foreign musicians who have enriched by their productions the English operatic stage, was born at Stuttgart in 1805, and at an early age showed so much musical talent that, having begun his studies under Hummel at Weimar, he was introduced to the notice of Weber, who, though he had always refused to take pupils, was induced to alter his resolution in Benedict's favour. From the beginning of 1821 till the end of 1824 he had the benefit of Weber's exclusive instruction, and was treated by him more as a son than a pupil. At the age of nineteen he was, on Weber's recommendation, engaged to conduct the German operas at Vienna, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity at the theatre of San Carlo and that of the Fondo, at Naples. In 1827 his first dramatic work, an opera in two acts, called "*Giacinta*

and Ernesto," was produced at Fondo, but, being essentially German in style and colour, it did not please the Neapolitan public; nor was he successful with a grand opera afterwards performed at the San Carlo. In 1830 he returned to his native city, where his opera, "*I Portoghesi in Goa*," which had been received at Naples, found a congenial audience among his countrymen. After a visit to Paris and a second residence of several years at Naples, Benedict came to London for the first time in 1835, chief on the instance of his friend the Madame Malibran, since which he has resided almost entirely in England. In 1836 he undertook the direction of the Opera Buffa at the Lyceum, an entertainment carried on for two seasons by Mr. Mitchell. In 1837 his operetta, "*Un Anno ed un giorno*," originally produced at Naples, was performed with great success. Benedict now turned his attention to the English musical stage. His English opera, "*The Gipsy's Warning*," was produced in 1838 with remarkable success, and became popular throughout the kingdom. In a German version, this opera has been received with great favour at several of the principal theatres in his native country. His subsequent operas, "*The Brides of Venice*" and "*The Cuckoos*," had also a large share of success, each of them having had a long run at Drury Lane, of which theatre he was then under Mr. Bunn's management he was the musical director. He also composed much music for pianoforte, of which instrument he is a great master, as well as for orchestral and vocal pieces of considerable excellence. For many years he has had the direction of the triennial musical festival at Norwich, and of other great music meetings and concerts, both in the metropolis and the provinces. As a composer, Benedict's permanent reputation will rest on his English operas, which, besides their dramatic power and beauty, have the merit of being more

English in style and character than the music of many of our recent native composers. In 1850 he accompanied Jenny Lind as conductor and pianist to the United States and Scandinavia, and shared in her unexpected success in a series of 122 concerts. After his return to England he formed a choral society, "The Vocal Association," and conducted the Italian operas at Drury Lane and Her Majesty's Theatre during the seasons of 1859 and 1860, when he brought out an Italian version of Weber's "Oberon," with recitatives and additions chiefly from his master's works, which was very favourably received. At the Norwich Festival in September, 1860, he produced a cantata, "Undine," which obtained very great success. The first performance of this work in London, towards the end of the same year, derived an additional interest from the circumstance that on that occasion Clara Novello took her farewell of the English public in the part of "Undine." In 1862 he produced his opera, "The Lily of Killarney," at Covent Garden, which had a most enthusiastic reception; it is considered his best dramatic work, and has since made the round of the principal theatres in Germany. This was followed by a cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for the Norwich Festival, 1863, and received with general approbation, a subsequent performance of the same work in London confirmed the favourable verdict of the Norwich audience. Benfey has just terminated an "Opera di Camera," in one act, "The Bride of Song," and is engaged on the composition of a romantic opera, "Esmeralda," and of an oratorio, "St. Peter," the latter for the next Norwich Festival to take place in 1866.

BENFEY,\* THEODORE, a German oriental linguist, was born at Noerten, near Göttingen, January 28, 1809. He was educated at the university of that city, under the superintendence of Ottfried Müller, and Dissen. Having passed a year at Munich, he visited

several other German universities and returned to Göttingen in 1834, where he discharged the functions of Professor of Sanscrit and of Comparative Grammar. Among Professor Benfey's works we find "The Names of the Months in use among some Ancient Nations" (1836), a German "Translation of the Comedies of Terence" (1837); "Lexicon of Greek Roots" (1839-42), a work which carried off the Volney prize at the Berlin Institute; "Connexion between the Egyptian Language and Semitic Roots" (1844); "The Coniciform Inscriptions of Persia" (1847); an edition of "The Hymns of Sama-Veda," with a translation and a glossary (1848); "Hand-book of the Sanscrit Tongue" (1852-54), an abridgment of which for the use of beginners appeared in 1855; also a powerful article headed "India," which will be found in the Encyclopædia of Ersch and Gruber. He has also announced for publication "A Sanscrit English Dictionary." Professor Benfey is a corresponding member of the Institute of France.

BENNETT, WILLIAM STERNDALE, Composer and Pianist, was born in 1816, at Sheffield, where his father, Robert Bennett, an excellent musician, was organist of the principal church. Having lost both his parents in his infancy, he was brought up by his grandfather, John Bennett, one of the lay clerks of the Cambridge University choir, by whom he was entered, when eight years old, as a chorister in King's College. In this situation he remained two years, and was then placed in the Royal Academy of Music. He began his regular studies by taking the violin as his instrument; but he abandoned it for the pianoforte, and received instructions from Mr. Holmes and Mr. Cipriani Potter. Soon afterwards he began to turn his mind to composition, and, as a pupil of Dr. Crotch, produced his first symphony in E flat, at the Royal Academy. It was followed at short intervals by his pianoforte concertos, in D minor, E flat, C minor, F minor (two), and A minor, which, with the

exception of the first, were performed by invitation at the concerts of the Philharmonic Society. The intimate friendship which he had formed with Mendelssohn had so great an influence on the career of the young composer that he went, in 1836, by Mendelssohn's invitation, to Leipsic, where several of his works (particularly his overtures to the "Naiades" and the "Wood Nymphs," and his concertos in C minor and F minor, together with caprice for pianoforte and orchestra op. 22) were performed at the celebrated Gewandhaus concerts, under Mendelssohn's direction. During a sojourn of some length in Germany, where several of his principal works were published and received with great favour by the critics and the public, he fixed his residence in London, where he holds a most eminent position as a composer, a performer, and a teacher of music. His published works are numerous, including his overtures, the "Naiades," the "Wood Nymph," "Parisina," and "The Merry Wives of Windsor;" concertos, sonatas, and studies for the pianoforte, and songs, duets, and other vocal pieces. Bennett is one of the few English composers who have gained a European reputation, and one of the performers who have most successfully maintained the honour of the English school. In 1856 he was appointed Professor of Music at Cambridge, succeeding Professor Walmsley. He succeeded Professor Wagner as conductor of the Philharmonic concerts in 1856. He also acted as conductor of the first Leeds Musical Festival in 1858, where his cantata, "The May Queen," was first produced. At the opening of the International Exhibition, 1862, Mr. Bennett was invited, in conjunction with Auber, Meyerbeer, and Verdi (each representing his own country), to compose a piece, when he set music to the ode of Tennyson, "Uplift a Thousand Voices," written expressly for the occasion. In the next month he composed the music to the ode by Professor Charles

Kingsley, on the occasion of the election of the Duke of Devon as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and this was immediately followed by the production of a fantasia-overture, "The Paradise of the Peri," composed for the concert of the Philharmonic Society.

BENNETT,\* JAMES GORDON, the most successful journalist in the United States, was born at New Keith, Banffshire, about 1800. In his fifteenth year he attended a Roman Catholic seminary at Leamington, where he was educated for the priesthood, but did not choose to follow out the intention of his parents. In April, 1819, a period of great commercial depression, he left his native land for America, where he attempted to earn his living as a teacher, but with very indifferent success. In 1822 he obtained a situation as editor of a Charleston newspaper, and after a short probation there he found his way to New York, where he became an active member of the Fourth Estate. The first number of the *New York Herald*, of which he was the founder, appeared on the 15th of May, 1835, and from that date to the present day Mr. Bennett has been the chief editor and proprietor of the journal which has long been celebrated, on both sides of the Atlantic, as the most unscrupulous newspaper in the world. Mr. Bennett is said to have amassed a large fortune by the "smart" style in which he has conducted his journal; but this has been without considerable drawback, as he has been horsewhipped several times for the freedom of his strictures on certain parties.

BENNETT, THE REV. WILLIAM JAMES EARLY, M.A., was born in the year 1805, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a Student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He held for some time the incumbency of Portman Church, and that of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, but resigned the latter in 1848 in consequence of a popular outcry against his "Tractarian" tendencies.

sent immediately afterwards to the vicarage of the town of Frome. He is the author of a large number of theological works, of which the most important are, "Principles of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Eucharist: its History, Doctrines, and Practice," "The History of Romanism," "Lives of the Saints of the Church of the Fourth Century," various sermons, pamphlets, &c. He has also edited "The Theological Library," "The Old Church Porch," &c. and has contributed largely to the periodical literature.

**BENNETT, WILLIAM COX**, is the son of Mr. John Bennett, watchmaker, Harwich, where he was born in 1812.

He was educated at a school in his native town, but his father's illness caused him to be removed at the age of fourteen to assist his mother in her business. Whilst still young, he took an active part in the formation of a literary institution in his town, the most popular basis, which now has over 1,200 members, and in connection with which he has formed a library consisting of above 12,000 volumes. He has likewise assisted in improving his town with cheap bath-houses, a large proprietary and other popular institutions, and has been working for the intellectual improvement of his fellow-townsmen, Mr. Bennett.

He gradually became known as a poet, having printed volumes of his poems privately in 1813 and 1815, and from the former date he has continued to publish poems to the periodical press of the day, and published from time to time volumes of his poems.

He is perhaps best known as a poet, though his volumes contain other forms of poetry — "The Poet's Progress" (1850); "War Songs" (1851); "Queen Eleanor's Vengeance, and other Poems" (1857); "Songs, by a Harwich Writer" (1859); "Baby May, and other Poems on Infants" (1861, 1st and 2nd editions), "The Worn Wedding Ring, &c." (1861). A collective volume of his Poems appeared in 1862.

**BENNETT, SIR JOHN, KNT.**, Civil

Engineer, is the son of a gentleman in the county of Sligo, and was born in 1812. Having received an ordinary education, he entered on the practice of his profession in the south of Ireland. In 1846 we find him appointed county engineer to the East Riding of county Cork, and subsequently consulting engineer to the Commissioners of Cork Harbour, and to the Cork Waterworks, the Cork and Lansdowne Railway, and the Cork and Macroom Railway. He was chosen by public competition as the architect of the Great Industrial Exhibition of Dublin in 1852, and received the honour of knighthood from the earl of St. Germans, then Lord-Lieutenant, upon the opening of the exhibition.

**BERESFORD, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM**, only son of the late Marcus Beresford, Esq., and cousin of the marquis of Waterford, was born in 1798, and educated at Oxford, where he graduated from St. Mary's Hall in 1819 as a second class in classics. He served for some years in the army, in which he holds the rank of a major, retired, and entered Parliament in 1841, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Harwich. In 1847 he was chosen for North Essex, and has continued to represent that constituency to the present time (1861). He held the office of Secretary-at-War under Lord Derby's first short-lived administration in 1852, and is generally understood to be one of the most influential and active dispensers of the money subscribed at the Carlton Club in aid of Tory candidates at contested elections.

**BERG, FREDERICK WILLIAM RAMBERT**, a Russian General, born about the year 1800. He went through the usual grades of the Russian military service, and was commander of the corps which fired on a British boat bearing a flag of truce, during the Crimean war of 1855. He was afterwards appointed Adlatus to the Viceroy of Poland, the Grand Duke Constantine, in which position his terrible severity towards the unfortunate population during the insur-

obtained (1821) a situation in the Berlin Academy of Architecture and received afterwards the appointment of Professor of Applied Mathematics in the Berlin School of Civil Engineering, which he has since held. Berghaus has had a prominent share in the progress which has been made in the construction of maps since the beginning of the present century. He has written extensively and usefully on a variety of geographical subjects; has published a number of useful maps; he also had a hand in the production of the "Physical Atlas," jointly with Dr. A. K. Johnston (whom see).

BERIOT, CHARLES-AUGUSTE DE, Composer and Violinist, was born at Louvain, in Belgium, the 20th of February, 1802; he studied music there until 1821, when he went to Paris, in order to enjoy the instruction of Viotti, Baillot, and other celebrated masters. He made his first appearance before a Parisian audience at the same time with Paganini. In March, 1836, he was married to the celebrated Madame Mathieu, who died suddenly

following at Manchester.

cause of the adoption of the motion for retirement life. Mr. yourite wi whenever they have of the poll.

BERKELEY, CHARLES G. younger son of the late George IV with a commission in the Guards, for half-pay since 1801. He represented Gloucestershire in Parliament from 1801 to 1806, published his "History of the Castle," which was severely term author, and a violent ass

of "Berkeley Castle," and a Hall;" and also of the "Recesses of a Huntsman;" "A Day in the Forests of France;" "English Sportsman in America;" "Love at the 'Lion,'" and others: he has also been a frequent contributor to periodical literature on subjects more or less connected with sports.

**BERKELEY, THE REV. MILES F.L.S., M.A.**, was born at Oundle, 1803, educated at Rugby and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1825; receiving the curacy of Margate, and being appointed, in 1833, to the incumbency of two small parishes near Oundle, Northamptonshire, and acting for a portion of the deanery of Oundle and Weldon. He is a member of the Linnæan Society, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Berlin, and the Academia Naturæ Scientiarum, Corresponding Member of the Académie des Sciences, and of the Société de Biologie.

He is well known as a naturalist, being the author of "Gleanings in Algæ" (1833), and of the large volume of the "English Flora" (1836), as well as of articles on "Diseases of Plants," in the "Encyclopædia of Agriculture;" a series of papers on Vegetable Pathology, in the *Gardener's Chronicle*; an introduction to "Cryptogamic Botany;" "Outlines of British Fungus;" "Handbook of British Mosses," and numerous papers in the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, "Zoo-geographical Journal," "Hooker's Journal of Botany," "Hooker's Himalayan Journal," "the 'Antarctic and New Zealand Flora,'" &c.

**BERKELEY, HECTOR**, Musical Composer, born the 11th December, 1812, La Côte St. André, in France. He commenced the study of medicine at the request of his father, but, seized with a passion for music, he abandoned his studies at the end of a year. Being dissuaded by his father, he was obliged to obtain a livelihood by

singing in the chorus at the Gymnasium, at fifty francs a month; and in the mean time he pursued his musical studies under Reicha and Lesueur, at the Conservatoire. In 1830 he made a journey to Italy, where he spent two years. After his return to Paris, he devoted much of his time to composition, and has produced many symphonies and operas, about the merits of which there has been much difference of opinion. Some have thought them extravagant in character, while Liszt was of opinion that they possessed high merit, and Paganini testified his sense of the composer's genius by presenting him with an order on his banker for 20,000 francs, declaring him equal to Beethoven! Berlioz was engaged during the season of 1855, as one of the conductors of the New Philharmonic Society's Concerts. His literary works include "Voyage Musical en Allemagne et en Italie; Études sur Beethoven, Gluck, et Weber," 2 vols. (1845); and "Soirées de l'Orchestre," second edition (1854), and a volume of miscellanies, in which will be found a complete list of the works of the author, and "Les Grotesques de la Musique" in 1859. He married Miss Smithson, an English actress, since deceased.

**BERNARD, ARISTIDE MARTIN**, called MARTIN BERNARD, formerly a representative of the people, and notable for the share he has taken in French revolutionary politics, was born at Montbrison (Loire), September 17, 1808. He fought at the barricades of July, and was member of various secret societies, and the associate of Barbès and Blanqui. For his share in the insurrection of May, 1839, he was condemned to deportation, and passed several years on Mont Saint-Michel. The revolution of Feb. 1848 restored him to liberty. He was named representative of the people in the republican assemblies which followed. He escaped the pursuit of justice for the share he took in the tumult of June, 1849, and took refuge in Switzerland. He relates the vicissitudes of his political

life in a work, "Dix Ans de Prison au Mont Saint-Michel et à la Citadelle de Doullens," Brussels, 1854, 12mo.

BERNARD, CLAUDE, a French physiologist, Member of the Institute, was born at St. Julien, near Villefranche (Rhône), July 12, 1813. He completed his medical studies in Paris, and was made Doctor in 1843. In 1855 he was elected into the Academy of Sciences, and the following year was appointed Professor of Experimental Physiology in France, succeeding Magendie. By the important discoveries M. Bernard has made of recent years, a new direction has been given to experimental physiology. He has recalled the attention of the learned to a great number of fundamental questions which were regarded as already solved, and has shown how much there still remains to be done to explain the essential functions of animal organization. His views on this subject may be better learned in his work, "Leçons de Physiologie Expérimentale Appliquée à la Médecine" (8vo., 1855), and in the important "Mémoire sur la Chaleur Animale" (1856), &c.

BERNARD, WILLIAM BAYLE, Dramatist, is the son of a once popular English comedian, and was born 1808, at Boston, U.S. He prepared for the press his father's "Recollections of the Stage," and has been the author of many popular plays, the best known of which are "The Nervous Man and the Man of Nerve," "The Irish Attorney," "His Last Legs," "The Boarding-School," "Life's Trials," &c.

BERNERS, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY WILLIAM WILSON, eldest son of the 5th and late lord, was born in 1797, and educated at Eton and Emmanuel College, Cambridge. He succeeded, in 1851, to the title, which, in 1832, had been called out of an abeyance of nearly a century in duration. His lordship, who is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Leicestershire, and a Magistrate for the counties of Rutland and Norfolk, is well known in the agricultural

world as an extensive breeder of and farming stock, and one of the best and most scientific landlords in the kingdom. He was President of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in 1859, and of the Norfolk and Norwich Field Club in 1860 and 1861.

BERNHARD, KARL, a novelist, whose real name is Aubin, was born about the beginning of this century. He is little known in this country; but most of his works have been translated into German. They are gracefully written, and are marked by imagination and feeling. In 1849 he published "The Chronicles of the Times of King Eric of Pomerania," Leipzig, 1850. The political sympathies he shows towards the Germans in this work, drew down upon him the wrath of the critics, who hastened to show the defects of his historical performances, the chief one being a want of impartiality. An edition of his complete works was published at Leipzig, 1840—41, 4 vols.; a second edition, 1849—50, 15 vols.

BERNSTORFF,\* ARTHUR, Count, Prussian Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, was born February 21st, 1808. He was educated in his native city of Berlin, and early adopted the diplomatic profession. In the Conference of London on the Danzig question, in 1864, he was conspicuous for his vigorous advocacy of Prussian interests. Count Bernstorff has been for some years, and still (1864) occupies the office of Ambassador from the Court of Prussia to that of St. James.

BERRYER, PIERRE ANTOINE, a French advocate and politician, was born in Paris, January 4, 1799. His father, an advocate at the Palais, confided him to the care of the *toriens* of Juilly, where he proved himself a turbulent and indolent pupil, at the same time showing intelligence and piety such as to reconcile him to his teachers. It was his wish to become a priest; but yielding to the wishes of his father, he pursued the study of the law with

in the royal volunteers who during the Hundred Days, the ancient dynasty and the mischief of a second At the Restoration, he himself energetically to the spirit of Bourbon rule, one of the defenders of Ney. He always pointed fingers of reaction. Even in the cause of the royalists, and the maxims of a wise and protested against every corruption and vengeance. He was for Lamennais (1833), Puyraveau and Voyer d'Ar- (1834), and Prince Louis Na- (1840), breathe the same and liberalism. He entered the Chamber of Deputies as Deputy for the department of the Haute-Loire in 1830, and was the brilliant and not the passive instrument of the party. After the fall of the monarchy he remained in France to serve the interests of the country. To prove his fidelity to his country he visited Charles X. at Göriz, and afterwards tendered his allegiance to the Count de Chambord, and in the republican assembly which followed the revolution of

maintained his position as the first advocate at the French bar. The most recent displays of his forensic talents were in 1858, when he defended the Count de Montalembert (whom see); and in 1860-1, when he was engaged in the case of Patterson v. Bonaparte. In conjunction with M. Thiers and other members of the monarchical party he determined, in 1863, to offer himself as a candidate for the *Corps Législatif*, a step which necessitated his acknowledging the government of the emperor, and taking the oaths of allegiance. He was elected, and by his firm attitude in behalf of moderate progress, and some brilliant specimens of oratory, has, during the session just closed (1864), made his influence and that of his small though growing party sensibly felt at the Tuileries and throughout the nation.

BESSEMER, HENRY, Engineer, was born in Hertfordshire, in the year 1813. His family is of Breton extraction. Being of an essentially inventive turn of mind, he has undertaken a variety of schemes more or less intimately connected with machinery; but his name is more particularly identified with scientific



the foreign office in the following year. After holding the post of Assessor of Land-survey in 1832, he occupied between two and three years in visiting Switzerland, France, and England. He became, successively, Secretary of Legation at Berlin (1836), the same in Paris (1838), Chargé d'Affaires at Munich (1841), the same in London (1846), Ambassador to the Court of Berlin (1848), Minister for Foreign Affairs (February, 1849), receiving also the portfolio for Agriculture in the following May. He took a prominent position in the discussions preceding the treaty of 1852, and in the following year became also Minister of the Interior, when he resigned his post as Minister of Agriculture. On the breaking out of the Danish war in 1863, M. von Beust distinguished himself by his fidelity to Federal interests, and notably by a rebuke he administered to Lord Russell in answer to a despatch from the latter. He represented the Germanic Diet at the London Conference of 1864, during the continuance of which he twice visited Paris, to confer with the Emperor Napoleon, and has since been his Majesty's guest at Fontainebleau.

BLANCONI, CHARLES, inventor of the Irish car system, which bears his name, is a native of the duchy of Milan, and was born in Sept. 1786, but quitted his country at an early age and settled in Ireland, where he was apprenticed to a dealer in looking-glasses, barometers, and prints. About the year 1808 he set up as a printseller in a small town in the south of Ireland, and in 1809 entered in business in Clonmel, as a carver and gilder. Seeing that one of the great desiderata of Ireland was the want of internal communication, he started a stage car in 1815 between Clonmel and the neighbouring town of Cahir, and before many months were over had the satisfaction of finding that his speculation was so far successful that he extended his stage-cars to Waterford, Thurles, Cashel, &c. His system, acting as a great civiliz-

ing agent, has now spread over the whole of twenty-three Irish counties, and he has realized by it a handsome independence. He was naturalized about the year 1830, and subsequently filled the office of Mayor of Clonmel. It is said that he kept as many as 800 horses, which traversed 4,000 miles daily.

BIARD, FRANÇOIS-AUGUSTE, a French painter, was born at Lyons, June 27, 1800, and studied in the Academy of Fine Arts of his native place. He then visited Spain, Greece, Syria, and Egypt, and his sketches rapidly found their way into public collections and private residences. He obtained great reputation in the exhibition of paintings at Paris, in 1831, by his magnificent picture of the "Arabian overtaken by the Simoon in the Desert." This was soon followed by the "Odalisque of Smyrna." Biard was more successful, however, in the delineation of comic and burlesque groupings, which, always caught from life, soon made him the favourite of his mirth-loving countrymen. Among these pieces are "The Sequel of a Masquerade;" "A Skirmish of Masques with the Police;" "The Family Concert," a diverting satire upon wonderful children. His power extends also to the delineation of grim subjects—witness his "Slave-market on the Gold Coast of Africa." His love of travel led him to visit Russia, Norway, Lapland, Greenland, and Spitzbergen, whither he was accompanied by his wife, and his fertile pencil produced a vast number of sketches and studies of nature in these regions. His most celebrated picture of this period is the "Combat with Polar Bears." In his historical pieces Biard has been less successful. In 1857 he exhibited "The Bombardment of Bomarsund," which was well spoken of, as well as "A Ball on board an English Corvette." This artist obtained two medals of the second class in 1828 & 1848 respectively, one of the first class in 1836, and the "order merit" in 1838. Many of his pictures have been engraved.

BIARD, MADAME, wife of the above artist (separated from him since 1843), devotes herself to literature, writing under the name of *Léonie d'Aunet*. She has contributed to the *feuilletons* of the *Siècle* and the *Presse*. Her "*Voyage d'une Femme au Spitzberg*"—a relation of the journey which she took with her husband, mentioned above—has passed through two editions (1854 and 1856). She has since published "*Un Mariage en Provence*" (second edition, 1857), and "*Une Vengeance*" (second edition, 1858), "*Etienne*," "*Silvère*," and "*Le Secret*" (1859).

BIBER, THE REV. GEORGE EDWARD, born in 1801, and educated in Germany, in Ph. D. of Tübingen, and LL.D. of Göttingen. In the earlier part of his career he was connected with the educational establishments of Pestalozzi's first disciples at Yverdon, in Switzerland, in one of which he was for some years a partner. Since 1826 he has resided in England, and in 1839 was naturalized by Act of Parliament, with a view to his admission into Holy Orders in the Church of England. Previously to his ordination he was the author of a variety of publications, chiefly on educational subjects, both abroad and in this country, the principal of which is a "*Memoir of Henry Pestalozzi and his Plan of Education*." In the year 1842 he was appointed by the late Archbishop Howley to the incumbency of the Holy Trinity, Rochester. He is the author, since his ordination, of numerous works, chiefly theological, and many of them controversial, the principal of which are "*The Standard of Catholicity*;" "*The Catholicity of the Anglican Church vindicated, and the alleged Catholicity of the Roman Church disproved*;" "*The Royal Supremacy over the Church considered as to its Constitutional Limits*;" "*History and Present State of the Education Question*;" "*Opinions of Sir F. Theaiger, Sir W. P. Wood, and Dr. R. Phillimore, respecting the Constitutional Powers of Convocation, and the Right of Suffragan Bishops*

to a Voice in the Question of Prorogation, edited for the Convocation Society;" "*Bishop Blomfield and his Times*;" and "*A Plea for an Edition of the Authorized Version of Holy Scripture, with Explanatory and Emendatory Marginal Readings*." He has published numerous sermons, many of them bearing on the theological and social questions of the day; of those published in volumes, the principal are "*Saints' Day Sermons*;" "*The Seven Voices of the Spirit*;" and "*The Royalty of Christ*." He is, likewise, a large contributor to periodical literature. He was one of the principal writers connected with the *English Review*, which took the place of the *British Critic* after the appearance of the "*Oxford Tract*," No. 90, and was for some years the editor of the *John Bull*. Dr. Biber has been connected with many of the Church movements of the day, and took a leading part in the establishment of the "*Society for the Revival of Convocation*," from which he subsequently withdrew, on finding the object of the Society accomplished by the resumption of the deliberative functions of convocation, and also for some years subsequently in the Church Union, from which he withdrew in 1864.

BIBESCO, GEORGE DEMETRIUS, EX Hospodar of Wallachia, was born in 1804, in the banat of Craiova of a family originally from Little Wallachia. He was educated first at Bucharest, then at Paris, where he passed seven years to complete his studies (1817-1824). On his return to Wallachia, he was made Under-Secretary of State in the department of Justice, under the administration of General Kisseleff, then chief secretary of foreign affairs; but shortly after the accession of Alexander Ghika he resigned, and went to live in Vienna or Paris. In 1811 he returned to Wallachia, was elected Member and Secretary of the General Assembly, and became one of the chiefs of the opposition, which had for result the dismissal of Ghika, whom he succeeded as hospodar in 1843. The

liberal party founded various hopes on his elevation, but they saw in his first acts a tendency towards absolutism, and too great condescension towards Russia. A liberal opposition was organized against him. Bibesco obtained a firman from the Porte, and closed the Assembly. Subsequent assemblies were more tractable, and lent their aid to laws which led to great internal improvements in the country. Roads were constructed, bridges and quays built, barracks built, and "prisons of stone." The forced labours of the peasants was reduced, the slaves of the monasteries were enfranchised, and an attempt was made at national education. The fanariot party, however, were dissatisfied and in a pamphlet assailed him with all the scandals he had heaped upon his predecessors. The national Wallachian party, too, stirred by the revolution of 1848, hastened the explosion. After a pacific manifestation, intended to draw from the hospodar a national constitution, the insurrection broke out in Little Wallachia, and spread to Bucharest, and the constitution of June 21st was proclaimed. Abandoned by the people and the army, Prince Bibesco adhered to twenty-two articles of the constitution, and named at the same sitting a ministry composed of the chiefs of the movement; but two days after, before the remonstrances of the agents of Russia, he resigned the hospodariat and retired to Transylvania, and then to Vienna. After having for some years kept aloof from politics, he was elected, in 1857, a member of the Divan, *ad hoc*, convened to arrange the political reorganisation of Moldo-Wallachia. Bibesco, as well as his brother, Prince Stirbey (whom see), avowed themselves favourable to the union of the principalities with a foreign prince for their sovereign. By his first marriage with Mdle. Brancoskno the Prince has three sons, all of whom have been educated in France, and have served with the French army. The second, Nicholas, was *aide-de-camp* to Marshal Randon,

in Algeria, under whom he shared the campaign against the Kabulians. He has also received the decoration of the legion of honour.

BICKERSTETH,\* THE EDWARD, D.D., is the second son of the late Rev. John Bickersteth M.A., and brother of the Bishop of Ripon; he was born in 1814, at Aylmer, Suffolk. He entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1832, graduated B.A. in honours, at St John's College, having previously obtained the Taylor's Mathematics Exhibition. He afterwards entered as a Student in Theology at Durham University, where he gained the prize for a Theological Essay in 1837. He was ordained Deacon at the end of that year, and Priest in January 1839. He served as Curate to the late Archdeacon Vickers, at Chetwynd, Shropshire, in 1838-9, when he was appointed to the curacy with charge, of the Abbey, Shrewsbury. Having occupied this position nine years, he was presented by Earl Howe, in 1848, to the incumbency of Penn Street, Buckingham. He was appointed Rural Dean of Amersham, by the Bishop of Oxford the same year; Vicar of Aylesbury, and Archdeacon of Buckingham in 1853; Select Preacher before the University of Cambridge, and Deputy-Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury, 1861-2. He was elected Prolocutor of the Convocation of Canterbury upon the resignation of the Dean of Bristol, and advanced to the degree of D.D., *propter merita*, by a grace of the Senate of the University of Cambridge in 1862. He has published "Questions illustrating the Thirty-nine Articles," "Catechetical Exercises on the Apostles' Creed," "Prayers for the Poor Times;" Charges delivered at Visitations in 1855, 1856, 1858, 1861, and 1862; "God's Judgment in India, a Warning to England" sermon on the Fast Day, October 1857; "Church Music"—a series of "The Convictions of Balaam" Oxford Lenten sermon; "A Catec

and so great were his direction that he exhibited in several places as the "Jing Boy." He gained the respect and confidence of George Thompson, whom he materially assisted in getting several railways through the Houses of Parliament. He was one of the directors of the Blackwall Railway, and was extensively employed in the construction of other lines. He was one of the chief promoters of the Electric Telegraph from its establishment to date; he was, moreover, one of the directors of the Institution of Civil Engineers from 1860-61.

STHAL, DR. JOHANNES, a Hebrew Philologist, was born in the Duchy of Posen, about the middle of this century, of Jewish parents. His early life was devoted to the study of the various departments of the literature of his nation, in which he became a great scholar.

His profound knowledge of the Hebrew and Arabic languages and the conviction that Christianity was the true faith. Young Sthal accordingly embraced that faith, and consecrated his talents

to it. The favour which the Gospel met with induced Dr. Biesenthal to try his hand at some of the Epistles; he accordingly published his "*Epistola Pauli ad Romanos, cum Rabbinico Commentario*," in 1853; and in 1857, his "*Epistola Pauli ad Hebræos cum Rabbinico Commentario*." Dr. Biesenthal was employed for some time by the London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, to assist the Rev. J. C. Reichardt in the revision of the Hebrew version of the New Testament. He now holds the post of Missionary to the Jews at Berlin—in which city he settled soon after he joined the Christian Church—under the auspices of the above-named society.

BIGSBY, ROBERT, LL.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., the only son of the late Robert Bigsby, Esq., registrar of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, was born at his father's residence in Castle Gate, Nottingham, in 1806. He was educated at Repton School, then under the Rev. W. B. Sleath, D.D. Disappointed in the legal prospects with which he had been brought up, he turned to the study of antiquities, and began to collect materials for a history of Repton, which he published

Hospital, and he has since presented other relics of Drake to the British Museum. He is LL.D of Glasgow (the diploma having been conferred on him in recognition of his literary merit), and enjoys a literary pension on the Civil List of £100 a year. He is also an honorary and corresponding member of several foreign literary societies, and Secretary and Registrar of the English "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

BILLING, ARCHIBALD, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., &c., is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1791. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated, and also subsequently at Oxford. He became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London in 1818, and has passed through the offices of censor and member of council. He was for some years Physician of the London Hospital, where he had been Professor of the Medical School ~~from 1827~~ he instituted clinical lectures)

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 bished in 1830. He also  
 volume, entitled, "Tower  
 preached at Tower Church,  
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 Is it Possible to make the  
 th Worlds?" In 1845, he  
 it to America and the Ca-

Aberdeen the degree of LL.D., which,  
 however, he seldom or never uses.

BIRCH, THE REV HENRY MIL-  
 DRED, eldest son of the Rev. Harry  
 Rous Birch, of Southwold, Suffolk,  
 was born about the year 1820, and  
 was educated on the foundation at  
 Eton. He proceeded in due course  
 to King's College, Cambridge, where  
 he succeeded to a Fellowship, and  
 graduated B.A. in 1843, having ob-  
 tained the Craven Scholarship, and  
 several university distinctions. He  
 afterwards went to Eton as one of  
 the assistant masters, and whilst there  
 was selected as tutor to his Royal  
 Highness the Prince of Wales. Hav-  
 ing resigned his post and taken orders,  
 he was appointed, in 1852, rector of  
 Preatwich, near Manchester. He is  
 also chaplain to the Queen and the  
 Prince of Wales, and honorary Canon  
 of Manchester Cathedral.

BIRCH,\* SAMUEL, eldest son of the  
 late Rev. Samuel Birch, D.D., rector  
 of St. Mary Woolnoth, London, and  
 vicar of Little Marlow, Bucks, and  
 grandson of Alderman Birch, was  
 born in London, Nov. 3, 1813, and was  
 educated at private schools at Green-  
 wich and Blackheath, and afterwards  
 at Merchant Taylors' School, which

a papyrus belonging to the Prince of Wales was printed for private circulation by His Royal Highness. In 1839, he was elected corresponding member of the Archaeological Institute of Rome; in 1851, of the Academy of Berlin; in 1852, of that of Herculaneum; and in 1861, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the French Institute; and the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of St. Andrews in 1862: besides which, he is an honorary member of the Royal Society of Literature, the Society of Antiquaries and Oriental Society of France, and the Ethnological Society of America. He is also one of the directors of the Archaeological Institute of Rome. At an early period of his career he paid particular attention to the study of Egyptian hieroglyphics, and his researches attracted the notice and secured him the lasting friendship of the late Baron Bunsen, with whose labours he was associated in his work on Egypt, Mr. Birch having contributed the philological portions relating to the hieroglyphics. One of the last moments of his

life was spent in the study of antiquities." 1 Jones's "V Catalogue Newton), 1 Study of th " History of and the "Pa BIRKS, T M.A., was b graduated : bridge as Sec Smith's Priz year he bec and was Sea and 1844. came rector the author o phecy," "Th 'Two Later ' dern Astronc ism," "The Apostolicæ," "Hornæ Pau licæ," a wo dence of the Wisdom," " " Outlines of "The Bible "Matter and

and Philharmonic Concerts, the great musical festivals of the cathedral towns of Gloucester, York, and Hereford; this early part of her career Miss Bishop chiefly sang the music of Handel, Haydn, and Beethoven, having paid no attention to modern music; and it was not until she had achieved a distinguished career as a concert singer, that, by the advice of a celebrated musician, she devoted herself to its study. Miss Bishop subsequently visited all the chief capitals of Europe, as also in America, where she was most enthusiastically received. She returned to England in 1858, and at the close of the season of the following year sailed for America, but subsequently returned to London. Miss Bishop is a member of the Music Societies of Copenhagen, and Verona, and of musical societies of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Palermo; and of the Society of Santa Cecilia, Rome, &c.

**RE-SCHÖNHAUSEN, \***  
**FRITZ VON, a Prussian States-**

**man** Government in the recent aggressive war with Denmark seems to have qualified this feeling.

**BLAAUW, WILLIAM HENRY, F.S.A.,** only son of the late William Blauw, Esq., was born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1818. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Sussex, and has served as High Sheriff for that county. He is well known as an accomplished antiquary, and was one of the founders of the Sussex Archaeological Society. He is the author of an interesting historical treatise, entitled "The Barons' War, including the Battles of Lewes and Evesham" (1814), and also of some smaller anonymous papers of an antiquarian character.

**BLACK, ADAM, Publisher, M.P. for Edinburgh,** was born in the year 1784, and educated at the High School and University of his native city. The son of a builder who had raised himself to circumstances of affluence, Mr. Black, after serving his apprenticeship, went into business as a bookseller; and, amongst other important works, brought out the "Encyclopædia Britannica," to the recent editions of which he has contributed



Scott. When above seventy years of age, in 1856, Mr. Black was, on the retirement of Mr. T. B. (afterwards Lord) Macaulay, returned to the House of Commons as M.P. for Edinburgh. Although a member of the Independent body, Mr. Black advocates an unsectarian system of education, perfect freedom of trade, and the most complete toleration in religion.

BLACKBURN, SIR COLIN, is the second son of the late John Blackburn, Esq., of Killearn, co. Stirling, by Rebecca, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Gillies. He was born in 1813, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as a high Wrangler in 1835. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, and for some years went the Northern Circuit. For about eight years he conducted, with the late Mr. Ellis, the regular recognized Reports in the Court of Queen's Bench, and the eight or ten

which time he the movement in Scotland, v appointment of mission on the which some in effected in the education in S buted several the *Classical M* Dr. L. Schmitz a metrical tra (1850), which l two years later, the University was followed "Pronunciation Quantity" (185 Beauty, with a Theory of Beau appended" (185 Greek Mytholo volume of poem (1860). In 1853, and published :

educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1835. In 1835, having been chaplain to Sir Rowland, afterwards 2nd Viscount, for a time assistant curate (Bishop Heber's former) was appointed to the rectory of Stanton-on-Hine Heath.

He is known as the author of several works of a religious and also as editor of the "Correspondence of the Rev. Richard Hill," published in 2 vols. 8vo., in 1846.

FELL, ELIZABETH, M.D., born at Bristol, Feb. 3, 1821, is the daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Fell, sugar refiner, of that city. After commercial losses, her father, in 1832, removed to the United States, where he died in 1838, leaving and numerous family debts, the exertions of the elder

Experience having shown the necessity of a more extended employment for women, she devoted herself, from 1844 to 1847, to the study of music, at Charleston, and to the accumulation of the funds necessary to enable her to qualify for the practice of medicine,

and published, in 1853, a work entitled "The Laws of Life considered in reference to the Physical Education of Girls." She also established a dispensary for indigent women and children, and opened, in 1857, an hospital for women, over which she presides. Her younger sister, Dr. Emily Blackwell, also adopted the medical profession, and took her degree in 1854; and having completed her studies in the hospitals of New York, Edinburgh, Paris, and London, is associated with Dr. Elizabeth in the management of the hospital, and in a large private practice, confined exclusively to the treatment of women and children.

BLAIR, \*MONTGOMERY, an American statesman, born about the year 1812, is the son of Francis B. Blair, who, in the days of President Jackson, was a man of high repute. Montgomery Blair was educated at Westpoint, in New York, where he passed a very honourable examination. He pursued his legal studies at St. Louis, and President Pierce made him a member of the Court of Claims, of which post, however, he was deprived by President Buchanan. Of late years he has resided at Montgomery Castle, near

He was at Albuera, Vittoria, and the  
 Pyrenees, and in the expedition  
 to New Orleans 1814. He also  
 fought at the battle of Waterloo  
 under Wellington in Paris, and held  
 the command of the forces in Ireland  
 from 1832 to 1855. He succeeded  
 the late General Sir Colin Halkett as  
 Governor of Chelsea Hospital in 1856,  
 and became a Field Marshal in 1862.  
 He is Colonel of the 1st Foot, and was  
 sworn, in 1836, a Privy Counsellor in  
 Ireland, where he held for some years  
 the command of the Forces.

**BLAKESLEY, THE REV. JOSEPH**  
**WILLIAMS, B.D.**, is the son of a Lon-  
 don merchant, who died in his son's  
 childhood. He was born in 1808,  
 and educated at St. Paul's School and  
 Trinity College, Cambridge, where he  
 graduated B.A. in 1831 as Senior  
 Chancellor's Medallist, and was subse-  
 quently elected Fellow and Tutor of  
 his college, and Select Preacher before  
 the university. In 1845 he was pre-  
 sented by his college to the vicarage  
 of Ware, which he still (1864) holds.  
 Mr. Blakesley, who is identified by  
*pencil* with the "Hertfordshire

Model School,  
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born at Madrid, the 28th October, 1813, and is of Corsican extraction, his mother *de* Estelle Pozzo di Borgo, belonging to the same family as the celebrated diplomatist of that name. When nineteen years old he went to Paris, where he wrote in several daily journals; afterwards, at Arras, he contributed to one of the most important republican papers of the department—the *Progrès du Pas-de-Calais*. In 1838 he founded the *Journal du Progrès*, in which he first published "The Organization of Labour." A memorable circumstance happened to him at this time. He was returning home one evening in October, 1839, when he was suddenly assailed from behind by some unknown dastard, who inflicted a violent blow with a stick on his right eye. The author of this cowardly attempt, which was made the day after M. Louis Blanc had published a review of Louis Bonaparte's work "*Les Idées Napoléoniennes*," was never discovered. This incident was the origin of M. Dumas' celebrated "*Corsican Brothers*," the main subject of which is the preternatural sympathy of two brothers. Louis Blanc had a brother one year younger than himself, who was at that time at Rodez, in the department of l'Aveyron, and who entertained so strong a conviction that his brother was being assaulted at the precise moment when it really occurred, that he was induced to write at once for information to Paris. The subject of this sketch having resolved to devote his talents to the service of those to whom they might be of value, the humble employment of clerk in a notary's office was the first resource that offered itself to his acceptance. He subsequently found more congenial occupation as tutor in a private family, and shortly afterwards made his way to eminence among the journalists of Paris. The important part that Louis Blanc performed in the stormy days of 1848 has become matter of history. He was elected a member of the Provisional Government, and it has been most

absurdly and untruly represented that, while serving his country in that capacity, he created and organized the famous "National Workshops," a scheme that he strenuously deprecated and opposed, and which, to use the words of De Lamartine, "was the device of his adversaries." This calumny was so ingeniously and industriously disseminated, to serve the purpose of political intrigues, that it long obtained belief in spite of many unquestionable proofs of its fallacy; but it is now utterly discredited. It may be desirable in this place to add that M. Louis Blanc, when a member of the Provisional Government, prevailed upon his colleagues to abolish capital punishments for political offences; also, that when he was returned as one of the representatives of Paris by 120,000 votes, after the Provisional Government had surrendered its power to the hands of the National Assembly, he brought forward and carried the motion for a repeal of the law by which the family of the Bonapartes was doomed to perpetual exile. To the abrogation of this law Louis Napoleon was indebted for his permission to set foot again on the soil of France, and consequently for his subsequent wonderful good fortune. The circumstance that led to Louis Blanc's quitting France, and taking up his abode in this country may be thus briefly stated. A violent demonstration was made on the 15th May, 1848, in favour of Poland, by vast numbers of people invading the hall of the National Assembly. Louis Blanc used the most energetic efforts to check this unwarrantable attempt at popular dictation, but though deaf to his entreaties, the working men then present showed him such marks of sympathy and respect that his enemies turned this against him, and made it a pretext for an attempt to proscribe him. This unfounded charge fell to the ground, and it was not until the sanguinary insurrection of June in the same year, that, amidst the excitement then prevailing, and when the minds of many

were under the influence of a frantic reactionary movement, the charge already disproved was revived, and his proscription resolved upon and voted, indeed, by the very men who had but a short time before loudly proclaimed his innocence. One of the most prominent of M. Louis Blanc's literary undertakings was his "*Histoire des Dix Ans: 1830-1840*," which work passed through several editions, and exercised great influence on political events in France during the latter portion of the reign of Louis Philippe. His larger and more important production, the "*History of the French Revolution*," written during his residence in England, has recently been brought to completion, and consists of twelve volumes. An intermediate publication, entitled "*Historical Revelations*," was written to expose the misrepresentations contained in the late Lord Normanby's narrative of certain events that occurred in Paris after the overthrow of Louis Philippe's government.

BLAND, THE REV. MILES, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., was born in the year 1786, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1808, as Second Wrangler and Smith's Mathematical Prizeman. He subsequently became Fellow and Tutor of his College, and Moderator and Public Examiner in the university, and was appointed to the rectory of Lilley, Herts, in 1823, and to a prebendal stall at Wells in 1826. He took his D.D. degree in 1826. Dr. Bland is well known as a mathematical writer, having published an "*Algebra*" and "*Geometry*," and "*the Elements of Hydrostatics*," which were for many years text-books at Cambridge; and also "*Mechanical and Philosophical Problems*." He is a Fellow of the Royal, the Antiquarian, and the Astronomical Societies, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

BLAND,\* WILLIAM, Esq., of Hartlip Place, Kent, an active Magistrate for that county, comes of an old Yorkshire family, and was born January 21, 1788. He was educated at Caius

College, Cambridge, and the city of Edinburgh. Whilst child he showed a strong practical mechanics, occupying play-hours in building brick over the water, in the land and rivers about Hartlip and Bourne, and trying his hand unsuccessfully at experimental boat-building. These talents led to practical account in after his publications: "*Hints and Principles which should Regulate the Form of Ships and Boats*," published in 1852; and "*Experiments on the Principles of Construction of Arches, Piers, Buttresses*," which a new edition was published in 1862. In order to do justice to the subject of this work, Mr. Bland visited and carefully studied the details of every cathedral in the kingdom. He is also the author of "*The Principles of Agriculture*," a work of high authority on the subject of which it treats, the first edition of which was published in 1827, and the second in 1864.

BLIGH, THE HON. SIR JOHN DUNCAN, K.C.B., second son of the fourth earl of Darnley, was born in 1798, and educated at Eton College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., and was elected a Fellow at All Souls. In 1820, in the diplomatic service, he was attaché at Vienna, and by successive stages, became Secretary of Legation, and Minister d'Affaires at Florence, and was transferred thence to the House of Commons as Secretary of Embassy, in the year 1827. Having discharged the duties of British Minister at the Hague, St. Petersburg for three years and a half, he was sent in 1835 as Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Stockholm, and was transferred to Hanover in 1837. Having held this high office for eighteen years, he retired on a usual pension, and, returning to England, was created a K.C.B. division. He is also D.C.L. and a Deputy-Lieutenant for

urg. He was transferred in the same capacity to Berlin, discharged the duties of re with great judgment 1 August, 1860, when he ad Ambassador Extraor-Minister Plenipotentiary

• CHRISTIAN ALBERT, a man, was born at Copenhagen 27, 1794. In 1821, one of the Judges of the eal in that city, and from one of the ministers for Colonies, and later High borg. He was Director-ommerce in 1843, private the late king in 1848, the Interior in 1851, and the Council the following the close of the first olstein war, in 1853, M. me Minister for Foreign hile holding this office, d the policy of neutra-the Crimean War. He hed with his colleagues l elected Member of the ate before his acquittal. ctor of the Tolls of the -56. After the disastrous Danish struggle against

eldest son of the late Baron Clement Joseph Philip Pon de Bode, a baron and count of the Holy Roman Empire, who died suddenly in October, 1846, and whose property in Alsace was confiscated on the breaking out of the French Revolution in 1789. The late baron served for many years in the Russian artillery, and fought his way with the British army to Paris in 1814. As soon as the treaties were perfected by which indemnity was secured to British subjects whose property had been confiscated during the war, he came to England to prosecute his claims, which he transmitted at his death to his son, who has prosecuted them with unremitting energy down to the present date. His mother was a Russian, but the present baron is married to an English lady, and has been naturalized as a British subject. He has obtained a high reputation as an Oriental traveller.

BODE, THE REV. JOHN ERNEST, M.A., son of William Bode, Esq., late of the Foreign-office Department of the General Post-office, was born in 1816. He was educated at Eton, the Charter House, and Ch. Ch., Oxford where he conducted B.A. in

and suitable to a State of Probation." In 1847 he was appointed to the rectory of Westwell, Oxfordshire; and in 1861 was preferred by the governors of Charter House to the rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridge-shire. He is known as the author of "Ballads from Herodotus," a volume of "Occasional Poems," "Hymns from the Gospels of the Day," &c.

BODICHON,\* MADAME, whose name was Barbara Leigh Smith, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Benjamin Smith, many years M.P. for Norwich. She was born April 8th, 1827, and at an early age took a deep interest in social questions. In 1855-56, she set on foot, in conjunction with some personal friends, a movement having for its object to secure to married women their own property and earnings; and although they were unsuccessful in obtaining directly from Parliament the measure which they hoped, still their exertions were largely instrumental in obtaining a change in the law of marriage and divorce. Miss Smith also established at Paddington a school for the education of the daughters of artisans of the middle class. In July, 1857, she married Mons. Eugène Bodichon, M.D., and has since that date resided in Algeria, on which country she has published an interesting and valuable work in conjunction with her husband. Of late years she has given great attention to landscape painting, and her collection of water-colour drawings has been twice exhibited in London with much success.

BOETTCHER, ADOLF, a German poet, was born at Leipsic, May 21, 1815. He received his first education there, and in 1836 entered its university, where he devoted himself to philological pursuits, particularly in the modern languages, and to the study of the German and English poets. Among his numerous poetical productions, his translations of the English poets occupy a conspicuous place. Besides the works of Shakespere and Byron, he has translated the poems of Goldsmith (1843), of Pope (1842), of

Milton (1846), and of Ossian (1847). Boettcher's own poetical productions are characterized for the most part by great beauty of form, with easy and flowing verse. Among the numerous poems of Boettcher, the most prominent are "Agnes Bernarner," a drama (1845); "Songs of Midsummer" (1847); "On the Watch Tower" (1847); "A Tale of Spring" (1849); "Till Eulenspiegel" (1850); and "The Pilgrimage of the Flower-Spirits" (1851). He has also published a collection of smaller lyrics. Some further lyric and epic poems, under the title of "Shadows," appeared in 1856.

BOETTIGER, KARL-WILHELM, Professor of Literature and History in the University of Erlangen, was born at Bautzen, August 15, 1790. He studied successively at Weimar, Gotha, and Leipsic, where he applied himself particularly to history. In order to attend Heeren's lectures, and have the benefit of the library there, he resided a year (1815-16) in Göttingen, and in 1817 qualified himself for a professorship in the University of Leipsic, to which he was appointed in 1819. In 1821 he accepted a call to Erlangen, where, in 1822, he was appointed to the second place in the library of the university. His most important historical works are "Universal History" (1819); "German History" (1838); "History of Bavaria under its Old and New Constitution" (1837); "History of Germany and the Germans" (1845); and "Abridged History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" (1836). He has also written a "History of the Electoral State and Kingdom of Saxony" for the "European History" of Heeren and Ukert; and subsequently "Universal History in Biography." A "Biographical Sketch" of his father, Karl-Augustus Boettiger, was followed by a work left by the latter in manuscript, entitled "My Literary Prospects and Contemporaries" (1828).

BOHN, HENRY GEORGE, is the son of the late Mr. Bohn, bookseller

lon, a gentleman of German ion. He was born about the 1796, and at the usual age his father's business. He is own as one of the earliest pro- of the movement in favour of and good literature for the with which object in view he shed his Historical, Scientific, ted, Classical, Ecclesiastical, tiquarian Libraries, amounting o nearly a thousand volumes. himself translated several of 's works; has edited the theca Parriana," "Addison's ' and a new and enlarged of "Lowndes' Bibliographer's," and compiled a "Polyglot ign Proverbs," and a "Hand- of Proverbs," an "Illustrated ok of Geography," &c. Mr. well known as an antiquary, a vice-president and an active of the Society of Arts. In e gained some notoriety as he almost only literary op- of the repeal of the duty on

APARTE, LOUIS-NAPOLEON. ENCH, EMPEROR OF THE.)

APARTE, PRINCE LOUIS- was born in Worcestershire, 4, 1813. He is the second Lucien, brother of Napoleon I. thful career was less agitated at of his brothers. He entered after the revolution of Feb., and was returned to the Consti- ssembly by the inhabitants of , but his election was annulled six weeks afterwards (1849). months after, he was one of the tes chosen by the Electoral and was returned for the depart- of the Seine. He supported the of the Élysée. The *coup d'état* nd of December did not bring ominently forwards; but, on ablishment of the empire, he ppointed senator (December, with the titles of Prince and ss. In 1855 he was made an of the Legion of Honour. For ears Prince Lucien has been d in *procuring the translation*

of portions of the English version of the Scriptures into the various dia- lects spoken in England and Scotland. The "Parable of the Sower" he has had translated into seventy-two of the languages and dialects of Europe. But of such works, unfortunately, the prince prints only a very limited number of copies. He is said to be greatly interested in chemical re- searches, and has written on chemical science, and is also the author of several minor works in the Basque language.

BONAPARTE, PRINCE NAPOLEON- JOSEPH-CHARLES-PAUL, cousin to the Emperor Napoleon III., is the second son of Jérôme Bonaparte, by his second marriage with the Princess Frederika of Wurtemberg, and was born on the 9th of September, 1822, at Trieste. The youth of Prince Napoleon was passed at Vienna and Trieste, Florence and Rome, occa- sionally in Switzerland, and in Ame- rica. At a later period, the prince resided for a short time in Brussels; but he did not, until the last revolu- tionary period, take an active part in political affairs. On the recall of the Bonaparte family from their long exile, Prince Napoleon was elected to the Constituent Assembly, in which he became leader of the extreme re- publican party known as the Moun- tain. He has, however, adandoned this line of policy, and he now ably seconds, in every way open to him, the designs of his cousin the emperor, while loyally and cordially supporting his authority. In 1849 he was ap- pointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, but was shortly recalled, for having quitted his post without au- thority. In 1854 he was appointed to a command in the allied English and French expedition to the Crimea, and commanded an infantry division of reserve at the battles of Alma and Inkermann. His sudden retirement from this post, ill-health being the excuse, gained him the *sobriquet* of *Plon-plon* among his countrymen. *Prince Napoleon is reputed to have furnished the information upon which*



ous and efficient member. In June, 1858, he was placed at the head of the new ministry for Algiers and the colonies, but speedily resigned his appointment. In 1858 he espoused the Princess Clotilde, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, now king of Italy, by whom he has a son, born in August, 1864. In the Italian campaign of 1859 he commanded the French army of reserve in the south of Italy, but never was engaged in any of the great battles fought. As a senator he made the famous speech of 1861, which provoked a biting reply from the duke d'Aumale, for reflections made upon his family. Prince Napoleon, to the disgust of the great portion of the French army, declined to accept the challenge made to him by the duke on that occasion. He was President of the French Commission to represent France in the Great Exhibition at Kensington, in 1862. During the two following parliamentary sessions in Paris he made some speeches, one especially on the Mexican Expedition, which attracted much attention.

BOND WYATT, Captain U. S. A.

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and enables her to inspect and to purchase her subjects with less interruption and remark. She has fitted up an ante-chamber, divided only by a partition from her studio, as a stable for the convenience of the various animals domesticated therein, and has established a small fold in its immediate vicinity for the accommodation of sheep and goats. It is undoubtedly owing, in a measure, to this conscientious examination of the developments of animal life that we owe such masterpieces of representation as the "Horse Fair," a picture which formed the great attraction of the French Exhibition of pictures in London during the season of 1855, and which almost monopolized for a time the attention of artists and connoisseurs. In 1855 she sent to the Universal Exhibition in Paris a new landscape of vast dimensions, "The Haymaking Season in Auvergne." Rosa Bonheur has evinced in her works generally a wonderful power of representing spirited action, which characteristically distinguishes her from other eminent animal painters of the day, and which endows her pictures as compositions with extraordinary interest. Several of this lady's productions have been engraved for the benefit of the English public, whose appreciation of her extraordinary gifts is not inferior to that with which she is regarded in Paris. Since 1849 she has directed the gratuitous School of Design for Young Girls at Paris. She obtained a first-class medal in 1849, and another in 1855. She is understood to be now (1864) engaged on another large and elaborate picture.

**BONNECHOSE,\*** FRANÇOIS-PAUL-ÉMILE-BOISNORMAND DE, a French writer of repute, was born at Leyerdorp, in Holland, where his father was a refugee, August 18, 1801. He came to France at the Restoration, and served for some years as an officer on staff, but in 1829 he quitted the army, and was appointed by the king librarian at the palace of St. Cloud, a post which he held during the entire reign of Louis-Philippe. From 1850

to 1853 he was keeper of different libraries, and among them of those at Versailles and Trianon. Among M. de Bonnechose's literary labours are, "Rosamond," a tragedy (1826), played with success at the Théâtre Français; "The Death of Bailly," which carried off the prize at the French Academy; "A History of France," in two volumes, which reached its tenth edition in 1855; "Christopher Sauval, or Society in France under the Restoration" (1836); "Sacred History" (1838); "Reformers before the Reformation" (1844); "History of England" (1858-59), &c. &c. M. de Bonnechose has also contributed to the Supplement of the "Dictionary of the Academy," as well as to the *Revue Contemporaine*.

**BONOMI,\*** JOSEPH, F.R.S.L. and F.R.A.S., is a son of the late Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. (an architect of Italian extraction, highly esteemed for his works in England and Italy), and was born in London in 1796. Originally intending to become a sculptor, he went through a course of anatomy under Sir Charles Bell, and at the same time studied at the Royal Academy, where he gained honours. In 1822, he went to Rome to pursue the study of art, and subsequently visited Syria and Egypt; in the latter country he remained for about fifteen years. He was the first to point out to the learned world the remarkable monument mentioned by Herodotus as set up by Sesostria on the coast of Syria, as a record of his victories. Mr. Bonomi is the author of "Nubia, and its Palaces" (3rd ed. 1857), and of the "descriptions" in "Egypt, Nubia, and Ethiopia, illustrated by 100 Photographs" (1862); the wood-engraving are also from his hand, and Mr. Samuel Sharpe contributed the notes. His last published work, on which he has been engaged for some years, has just (1861) appeared, "The Sarcophagus of Oimaneptah I., described by Samuel Sharpe; being the hieroglyphical text of the celebrated alabaster sarcophagus (now in Sir J. Soane's museum) of a Pharaoh

who reigned during the most flourishing period of the Egyptian era. He is likewise the author of several brochures on Egyptian archæology, on which he has also contributed papers to the Transactions of the Royal Astronomical Society, and of the Royal Society of Literature.

BOOTH,\* THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., &c., eldest son of the late John Booth, Esq., of Lava, was born in 1814. He graduated in honours at Trinity College, Dublin, where he was awarded a gold medal in classics, a scholarship, and several other prizes. In 1840, he made his first contribution to mathematical science, by the publication of his "New Method of Tangential Co-ordinates," a method which is the reciprocal of that invented by Descartes. He is also the inventor of a new system of parabolic trigonometry, which establishes between the arcs of a parabola relations analogous to those which circular trigonometry has long since made known with respect to the arcs of a circle. In 1846, Dr. Booth was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and has been a member of its council. He is the author of two memoirs printed in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852 and 1853, "On the Geometrical Properties of Elliptic Integrals." He has also contributed many papers to the *Philosophical Magazine* and other mathematical journals, several of which have been translated into foreign languages. In 1846, Dr. Booth published a pamphlet under the title, "Examination the province of the State," in which he advocated those principles of competitive examination subsequently adopted by the Government and the universities in the civil service and middle-class examinations. In 1856, as chairman of the council of the Society of Arts, he gave a practical illustration of his views by establishing examinations which were held in London and at Huddersfield, and were organized for Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and other populous centres. He also ad-

vocated the general adoption of the system by the delivery of some of which, as "How to Learn" and "What to Learn," through several editions. By special request, Dr. Booth was to annotate and bring out the edition of the Prince of Wales's "Speeches and Addresses," the Society of Arts' edition. The impression of the "Speeches" obtained a very wide circulation among the working classes. He is the author of several works amongst which are three on the subject of Biblical interpretation. In 1859, the Royal Astronomical Society presented him, though a non-fellow, to the living of St. Andrew's, Aylesbury, of which the parsonage is vested in the Council of the Society. Dr. Booth is a magistrate for the county of Bucks.

BOOTH, JAMES C., a distinguished American chemist, born in 1818, professor of Applied Chemistry at the Franklin Institute, is a member and refiner in the United States at Philadelphia. Published, in 1845, "Encyclopædia of Chemical and Theoretical, and their application to the Arts, Manufactures, Geology, Medicine, and Pharmacy," Philadelphia, 1850. In this work Booth was assisted by Morfit, in conjunction with whom he also wrote a report to the Franklin Institute on "Recent Improvements in the Chemical Arts," Washington, 1851.

BOPP, FRANZ, a celebrated German philologist, was born at Bielefeld, Sept. 14, 1791. His early studies were conducted at Aschaffenburg where he allied himself to Windischmann, who filled the chairs of philosophy and history in the university of that town. Under the inspirations of this learned and profound Orientalist, the young Schelling, Bopp resolved to devote himself entirely to Oriental studies. In fact, having finished his classical studies, he set out in 1815 to make himself acquainted with the

supported by a small pension from him by the king of Bavaria. He was encouraged by Silvestre de Sacy and August Wilhelm Schlegel, and completed his studies in London and Göttingen. On his return to Prussia he was appointed professor of Sanscrit in the University of Berlin. In 1842 he was created a member of the Order of Merit, and in 1847 the Institute nominated him an associate. M. Bopp's philological labours have formed a new era in linguistic studies. His great work, "Comparative Grammar of the Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Lithuanian, and Slavie, Gothic, and German" (*Vergleichende Grammatik des Sanscrit, &c.*, Berlin, 1833-49, 4to.; 2nd ed., entirely revised, 1857), presents a complete analysis of the grammatical forms of the Indo-Germanic languages, and the general principles he deduces from them are highly creditable to his perspicacity. His writings, which are both numerous and voluminous, have greatly facilitated the acquirement of the Sanscrit language, and his translations of various Indian classics have contributed largely to our knowledge of oriental poetry, morals, and philosophy, as exhibited in the ancient literature of India.

**BORDEAUX, Duc DE, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND-MARIE-DICTIONNAIRE-D'ARTOIS**, head of the elder branch of the Bourbons, born in Paris, Sept. 29, 1820, is son of Prince Charles-Ferdinand d'Artois, duke

Berri, who was assassinated in March, 1820, and of the princess of the Two Sicilies, the famous duchess of Berri. He was baptized with great pomp in water brought from the Jordan by Chateaubriand. "The child of miracle," as he was called, received the title of count de Chambord from the château of that name, which was bought for him by public subscription. Although Charles X. soon after the outbreak of the revolution of 1830, resolved to abdicate the crown in his favour, and attempted, in presence of the

troops assembled at Rambouillet, a semblance of proclamation under the title of Henry V, he was nevertheless obliged to follow the road to exile. His first residence was Holyrood; but afterwards he travelled much in Germany, Lombardy, Rome, and Naples, to perfect his education. In 1843 he resided in Belgrave Square, where he made a kind of political debut, pretending to the crown of France, and where he received, with all the etiquette of a court, such legitimists as Chateaubriand, De Fitz-James, Berryer, &c. This prince has made no attempt to improve the various crises through which France has passed, for his restoration, beyond professing his desire to serve France whenever called to do so by the voice of the country. In 1853 a compact is said to have been made between the count de Chambord and the several princes of the house of Orleans, by which the claims of the elder and younger Bourbons were fused; but for some reason or the other, no party has yet come forward as a claimant for the crown. In 1846 the duke married the Princess Maria-Theresa, eldest daughter of the duke of Modena, but has had no children by her, and it is now probable that the branch of his house will be extinguished in his person. He is reported to inherit the indolence which is characteristic of his race, seeming to care very little for the throne, which he has such slight chance of attaining.

**BORLAND,\* DR. JAMES**, Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, was born about the year 1776. His active life commenced in 1793, when he served in Flanders with the Duke of York. From 1794 to 1798 he fulfilled in St. Domingo as severe duties as ever fell to the lot of a medical officer. In 1799 he accompanied Sir Ralph Abercromby to the Helder, where he attracted the notice of the Russian Government by his attention to the Russian Auxiliary Force, and was tempted by the offer of the highest military medical rank in their army;

Subsequently he was appointed to inspect the hospitals of Guernsey, where a malignant fever raged. In 1805 he was occupied in London arranging and establishing the existing system of regimental hospitals, which has proved equally beneficial to the army and economical to the public. He had now become Inspector-General, and he volunteered for the disastrous Walcheren Expedition. In 1810 Dr. Borland was appointed head of the Medical Department in the Mediterranean, where he performed, in addition to his own responsible duties, the gratuitous task of organizing the medical concerns of the Sicilian Contingent, in a manner highly commended by an official minute of August 30, 1816. This important post he filled for six years with great energy and success. Dr. Borland then went through varied service in Naples, at the expulsion of Murat, and at the blockade of Toulon. He had anxious duties in connection with the plague at Malta, as to which Lord Exmouth testified his sense of the extremely judicious manner in which they were performed. Dr. Borland has received foreign honours, and held the post of physician-extraordinary to his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.

BORROW, GEORGE, born at East Dereham, Norfolk, in the year 1803, is the son of an officer in the army, and of Cornish extraction. He was educated at the Norwich and several other grammar-schools in England, and spent about two years at the High School in Edinburgh. In 1818 he was articled to a solicitor in Norwich, but did not follow the legal profession long, being inclined to philology and other branches of literature, including several modern languages. He also picked up from some gipsies, who encamped on a heath near Norwich, a knowledge of their tongue, which, though broken and scanty, exhibits marks of high antiquity. Quitting Norwich, and abandoning the law on his father's death, he came to London, and worked for the publishers; but his

health failing, he lived for some a life of wandering and adventure. In 1833 he entered the service of the British and Foreign Bible Society, being sent by them into Russia, edited, at St. Petersburg, the Testament in the Mandchu, or Tartar language; whilst there published a book called "Tales" consisting of metrical translations from thirty languages. Subsequently he was twice sent as agent of the Bible Society into Spain, where he was twice imprisoned for endeavouring to circulate the Scriptures. In Spain he mixed much with the Caloré, or Zincali, called by the Spaniards Gitanos, or Gipsies, a language he found to be much the same as that of the English Romany. At Madrid he edited the New Testament in Spanish, and translated Luke's Gospel into the language of the Zincali. Leaving the service of the Bible Society, he returned to England in 1839. In 1841 he published the "Zincali," or an account of the gipsies in Spain, with a vocabulary of their language, which proved to be closely connected with the Sanscrit. This work obtained wide celebrity on the Continent, and drew attention far and wide to the subject of the gipsies and their language. In 1842 he gave to the world "The Bible in Spain," a work which received a warm eulogium from the late Mr. Peel in the House of Commons. He spent the year 1844 in wandering among the gipsies of Hungary, Rumania, and Turkey, gathering words of their respective dialects, the Romany, and making a collection of their songs. In 1851 he published "Lavengro," in which he gave an account of his early life and adventures, and in 1857 "The Rye," a sequel to the same. His latest publication in a separate form is entitled, "Wild Wales." He has also been a contributor to periodical literature, both in prose and in verse.

BOSWORTH, THE REV. J. BOSWORTH, D.D., F.R.S., F.S.A., a native of Derbyshire, was born about the

nure in 1838. He was  
 leacon in 1814, and has held  
 ugs in England. These he  
 and was British Chaplain at  
 a and Rotterdam between  
 1841, when he gratuitously  
 our Common Prayer Book  
 1, for the Society for Pro-  
 Christian Knowledge. In  
 is appointed to the rectory  
 Stratford, near Buckingham.  
 th, who is a Member of  
 nstitute of the Netherlands,  
 ow of many literary and  
 cieties at Leyden, Rotter-  
 shagen, &c., is the author  
 Elements of Anglo-Saxon  
 (1823), "A Compendious  
 of the Primitive English or  
 n," "A Dictionary of the  
 n Language" (1838),  
 in of Danish Literature,"  
 of Scandinavian Litera-  
 ture of the English, Ger-  
 Scandinavian Languages  
 n," "The Essentials of  
 a Grammar," "A Com-  
 Anglo-Saxon Dictionary"  
 He has also published  
 red's Anglo-Saxon Version  
 storian Orosius," with an  
 aslation (8vo., 1855), and

taking a deep interest in the enter-  
 prise. Flandin, an accomplished  
 draughtsman, was sent to the place,  
 to sketch the crumbling sculptures,  
 and several competent scholars and  
 members of the Academy were com-  
 missioned to prepare for publication  
 an elegant archaeological work, under  
 the special supervision of Botta.  
 This work, entitled "*Monuments  
 de Ninive découverts et décrits par  
 Botta, mesurés et dessinés par  
 Flandin*" (1849-50), was published  
 in five large folio volumes, the first  
 two of which contain the plates of  
 architecture and sculpture, the third  
 and fourth the inscriptions, and the  
 fifth the text. The "*Inscriptions  
 découvertes à Khorsabad*" (1848),  
 are a cheaper edition of the inscrip-  
 tions contained in the larger work.  
 Such of the crumbling monuments as  
 could be preserved were sent down  
 the Tigris on rafts, and are now in  
 the Louvre at Paris. In abundance  
 of results he was far surpassed by  
 our own countryman Layard, to  
 whom he suggested the enterprise.  
 Yet the reputation of having laid the  
 foundation of Assyrian archæology,  
 the extent and importance of which  
 had only been previously conjectured,

"Louis XI.," "The Corsican Brothers," "Faust and Marguerite," "The Colleen Bawn," "The Octoroon," and "The Vampire," are those best known to theatrical memories. His wife, formerly Miss Robertson, who united with her husband in the impersonation of Irish characters, is a popular and fascinating actress.

**BOURQUENEY, FRANÇOIS ADOLPHE, BARON DE**, who was Ambassador of France at the court of Austria, and Plenipotentiary at the Vienna Congress of March, 1855, was born at Paris, Jan. 7, 1800, and commenced his diplomatic career as third Secretary of Embassy at Rome when Châteaubriand was ambassador there. After the revolution of 1830 he returned to Paris, and was appointed a sous-chef in the section of La Direction Politique in the ministry of Foreign Affairs. In 1834 he was sent to London with General Sebastiani as second Secretary, and subse-

two plenipotentiaries. When the French Emperor, Napoleon III., was crowned at St. Denis, he was one of the plenipotentiaries. He was also plenipotentiary at the Congress of London in 1841. When the French Emperor, Napoleon III., was crowned at St. Denis, he was one of the plenipotentiaries. He was also plenipotentiary at the Congress of London in 1841. Since 1845 he has been grand officer of the Légion d'honneur.

**BOUSSING**  
**JOSEPH-DIEUDONNÉ**, chemist, Member of the Académie des Sciences, born in Paris, was educated at St. Étienne, and from an English proceeding to cover and world which had fallen years. He departed. All when the colonies their independ-

many of the properties of the aliments for herbivorous animals. He has written many very valuable articles on such subjects in the French journals, many of which have been brought together under the title of "Mémoires de Chimie Agricole et Zoologie" (8vo., Paris, 1854). He has also published besides an excellent "Traité de l'Economie Rurale" (2 vols. 8vo., Paris, 1844), and "Annals of Agriculture and Chemistry." M. Boussingault returned to the Constituent Assembly, and was a member of the Chamber of Deputies until the 2nd of July 1830. Since then he has withdrawn from politics, and devotes himself to his favourite studies.

**ERIE, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD**, second son of the Earl of Radnor, was born in 1818, educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained his M.A. in 1838. In 1844 he was elected to Parliament as M.P. for Kilgobbin, in the Liberal interest. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1850 to 1852, and his high talents and business capacity recommended him for the appointment of Chairman of Committees

in the House of Commons, was born in that country in 1821, and was educated at the Charter House and Trinity College, Oxford, where he obtained a scholarship in 1840, and graduated B.A. as first class in classics in 1844. In the same year he was elected to a Fellowship of Brasenose College, of which he became tutor. From 1847 to 1851 he held the post of President of the University of Corfu. Whilst holding that position, he severely impugned the administration of Lord Seaton, then Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian islands, and published one or more pamphlets attacking the policy of his measures. He subsequently published "Ithaca in 1850," "Mount Athos, Thessaly, and Epirus," &c., whilst holding the office of Chief Secretary to the Governor of the Ionian islands between 1854 and his retirement in 1859. He is also understood to be the author of "Murray's Handbook of Greece." Sir George Bowen, who is an accomplished modern Greek scholar, and is married to an Ionian lady, was appointed, in 1859, Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the new colony of Queensland, in Australia (a district lying considerably to the north of Sydney,



all the ... of the ... in 1812 ... the ... of the ... which ... of the ... with the late Rev. Charles Eaton Plater. He is chairman of the council of Rossall School, Fleetwood (similar in constitution with Marlborough College), visitor of the Manchester Free Grammar School, and one of the nominators to the Hulme Exhibitions at Brasenose College, Oxford. He was also the originator, in 1862, of Haileybury College (late East-India College) on the plan of the colleges of Marlborough and Rossall.

BOWMAN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, Surgeon to the Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Moorfields, and late Surgeon to the King's College Hospital and Professor of Physiology and General and Morbid Anatomy at King's College, London, is a son of the late John Eddowes Bowman, Esq., F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., and was born at Nantwich, in 1816. Having received his education at King's College, London, he entered on his profession with much success

in ... service in 1841, and ... the post of Earl of Clar Lord Stanle appointed I ment in 184 but retired abolition of 1863. He a the Royal C Exhibition that appoint mission has porated. H were so hi late Prince the Commis after H.R.H was pleased a Companion civil divisor the author o sion of "The versions of

the editor. He published after the death of Bentham (of whom he was the executor) a collection of his works, accompanied by a biography of the great jurist, the whole consisting of twenty-three volumes 8vo. He distinguished himself by an extraordinary knowledge of European literature, and gave the public a number of pleasant versions of poems, and other productions, from Russian, Servian, Polish, Magyar, Czechian, German, Swedish, Danish, Dutch, Esthonian, Spanish, Portuguese, Icelandic, and several other languages, besides many volumes of hymns, original poems, and other works, amounting to more than fifty volumes. He also translated Schlemihl from the German. While in Madrid he published in Spanish a work on "African Slavery," and has translated into French the "Opinions of the Early Christians on War," written by Thomas Clarkson. His "Matins and Vespers" have gone through many editions, both in England and the United States. For his two volumes of "Russian Anthology" he received a diamond ring from Alexander the First, and for his works in Holland, some of which have been translated into Dutch, a gold medal from the King of the Netherlands. The University of Groningen, in Holland, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He early made the economics and literature of trade and commerce an especial study, and at various times has been commercial commissioner from this country to France, Belgium, Italy, the States of the German Customs' Union, and the Levant; under Lord Melbourne's Government he was Secretary to the Commission for Examining and Reforming the Public Accounts, and was Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Colonial Accounts whose recommendations have led to the most important improvements. He carried, in opposition to the Government, a resolution that the gross revenues of all taxes should be paid without reduction into the Ex-

chequer—a principle which has become the groundwork of reform in our national accountancy. He sat in Parliament as member for the Clyde Boroughs from 1835 to 1837, and was member for Bolton from 1841 to 1849. He received a handsome service of plate from the Manxmen for the services he had rendered by obtaining an Act of Parliament for their emancipation from feudal tyranny, and from the Maltese for his advocacy as their unofficial representative in the House of Commons. Aided by the powerful support of the late Prince Consort, he obtained, after a discussion in the House of Commons, the issue of the florin, which was the first step towards the introduction of the decimal system into our currency. In 1849 he was appointed British Consul at Canton; and, in 1854, while on leave of absence in England, was promoted to be her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China (having previously held temporarily the post of Chief Superintendent of Trade) and Governor of Hong-Kong, at the same time that he received the honour of knighthood. He has also been nominated a Commander of the Belgian Order of Leopold, and a Companion of the Order of Christ of Portugal. While in China he was nominated a Fellow of the Royal Society, and an honorary member of many of the literary societies of Europe. In the spring of 1855, Sir John Bowring proceeded on a special mission to Siam, and concluded a treaty of commerce with the two kings of that country,—a task in which several previous negotiators had failed. He subsequently published his travels and experiences there, under the title of "The Kingdom and People of Siam." The war in China that has lately terminated had its origin in an insult offered to the British flag by the Chinese Government during his administration. He retired on a pension in 1859, on the close of his period of service. Since his return to England, he has published an account of the "Philippine Islands," and is still a

George Bowyer, Bart., of Redley, Berkshire, was born in 1811. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839, and was for some time Reader in Law in that Inn. He is also a **Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Berkshire.** He was for some years editor of the *Guardian* newspaper, and contributed very extensively to its columns. In 1850 he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. When the pope distributed England into Roman Catholic dioceses, in the autumn of 1850, Sir G. Bowyer (who had been created an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford shortly before his secession from the Established Church) came forward as the authorized apologist of the act of his Holiness, and published by authority a pamphlet on the question, entitled "The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster and the New Hierarchy," which ran through several editions. Besides the pamphlet above mentioned, Sir G. Bowyer is the author of "A Dissertation on the Statutes of the Italian Cities," and also of some legal works of rather high reputation, entitled "Commentaries on the Constitutional Law of

Great-Britain, and of the Law of Portrait-painting. He has subsequently published several other works. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1863, and in 1868 was awarded the honours of the Order of the Bath. He has been a coroner for the County of Middlesex. **BOYD, THE HUTCHINSON, F.R.S.** was born at the Church of St. Andrew, Edinburgh, on November 18, 1811. His father was James Boyd, Esq., of Auchinleck, in the parish of St. Andrew. He was educated at Glasgow, where he obtained the highest academic honours in philosophy and the natural sciences. He was ordained in 1834, and became incumbent successively of Newton-on-Ayr, in Glasgow, and of St. Andrew, Edinburgh. He has since the latter charge. He has written several works to the public, which appear under the signature of J. H. Boyd. Of these the most important have been reprinted under the title of "The History of a Country Parish," and "The History of a Country Parish."

s "Course of Time," so published from his elements of Rhetoric criticism," "Eclectic," "The Westminster," with Scriptural Names' Elements of Additions, &c."

MISS MARY ELIZABETH, ist, is of a good old she is a daughter Braddon, solicitor, y one of the principal the old *Sporting* was born in Soho, in the year 1837, t an early age a periodical literature; tal verses, political, &c., for the Poet's vincial newspapers. or of the "Loves of edietta produced at d Theatre in March, ribaldi," and other d January, 1861; 'The Captain of the Trail of the Serpent," bailiff," and other ed from *Temple Bar*, zarine, &c.; she is wever, as the author

comic and exaggerated aspect; which was followed by "Medley," "Motley," "Photographic Pleasures," "Love's Provocations," "Tales of College Life," "Fairy Fables," "Nearer and Dearer," &c. He has also contributed to *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, the *Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., *Bentley's*, *Sharpe's*, and *Cruikshank's Magazines*, &c. He published in 1861, under the title of "Glencreggan," an illustrated work in 2 vols. on Cantire, in the West Highlands, descriptive of the scenery, history, antiquities, and legends of that peninsula—the original seat of the ancient Scottish monarchy. In 1862 appeared "The Curate of Cranston, with other Prose and Verse;" in 1863, "A Tour in Tartan Land;" in 1864, "The Visitor's Hand-book to Rosslyn and Hawthornden;" and "Wild Cantire," another illustrated work, in 2 vols., on the legends and popular stories of the Land's-end of Scotland.

BRADLEY, THE REV. GEORGE GRANVILLE, M.A., is a younger son of the Rev. Charles Bradley, vicar of Glasbury, Brecon, and was born in 1821. He was educated at Rugby and University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844, and was

Exchequer (Ireland), and further advanced to the Post Office in 1846. He retired with the Liberal party in February, 1852, but was reappointed in the following year, and having been out of office during Lord Derby's second brief administration in 1858, was reappointed in June, 1859, to the same office. Mr. Brady is also Vice-Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland.

**BRAGG,\* BEAXTON**, a general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born in Warren County, North Carolina, in the year 1815. He was admitted into the academy at West Point in 1833, and graduating there in 1837, was appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the 3rd Artillery. He served with distinction under General Taylor in the Mexican war, when he defended, with great skill and bravery, a little earthwork thrown up by that officer on the Rio Grande, opposite Matamoras (for which service he was breveted Captain), and was also distinguished at Buena Vista. In 1855 Captain Bragg was offered a

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minent chemist, is the grandson of a physician to King George III., who came over with his son from Hanover to settle in this country, where the latter also became a medical attendant to that monarch. He was born in 1788, in Arlington Street, London. He was educated first at a private school at Kensington, and afterwards at Westminster, which he left in 1802. In 1803 he was sent to Hanover, but returning to England on Bonaparte's threatened invasion, he entered as a pupil at St. George's Hospital, where he attended the medical lectures, and worked hard in the dissecting-room. He communicated occasional papers to *Nicholson's Journal*, and in 1805 he drew up a short account of some experiments on guaiacum, which were read before the Royal Society, and published in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1806. In 1808 he made a chemical examination of the calculi in the Hunterian Museum, and in the winter of the same year he delivered a course of lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry at Dr. Hooper's medical theatre in Cork Street. He afterwards joined the newly-established Medical School in Windmill Street, and thus became fairly embarked as a teacher and demonstrator of chemistry. In 1809 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1813 he received the Copley medal; three years afterwards, on the resignation of Dr. Wollaston, he was elected Senior Secretary of the Royal Society, an office which he held till 1826. In 1812 Sir H. Davy recommended him as his successor to the Professorship of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, to which office, after a probationary course, he was elected in June, 1813. The chemical classes of St. George's Hospital and of the Windmill-street Medical School were soon afterwards transferred to the Royal Institution, so that, in addition to the weekly lectures in the theatre of the Institution, Mr. Brande gave an extended course of lectures and demonstrations in the laboratory of that establishment, Mr. Faraday being associated

with him from and after 1820. Mr. Brande now devoted himself entirely to lecturing and chemical pursuits. Having, in 1812, been requested to report upon the laboratories belonging to the Society of Apothecaries in London, he was shortly afterwards appointed Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica to that Corporation; and in 1831 he became Master of the Company. He edited, conjointly with Mr. Faraday, the *Quarterly Journal of Science and Arts* from its commencement in 1816 to 1836. In 1825 he was appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Die Department in the Royal Mint, and was also intrusted with the supervision of the machinery of that establishment. In 1836 he was named one of the original Fellows of the University of London, and a member of the Senate of that body; and in 1846 he became one of their Examiners, an office which he resigned in 1858. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and a member of several other British and foreign societies, and was created an honorary D.C.L. at Oxford in 1853. He is the author of "Outline of Geology," and of a "Dictionary of Pharmacy and Materia Medica;" and in 1842 he undertook the editorship of the "Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art." But the most important work he has published is his "Manual of Chemistry," which contains a full and faithful digest of the facts and discoveries of the science up to the date of publication, and an explicit exposition of its fundamental principles and laws. It has passed through several editions, and been translated into French, German, and Italian.

BRASSEY, THOMAS, Civil Engineer, is the son of the late Mr. John Brassey, of Buerton, where he was born about the year 1805. He was educated at Chester. Among his various works we should mention the Grand Junction, Severn Valley, Lancaster and Carlisle, Caledonian, North Stafford, Buckinghamshire, South Western, Eastern Union, Western of France, and Mediterranean railways,

On 27th Jan. 1841, he was appointed Secretary of the Cortes. He held the post of Fiscal in the Cortes, and showed great devotion to the monarchy; but on the Progresistas coming into power he resigned it, went to Madrid, and founded a law magazine, the *Boletín de Jurisprudencia*. In 1836 he was appointed Secretary to the department of Justice under Isturitz; the revolution of La Granja in August the same year threw him into the opposition, and in his journal, *El Porvenir*, was one of the most active adversaries of the radical party. In 1837 the province of Seville elected him to the Cortes, where he took part chiefly in legal questions. During the rule of the Progresistas he was for some time out of the Cortes, but in 1839 was re-elected for the province of Avila, and took his place among the political orators of the Conservative party. After the flight of Maria-Christina (October, 1840), he was compromised in a conspiracy against the regency of Espartero, took refuge in the Basque provinces, and from there passed into France, where he

was obliged to flee. He did not reach his native land, however, till 1845.

BRAY, Mr. is the daughter of a gentleman of great cultivation. A all feminine earnest and fine arts, he introducing of the late 1 who directed and to whom Charles Stoddard 1818. Soor accompanied he completed the Bayeux rian Society cal draught shared his first out Norman of letters and to her mother were published numerous i cils of her 1820 they :

from Southey, Beckford, and Sir Walter Scott. Soon afterwards she took up her residence in Devonshire, and was married to the Rev. Edward Atkins Bray, vicar of Tavistock, the author of theological and other works. In 1826 she published "De Foux," a romance in 3 vols., illustrative of the habits and manners of the fourteenth century. This was succeeded, in 1828, by "The White Hoods," a novel description of the troublous times of civil war between the noble and citizens of Flanders. Only eight months later appeared "The Protestant," a tale of the reign of Queen Mary. Mrs. Bray's next work, "Fitz Fitzford," a legend of Devonshire, was her first attempt to open out a new path in fiction, by taking local names and traditions as a basis for her imagination to work upon. In her next novel, "The Talba; or, the Moor of Portugal," she departed from this plan, but resumed it again in "Warleigh; or, the Fatal Oak," and in "Trelawny of Trelawne." In 1836 appeared "The Borders of the Tamar and the Tavy," a descriptive work, which owed its existence to a suggestion of Robert Southey. Mrs. Bray's fruitful pen next produced "Trials of the Heart," "The Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland," "Henry de Pomeroy," a legend of Cornwall and Devon, and "Courtenay of Watredon." A uniform edition of her works, in ten volumes, was published in 1844 by Messrs. Longman. To this list we must add her "Trials of Domestic Life," and a beautifully-illustrated "Life of Thomas Stothard, R.A.," which issued from the press in 1851, and "A Peep at the Pixies," a pleasant contribution to the Christmas gift-books of the same year. Mrs. Bray published in 1857 a sketch, entitled "Handel, his Life, Personal and Professional, with Thoughts on Sacred Music." In the same year she was left a widow, and in 1859 she published, in 2 vols., Mr. Bray's "Poetical Remains," with a memoir, which she followed up in the next year with

a selection from his sermons. It is understood that Mrs. Bray has in contemplation to reprint her "Trials of Domestic Life," and also that she is engaged upon another work designed to illustrate the scenery, legendary lore, and fairy superstitions of Cornwall.

BRAZIL, EMPEROR OF, DOM PEDRO II., DE ALCANTARA, born the 2nd of December, 1825, is the son of Dom Pedro I., of Braganza and Bourbon, and of Leopoldina, arch-duchess of Austria. He is the legitimate descendant of the three great royal houses in Europe—Braganza, Bourbon, and Hapsburg, and was proclaimed upon the abdication of his father (April, 1831), at the age of five years and some months. The government was administered by a Council of Regency, and next by one regent; and so truly had statesmen of every political shade the good of their country and the rights of the prince at heart, that during the critical period, from 1831 to 1835, Brazil preserved its constitution. The young emperor was educated with great care; his two sisters—Donna Jannaria, married to the count of Aquila, brother of the king of Naples; and Donna Francisca, married to the prince de Joinville—shared with equal ardour their brother's varied studies. In July, 1840, Dom Pedro II.—although he had not yet attained his majority—was declared by the Chambers to be of age, and assumed the sovereign power when not quite fifteen. In 1843 his imperial majesty was married to the Princess Theresa Christina Maria, sister of Francis I., late king of Naples; from which union were born two princes, who died young, and two princesses. Dom Pedro is an expert horseman, and delights in athletic exercises. When at Rio de Janeiro he is constantly in public, and receives twice a week his subjects and foreigners; he is very courteous in his manners; and he writes and speaks fluently English, French, German, Spanish, and Italian. He is strongly attached to literature, and liberally





Europe. But the youthful years of our authoress, who had begun to write before this time, were not happy, owing to the severity of the paternal rule. In 1842 the English literary world was agreeably startled by the publication of "The Neighbours," a picture of domestic life in Sweden, which strongly recommended itself by its originality to the favour of its readers. Encouraged by the warm reception accorded to this work, its translator, Mary Howitt, introduced to our acquaintance, in an English dress, "The Home," "The Diary," "The H. Family," "The President's Daughter," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," "Life in Dalecarlia," and "The Midnight Sun." In 1849 Miss Bremer made a visit to America, and during the course of her wanderings addressed a large number of letters to her sister, which formed the nucleus of the work entitled "Homes of the New World," published in 1853 simultaneously in England, the United States, and Sweden, the MS. sheets having been submitted to the hands of Mary Howitt, her former translator. On her return from America in 1851, Miss Bremer stayed for some time in England, cementing old friendships and forming new ones. Two years after her return to Sweden, Miss Bremer lost her mother, after which she left the old family home at Arta, and removed to Stockholm. In 1856 she wrote her romance of "Hortha," and two years later her "Father and Daughter," each in 1 vol., and translated into English by Mary Howitt. This last work was completed in Italy, Miss Bremer having left Sweden for Switzerland and Italy in 1857. The result of her sojourn in these countries has been given to the world in two volumes, entitled, "Two Years in Switzerland and Italy," published in 1860. From Italy Miss Bremer went to the Holy Land, returning by way of Turkey and Greece, in which latter country she occupied herself in preparing future volumes containing her experiences and observations in those

countries. Her old friend and translator, Mary Howitt, is again engaged in the translation of these works, some of which, relating to the Holy Land and Turkey, and the kingdom of Greece, have already been published.

BREWER, THE REV. JAMES SHERRIN, M.A., Professor of English Literature in King's College, London, was born in 1810; he was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1833, taking first-class honours in classics. He was appointed in 1841 to the Professorship which he still holds. He is the editor of "Field on the Church," and of an edition of the "Nicomachean Ethics" of Aristotle, with English notes, which is used as a text-book at Oxford.

BREWSTER, THE RIGHT HON. ABRAHAM, son of the late W. B. Brewster, Esq., a gentleman of the county of Wicklow, was born in 1796. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Irish Bar in 1819, and in 1835 obtained a silk gown. Having been for many years legal adviser to several lords-lieutenant in succession, he was Solicitor-General for Ireland from February to June, 1846, and appointed Attorney-General and sworn member of the Privy Council in 1853. He retired in 1855.

BREWSTER, SIR DAVID, LL.D., K.H., was born at Jedburgh, December 11, 1781. He was educated for the Church of Scotland, of which he became a licentiate; and in 1800 he received the honorary degree of M.A. from the University of Edinburgh. While studying there, Mr. Brewster enjoyed the friendship of Robson, who then filled the chair of Natural Philosophy; of Playfair, Professor of Mathematics, and of Dugald Stewart, Professor of Moral Philosophy. In 1808 he undertook the editorship of the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," which was only finished in 1830. In 1807 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the University of Aberdeen, and subsequently the degree of A.M. from Cambridge and of D.C.L.

from Oxford and Durham. In 1808 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and afterwards filled the offices of Secretary and Vice-President. Between 1801 and 1812, Dr. Brewster devoted his attention chiefly to the study of optics, and the results were published in a "Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments," in 1813. In 1811, while writing the article "Burning Instruments," in the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," he was led (from a proposal of Buffon) to suggest the construction of a lens out of zones of glass, each of which might be built up of several circular segments, and to propose its application to an apparatus consisting of lenses and mirrors, by which the whole light of the sun could be collected into a burning focus, or condensed into a parallel beam of light. This beautiful invention, now in use in every new lighthouse in Great Britain and the Colonies, was afterwards more fully developed by him in the "Edinburgh Transactions." In 1815 Dr. Brewster received the Copley medal of the Royal Society for his discovery of the law of the polarization of light by reflexion, and soon after was admitted a Fellow of that body. In 1816, the Institute of France adjudged to him half of the prize of 3,000 francs, awarded for two of the most important discoveries made in Europe, in any branch of science, during the two preceding years; and in 1819 Dr. Brewster received from the Royal Society the Rumford gold and silver medals, the Royal gold and silver medals, for his discoveries on the polarization of light, and the Keith Prize twice for his discovery of two new fluids in minerals and his analysis of solar light. In 1816 he invented the kaleidoscope, the patent right of which was evaded, so that the inventor gained little beyond fame, though the large sale of the instrument must have produced considerable profit. He is the inventor also of the lenticular stereoscope, now in universal use. In 1819 he, in conjunction with Professor Jameson, established the "Edinburgh

Philosophical Journal," and subsequently commenced the "Edinburgh Journal of Science," of which sixteen volumes appeared. In 1825 the Institute of France elected Dr. Brewster a corresponding member; and he has received the same honour from the Royal Academies of Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In 1831 he proposed the scientific meeting at York which led to the establishment of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1831 Dr. Brewster received the decoration of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and in 1832 the honour of knighthood from William IV. In 1838 Sir David Brewster was nominated by the Crown Principal of the United Colleges of St. Salvator and St. Leonard, St. Andrews, and in 1859 he was appointed Principal of the University of Edinburgh by a unanimous vote of the Lord Provost, magistrates, and council of the city. Sir David Brewster has edited and written various works, besides contributing largely to the *Edinburgh*, the *Quarterly*, and the *North British Reviews*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, the *Royal Irish Academy*, *Transactions of the British Association*, and other scientific societies. Among his more popular works are a "Treatise on the Kaleidoscope," a "Treatise on the Stereoscope," a "Treatise on Optics," "Letters on Natural Magic," "The Martyrs of Science," and "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Isaac Newton." He has also recently published "More Worlds than One," in reply to Professor Whewell's "Plurality of Worlds." In January, 1848, Sir David was elected one of the eight foreign associate members of the Imperial Institute of France, vacant by the death of the celebrated chemist M. Berzelius. Sir David received the Prussian Order of Merit, four by Frederick the Great; and in 1848 the Emperor of France conferred on him the decoration of an officer of Legion of Honour.

BRIGHT, SIR CHARLES TEN

our original projectors of a telegraph between the west of Ireland and America, which Engineer to the Atlantic Cable Company, he accomplished in 1858, when he received the knighthood from the Lord of Ireland. Several messages passed between London and other places; amongst congratulatory addresses being Majesty and the President of the United States, and messages of the despatch of two regiments to India, by which saved upwards of £50,000. However, he ceased to work afterwards. Sir C. Bright, Engineer to the British Telegraph Company.

T. JOHN, Esq., M.P., is the son of Mr. Bright, Esq., of Green-Rochdale, and was born in 1811. He is a partner in the firm of John and Brothers, cotton and wool manufacturers, of Rochdale. Though he had taken part in the agitation of 1831-2, Mr. John distinguished himself in 1839, when, in 1839, he became one of the earliest members of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which sprung

to investigate the condition of India; and in 1849 he was appointed one of the members of the once celebrated select committee of the House of Commons on official salaries. At Westminster, and still more in the provinces, especially at Manchester, he co-operated with Mr. Cobden in the movement which the latter sought to create in favour of financial reform, mainly with a view to the reduction of our naval and military establishments. In 1851 he added his vote to those of the famous parliamentary coalition which attempted to censure Lord Palmerston in the Pacifico affair; and in 1852 he took a prominent part in the welcome given to Kossuth by the advanced Liberals of Lancashire. On the formation of the first Derby ministry, Mr. Bright aided in that temporary reorganization of the Anti-Corn-Law League, which the acceptance of free trade by the new government afterwards rendered unnecessary. He was re-elected for Manchester, after a contest, at the next general election. With the accession of Lord Aberdeen's ministry to power began the discussion of the Eastern question, his share in which alienated from Mr. Bright many of his former supporters.

in the August of 1847. Since that date his name has been mainly identified with a scheme for the reform of the electoral representation, by a more equal distribution of the seats with reference to population, and alterations in the law of entail. He has also shown himself an uncompromising advocate of the North since the outbreak of civil war in America.

BRISTOW, HENRY WILLIAM, was born in 1817, of an old Wiltshire family, and was educated at King's College, London, where in 1840-41 he obtained certificates of honour of the second and third years in the department of Civil Engineering and Science applied to the arts and manufactures. He was appointed Assistant Geologist on the Ordnance Geological Survey in 1842; elected a Fellow of the Geological Society, 1843, and promoted to the rank of Geologist on the Geological Survey of Great Britain, under the department of Woods, &c., and subsequently transferred to the

Geological Survey of the Admiralty, and entered the diplomatic service with distinction in Spain, V. the Abb. year following the fall of Prussia. Napoleon's sittings of the Grand Jury find in the qualities ascribed to him a peer of the first rank. He sat in judgment on the most atrocious crimes, and who voted for death. Madame de Broglie, written by him on the F. de Broglie, the duke of

putation as an orator. In 1823 he edited the *Revue Française*, to which he contributed several articles anonymously. That on the punishment of death is regarded as one of the best analyses of the complex question of the right to punish. The revolution of July made M. de Broglie a doctrinaire throughout the whole of the reign of Louis Philippe. He did not love liberty, but he was afraid of the democratic tendencies which the revolution had encouraged. He acted for a few days as Minister of the Interior, and yielded his position to his friend Guizot, a bolder organ of his own ideas, contenting himself with the portfolio of Public Instruction in the first ministerial combination attempted by the new king. Both men were obliged to give way to a ministry that then better suited the temper of the times—the ministry of Laflotte. In 1832, however, he was able to form, with Guizot, Thiers, and Marshal Gérard, the ministry of the 11th October, one of the longest of the monarchy of July, and in which he had the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. His principal act as minister at this time was the arrangement he made with England for the suppression of the slave-trade. He retired from the ministry (4th April, 1834), in consequence of the rejection of the law in the American indemnity, but was recalled by the king the month after to the same portfolio, and with the title of President of the Council. It was under his presidency that were voted the famous laws respecting the press, called the Laws of September (1835), so contrary to the principles he had maintained on this subject under the Restoration. In 1836 he retired finally from office, on account of an adverse vote of the Chamber, and brought about the dissolution of the ministry. M. de Broglie withstood every solicitation to take office again. With a natural regret he saw the destruction of the royalty he had assisted in founding in the revolution of February. For a time he was silent, but after the election of Louis

Napoleon, he entered the Legislative Assembly, and proposed the law for a revival of the constitution, in the thought, of reopening the door to a monarchy more in harmony with his choice. The *coup d'état* brought around an order of things he never expected, and for the present there was an end to his hopes and wishes. He has lived since then in retirement. In 1856 he was admitted into the French Academy. His election was viewed as a political triumph, as he had no literary claim to a *fauteuil*. M. de Broglie subsequently appeared before the public in June, 1861, when he appeared to prosecute the prefect of police for the illegal seizure of a work on which he had long been occupied: "Considerations on the Government of France," but which was not intended for publication. He succeeded in recovering the greater portion of the copies which had been seized at his printer's, who, in presence of M. de Persigny's harsh construction of the laws on the press, was not sorry to be rid of such perilous matter.

BROMLEY, SIR RICHARD MAJOR, K.C.B., son of the late Samuel Bromley, Esq., surgeon, R.N., was born in 1813. In 1829 he entered the civil service of the Admiralty, in which he speedily rose, through his energy, ability, and administrative capacity. In 1846 he was employed confidentially to examine minutely the system of administration of the various dockyards, and subsequently acted as accountant to the commission appointed under Sir John Burgoyne for the relief of the poor during the famine in Ireland. In 1848 he was appointed Secretary to the Audit Commissioners, and from that date till 1854, he was almost constantly employed on special committees and commissions for revising establishments, improving the mode of conducting business, and controlling the accounts of various departments of the public service. On leaving the Audit Board, he was made a Civil Companion of the Bath for his special services during the famine. In 1854

he was appointed Accountant-General of the Navy, and discharged that office with great judgment throughout the war with Russia, soon after the close of which he was created a K.C.B. (civil division). Since that time he has been engaged in the work of improving and simplifying the whole system of paying the navy, and re-organizing for Parliament the dockyard accounts. In 1863 he was nominated by her Majesty a Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, for the purpose of revising the administration and organization of that institution.

**BRODIE,\*** SIR BENJAMIN COLLINS, BART., eldest son of the late Sir Benjamin C. Brodie, Bart., the eminent surgeon, was born in 1817, and was educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1839, and M.A. in 1842. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford.

**BROOKE,\*** GUSTAVUS VAUGHAN, was born on 25th April, 1818, at Hardwicke Place, Dublin. His father was a gentleman of property, but he died before Gustavus reached the age of seven. While a mere child he was sent to Edgeworth's town-school, then conducted by a brother of Miss Edgeworth, the novelist, and prepared for college, intending to go to the Irish Bar. His taste, however, was for the stage, and he made his appearance on Easter Tuesday, 1833, in the character of William Tell. An engagement was the result of this success, and he subsequently appeared as Virginius, Douglas, and Rolla. He next performed at Limerick; then at Londonderry; and after that he was engaged at Glasgow and at Edinburgh, where, after playing for one night as a trial, he was engaged for the rest of the season. By this time his fame had reached London, and the young tragedian was engaged to appear at the Victoria Theatre. In 1848 he appeared at the Olympic, and having refused several tempting offers in London, sailed in 1850 for New York, where he appeared as Othello,

and achieved a great success. In 1852 he turned manager, and raised a large sum of money by the sale of the Astor Place Opera House. He then returned to London in the following year, and after a very successful season in the provinces and in Ireland, he again visited America, and on his journey to California and Australia he now holds a high position as an actor on both sides of the Atlantic.

**BROOKE, SIR JAMES, K.C.B.** was born of an ancient Somersetshire family, April 29th, 1803, and was educated at the Grammar School, Norwich. His father was in the India Civil Service, and at the usual age obtained a commission in the Indian army, and served in active service in the Burmese War. Returning to England on full pay on account of a wound he had received in the lungs, he continued for some time hovering between life and death, and was then prevented by illness from resuming service in the army. In a yacht of his own he sailed for the Mediterranean, visited several parts of Asia Minor, and devoted some time to examining the Plains of Mesopotamia. Having been delivered from the irksome restraint of an active military life, he sailed for China in 1830, and passing through the archipelago, became convinced of the value of the island of Borneo, if he could obtain possession of it for this country. He might become a powerful and valuable dependency of the British empire. On his return from China, he was sent on an expedition at his own expense to Borneo, where he assisted the ruler, Mudah Hassim, in suppressing an insurrection. Becoming subsequently Rajah of Sarawak, he devoted himself in the work of suppressing piracy, in facilitating European commerce, and introducing civilization among the Dyak tribes. When the British Government took possession of the island of Labuan, in December, 1847, Mr. Brooke was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and was created an honorary Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Oxford, and a K.C.B. (civil division).

ace, and practically the settlement of Sarawak, on Borneo, and how he diffused the Eastern tribes and respect for the English. These are facts which dispute. The administration of the province was soon in his hands, and the private came in all but name as the government was in his hands. He, a European, resolved to see Asiatics not only for but by themselves. It was in Paraguay, where the English dealt with the natives as shepherds deal with their herds; nor as in Mexico where the Spaniards use the sword of conquest even to the extermination of the conquered. An instance in ancient or modern history of such an experiment which has hitherto been successfully carried out by Sir James Brooke on Borneo. The province of Sarawak was governed by a native ruler, but the benefit of the native was not the benefit of the native. The European ruler was a guide, but he does not

estate was purchased in Devonshire. In the autumn of 1861 he returned, accompanied by Mr. Spenser St. John, to Borneo, for the purpose of suppressing a dangerous rebellion which had broken out on the north-west coast. This having been effected, he once more came back to this country, but was again almost immediately called out to Borneo by fresh complications in the government of the raj. These having been happily settled, and the country in consequence becoming prosperous, the independence of Sarawak was recognized by England—a consummation for which Sir James Brooke had been toiling for many years,—and a British consul having been accredited to Sir James Brooke's Government, his authority may now be said to be placed on an immovable basis.

BROOKS, CHARLES SHIRLEY, Author, was born in 1816. Originally intended for the profession of the law, he went through the usual studies, and passed a distinguished examination before the Incorporated Law Society. But, preferring literature, he addressed himself to dramatic composition and journalism, and met with successes which decided his



journal, and a portion of them has been reprinted under the title of "The Runners of the South." Mr. Brooks has also written several novels, the more important of which are "Aspen Court" and "The Gordian Knot," and is the author of a serial tale, "The Silver Cord," published in *Once a Week*, 1860-61. He has also acquired considerable reputation as a lecturer, and is one of the oldest and most constant contributors to *Punch*.

**BROUGHAM AND VAUX, LORD,**  
**HENRY BROUGHAM, F.R.S., &c.,** is the eldest son of the late Henry Brougham, Esq., of Scales Hall, Cumberland, and Brougham Hall, Westmoreland, by Eleanor, daughter of the Rev. James Syme, maternal niece of the historian Robertson, and was born in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, September 10th, 1779. He received the first seeds of his education at the High School, Edinburgh, under Mr. Luke Fraser, and afterwards under Dr. Adam, author of the celebrated treatise on "Roman Antiquities;" and from the High School he passed, in due course of time, to the University of Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of

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career of Mr. Brougham  
old a seat in the House of  
It will be sufficient to say  
the close of the war in  
attention of the Govern-  
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to affairs and matters of  
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of these subjects Mr.  
brought a well-informed  
to mind, an enlightened  
y, liberal opinions, and a  
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never be forgotten by a  
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fully against George IV. with some-  
thing more than the zeal of a common  
advocate, and his eloquence had a  
wonderful effect in securing on her  
behalf, as a woman and a wife,  
the sympathy of the British people.  
In 1825 Mr. Brougham was elected  
Lord Rector of Glasgow University,  
as a mark of appreciation of his zeal  
in the cause of education, and of his  
foundation of mechanics' institutes in  
conjunction with the late Dr. Birk-  
beck. In 1827 he laid the foundation  
of the Society for the Diffusion of  
Useful Knowledge, of which he was  
also the first president. The first  
publication of this society was Mr.  
Brougham's discourse "On the Ob-  
jects, Pleasures, and Advantages of  
Science." In the month of August,  
1830, Mr. Brougham had the satisfac-  
tion of being chosen to represent the  
county of York, and in that capacity  
became the acknowledged champion  
of the cause of Parliamentary Re-  
form. A day had been actually ap-  
pointed for his motion on the subject,  
when the duke of Wellington sent  
in his resignation to the king, and  
Earl Grey was appointed premier  
in his place. Owing to a combina-

and support of the Reform. The Upper House devolved  
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s contributed largely to

the list of modern publications. In 1834 he published the collected edition of his speeches, with notes and introductions, and a discourse on the influence of the ancients. He has also edited Paley's "Natural Theology," and written "Dissertations on subjects of Science connected with Natural Theology." In 1839 appeared the first of his "Historic Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the reign of George III.," a work which he completed in 1843, and two years later published his "Lives of Men of Letters and Science" belonging to the same period. He also edited the speech of Demosthenes de Corona. A new and complete edition of Lord Brougham's works including his "Political Philosophy," as yet incomplete, and his political and mathematical treatises, has recently been published under his own superintendence, by Messrs. Griffin & Co., of Glasgow. After the passing of the Reform Bill, and since his retirement from public life, Lord Brougham has continued his energies in working out his long-cherished scheme of Law Amendment, and in the establishment of courts in which cheap justice might be done for the middle and lower classes. In 1847, indeed, as in the month of June, 1844, he introduced into the House of Commons a measure, "the declaration of which," in the words of a contemporary memoir, "was to bring justice home to every man's door," and was of the year by the establishment of local courts. By this Bill the arbitration was to be extended to general local jurisdiction, and courts of reconciliation were introduced. This measure, what modified, is now in operation in the County Courts. Established about twelve years in succession of other Bills for the reform of proceedings in law courts were afterwards introduced by Lord Brougham, who, from his first entrance into the Upper House, laboured for the improvement of law with a zeal approaching enthusiasm." In 1860 Lord Brougham

Newton's Principia." He has sent to the world a paper on Differential Calculus, and has contributed articles on Light to the Transactions of the Institute of which body he is a member, before whom he recently read a French one on that subject. Lord Brougham married, in 1811, the widow of John Spalding, and eldest daughter of John Spalding, Esq., deputy-auditor of the Exchequer (brother of the Duke of Auckland and Henley), by whom he had an only daughter, who died in November 30, 1839. In 1839 he obtained a fresh patent of peerage, remainder to his brother, Lord Brougham, and his issue.

**BRIDGES, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN,** F.R.S., better known by his name of Sir John Campbell, Bart., is the eldest son of Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart., of the rectory near Bristol, in 1786, educated at Westminster School, Cambridge, took his degree in 1808. In 1809, at Cambridge he became acquainted with Lord Byron, whom he accompanied in some of his travels in

the popularity which he gained by the publication of his "Letters to an Englishman," which were tinged with strong radical opinions, and caused him to be committed as a prisoner to Newgate. The public felt that he was unfairly treated, and, soon after his release, he was enthusiastically returned as M.P. for Westminster, as stated above. Lord Brougham married a daughter of the marquis of Tweeddale, but by her has no issue male to succeed him in his peerage. He has not taken an active part in public affairs since his elevation to the Upper House. His lordship (who is a sleeping partner in Messrs. Whitbread's brewery) has enriched the literature of the age with "Imitations and Translations from the Classics, with original Poems" (London, 1809), "Journey through Albania and other Provinces of Turkey with Lord Byron" (1812), "Last Reign of Napoleon" (1816), "Historical Illustrations of the Fourth Canto of Childe Harold," together with several contributions to *Blackwood's* and *Fraser's Magazines*, the *Westminster Review*, and other periodicals.

**BROWN, FORD MADDOX,** a painter of the Pre-Raphaelite School was born

Mother." In 1850, his only exhibited work was an "historical portrait" of Shakespeare. At the Royal Academy in 1851 he produced his large picture of "Chancer reciting his Poetry at the Court of Edward the Third," which had been several years in progress. This picture received the Liverpool prize of £50 in 1850, and it appeared also in the Paris Exhibition of 1855. At the Royal Academy, in 1852, was first seen his picture of "Christ washing Peter's Feet" (which, in 1856, gained the prize of the Liverpool Academy, and in 1857 was among the works of the British School at Manchester), and the rather peculiar little subject entitled "Pretty Baalams," much ridiculed at the time by many who could not appreciate its elaborate and successful study of sunlight in the open fields. Next to these pictures came the "English Fireside," in 1853; since which year the painter has not exhibited publicly. The collection of Pre-Raphaelite works in Russell Place, in 1857, afforded, however, ample proofs that he had not been idle in the interval.

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by many commissions for art, he perfected the bronze, as a material better exposed than marble. To the credit of having produced the first bronze statue ever made. Among his principal marble are the statue of the bas-reliefs of the "Pleiades," and "The," besides busts of Bryant, and other distinguished. He has likewise produced a colossal statue of De "The Angel of Retribu-

JOHN, M.D., son of the own, D.D., of Edinburgh, Biggar, Lanarkshire, in 1810, and was educated School and University of He is M.D. of Edinburgh, F.R.S.E., &c., and Assessor of the University as published two volumes a professional and other titled "Hæm Subsecivæ," contributor to the *North*, *Good Words*, and the *Scotsman*. The favourite dog, entitled

continued until he reached the age of twenty-one, and he drove a locomotive engine on the London and North-Western Railway for six months. After his day's work at Wolverton was done, it was his custom to spend four or five hours in reading and in meditating on what he had read; and his first classical exercises were written with a piece of chalk inside the fire-box of a locomotive engine. Resolving now to devote himself to the Christian ministry as a clergyman of the Church of England, he entered as a student at King's College in his native town of Douglas, and remained there during the entire length of a three years' course of study. Doubts, however, came over his mind as to the truth of the doctrines enunciated in the Liturgy and Occasional Services and Catechism of the Church of England. These doubts ultimately led him to the conviction that the baptismal doctrines of the Establishment were at variance with Holy Scripture, and accordingly he became a member of the Baptist denomination. Having acted for a short time as a city missionary in Liverpool, he became minister of Myrtle-street Chapel, in that city, in January, 1848, and soon be-

whence he was elected Scholar and Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, and graduated B.A. in 1831, taking double first-class honours. Having been Tutor of his College, curate of St. Michael's, and Select Preacher in the University, he was appointed, in 1835, to the Professorship of Classical Literature in King's College, London, and in 1836 to the Assistant Preaching of Lincoln's Inn; in 1843, chaplain to the bishop of Lichfield; in 1844, senior chaplain to the Forces in London; in 1845, a prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1854, examining chaplain to the bishop of Bath and Wells; in 1860, archdeacon of Bath and rector of Weston-super-Mare; and in 1863, canon of Wells. Archdeacon Browne is the author of "Histories of Greece and Rome" in Gleig's School Series, and of two elaborate "Histories of Greek and Roman Literature," on account of which the degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Heidelberg. He translated the *Ethics* of Aristotle, with an introductory essay and notes, for Bohn's Classical Series, and is the author of several smaller

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THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN KNIGHT, youngest son of John Knight, Esq., of Devon, by a daughter of Sir John Knight, Esq., of Dyffryn, co. Devon, whose name he assumed (see note), was born in 1791, educated at Exeter College, was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817, and became a Queen's Counsel in 1829. In 1841, on the abolition of the Equity Courts, he was appointed one of the puisne judges, and knighted in 1851. In 1851 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Chancery, with a salary of £4,000 per year. Sir J. Knight was a member of Lincoln's Inn, M.P. for the borough of Bishop's Cleeve in the short parliament, previous to the passing of the first

JOHN, F.S.A., born in 1802, of a family of Scotland, was educated partly at the Grammar School of Aberdeen and partly at private schools in London. He was originally brought up to be a lawyer, but ceased to practise

and has been a contributor to the *Archæologia* of the Society of Antiquaries, to the *Edinburgh Review*, and to various other periodical publications, including the *Gentleman's Magazine*, of which he was for some time editor. He is now (1864) engaged in the publication of a Calendar of the State Papers of the reign of Charles I., of which several volumes have been published. Mr. Bruce has been Treasurer and a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. He has also been Treasurer and is Director of the Camden Society. In April, 1861, he was elected by the Society of Antiquaries a Trustee of Sir John Soane's Museum, in the place of the late Earl of Aberdeen.

BRUCE,\* REV. JOHN COLLINGWOOD, LL.D., F.S.A., son of the late John Bruce, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born at Newcastle in 1805, was educated first in his father's school, and afterwards at the University of Glasgow. In 1826 he took the degree of M.A., and became LL.D. in 1853. Though educated for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, he did not enter orders, but joined his father in the management of his school. He



Dr. Bruce, in 1856, published "The Bayeux Tapestry Elucidated," in 4to., containing a copy, on a reduced scale, of the entire tapestry. More recently Dr. Bruce has published "A Handbook to Newcastle" and a "Wallet Book" for the use of pilgrims to the Roman Wall—works which have met with a large circulation.

BRUNNOW, BARON DE, ERNEST PHILIPP, is descended from an ancient family belonging to the Teutonic order of knighthood, who for several centuries have been established in Courland. His father held a commission as a staff-officer in the Life-Guards of the king of Saxony, and his son was born at Dresden, August 31st, 1797. Having completed his education at the University of Leipsic, he was received into the diplomatic service of Russia at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1818. In 1821 he was sent to London, as secretary to Count Lieven, to whom his mother's family were related. In 1823 he was appointed secretary to Count Woronzow, the governor-general at Odessa. After the signature of the treaty of Adrianople, in 1829, he accompanied Count Orloff to Constantinople, and on his return to St. Petersburg, in 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Senior Councillor to the Foreign Office, which position he occupied nine years. In 1839 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Wurtemberg, and accredited also to the Court of Darmstadt, when he was intrusted with the negotiation of the marriage to be concluded between the Hereditary Grand Duke Alexander (the present emperor) and the princess of Hesse-Darmstadt, daughter of the late grand duke. At that time the state of affairs in the East having been seriously endangered by the ambitious designs of Mehemet Ali, pasha of Egypt, the emperor Nicholas thought it necessary to come to a clear and friendly understanding with her Majesty's government on this important question. With this view, Baron Brunnow, on his way to Germany, was

sent, in 1839, on a special mission to England, which contributed to the settlement of many difficulties which had arisen between Great Britain and Russia. However, the shortness of his stay did not allow him to bring the negotiation to a final conclusion. For this reason he was sent a second time to England, where he arrived in December, 1840. The negotiations having been resumed, led to the signature of the Convention of the 15th of July, 1841, which limited the power of Mehemet Ali to Egypt, restored Syria to the Ottoman Porte, and thus removed the danger which threatened at that time to disturb the peace of the East. The valuable services rendered by Baron Brunnow in connection with this important negotiation were rewarded by their well-deserved reward in the appointment as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's. He held this high position from 1840 until 1846. During this period his official relations brought him in contact with many of the leading men connected with the foreign relations of England, including Lord Melbourne, Lord Peel, Lord John Russell, Lord Derby, and the earl of Aberdeen. With the late duke of Wellington he lived in close intimacy, and was a frequent guest at Walmer only ten days before the death of the duke. Before the signing of the above treaties, he signed, in conjunction with Lord Palmerston and the plenipotentiaries of all the Great Powers, the "Traité des Dardanelles;" he signed with the earl of Aberdeen the treaty for the suppression of the African slave trade; and another signed with Lord Malmesbury in 1852, to secure the integrity of Denmark; and signed the same year, to regulate the succession to the crown of Denmark. He withdrew from his post at the Court of St. James's on the outbreak of war between this country and Russia in 1854, and for the remainder of his life remained in St. Petersburg in official office. Nevertheless, his own private interest rendered justice to the nobleness of purpose with which he never ceased to uphold the principles of

policy. Upon this ground he went to Paris at the opening of the Congress of Vienna, which met in February, 1814, in order to re-establish the general peace of Europe, as plenipotentiary, to act in conjunction with Count Orloff, together with whom he signed the treaty of peace at Paris March 30th, 1814.

Shortly after, the emperor Alexander sent Baron Brunnow on a mission to London in order to re-establish the diplomatic relations between the two courts. Having discharged this duty, he went back to attend to the affairs of the Russian Empire, and remained under his direction until the arrival of Count Kisseleff, who succeeded him to the Court of France. In consequence of the diplomatic arrangements made by the Imperial Russian Government after the conclusion of the Congress, Baron Brunnow was appointed Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of France.

During his residence at Paris he had the honour of receiving the Emperor, and of accompanying the Imperial Majesty to Darmstadt. In March, 1858, he resumed his former duties at the Court of St. James's. In August, 1859, Baron Brunnow received by the hands of Prince Gortschakoff (a member of the Minister for Foreign Affairs), who was sent to this country especially for this purpose, the Order of St. Andrew, with a most flattering autograph from the emperor himself, in testimony to his long and valuable services. The baron represented the Russian Empire at the Conference in London, on the Polish question, during the year 1864.

**WICK, DUKE OF, AUGUSTUS** **MAXIMILIAN FREDERIC**, born April, 1806, is the younger son of the late Duke Frederic William, who died in 1823, and brother of the Duke Charles Frederic Augustus.

He assumed the reins of government on April 25th, 1831, at the opening of the Germanic Diet, upon the voluntary flight of his elder

brother, the late duke of Brunswick, whose name has since become well known in London circles. The present duke, according to the "Almanac de Gotha," is a Field Marshal in the kingdom of Hanover, and a General of Cavalry in the Prussian service.

**BRYANT, WILLIAM CULLEN**, a distinguished American poet, is the son of an eminent physician at Cummington, Massachusetts, in which place he was born, Nov. 3, 1797. His precocity in poetry was most marked. When only ten years old he published translations from Latin poets, and at the age of thirteen he wrote the "Embargo." His "The Spanish Revolution" also dates from this epoch in his career. From 1810 to 1812 he studied classics and philosophy at William's College. On leaving college he went to the bar, and commenced practice in Great Barrington. It was in this place that the poet married, and probably we owe his "Thanatopsis" to the aspirations of his early love. His chief poem, "The Ages," appeared in 1821, and was recited before a university society (the ΦBK) of Harvard College. His beautiful poems, "To a Water-fowl," and "An Inscription for an Entrance to a Wood," were written in his early days at Great Barrington. He abandoned forensic life for literary pursuits in 1825, and established the *New York Review* and *Athenæum Magazine*, in which appeared some of his sweetest verses. In 1826 he became editor of the *New York Evening Post*. In 1827, 1828, and 1829, he brought out, in conjunction with several of his friends, an Annual, entitled "The Talisman." In 1832 he published the first collective edition of his poetry, and a copy having been forwarded to Washington Irving, he caused it to be reprinted in this country. This book has since passed through several editions in both hemispheres. In the summer of 1834 Mr. Bryant visited England with his family, with the intention of devoting a few years to literary pursuits and the

England than his more elaborate works. A new edition of his works, arranged by the author and illustrated with 71 engravings, was, however, published in London in 1858.

**BUCCLEUCH, DUKE OF, WALTER FRANCIS MONTAGU DOUGLAS SCOTT, K.G., D.C.L., &c.**, the eldest son of the fourth and late duke, was born in 1846, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1867. He succeeded to the title whilst still a minor, and consequently never held a seat in the Lower House of Parliament. His grace, whose wealth and high position and character give him almost unbounded influence, is High Steward of Westminster, a Governor of the Charter House, Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex and Roxburghshire, and Captain of the Queen's Body-guard in Scotland. He supports the Conservative party, and held the posts of Lord Privy Seal and Lord President of the Council under Sir Robert Peel's

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**BUCHANAN, JAMES, Ex-President of the United States**, was born in **Meriden county, Pennsylvania**, April 8, 1791. He was educated at **Dickinson College**, where he graduated in **law** in 1809. Devoting himself to the study of the law, he was admitted to the Bar in 1812. Four years later, in 1816-17, he defended, with great skill, and unaided, a learned judge assigned before the State of Pennsylvania on articles of impeachment. His professional success after this was so decided that he found himself enabled to retire from it at the early age of forty. In the mean time he had been elected, in 1814, to the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. During the patriotic fervour which animated all classes at that time in the prosecution of the war with Great Britain, Mr. Buchanan marched as a private soldier among a body of volunteers sent from that state to the assistance of Baltimore. In 1820 his political career really began. He was returned to Congress in that year, and made his celebrated maiden speech there in defence of the then secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Crawford, in 1822. This period of Mr. Buchanan's life, when measured by the events of his later career, is singularly interesting. On the tariff question, which occupied the attention of that Congress, he especially warned his hearers against sectarial jealousies and "inflammatory speeches within walls which ought to be sacred to union." The idea of the South or the East having a policy at variance with that of the North or the West seemed abominable to him. But what is most striking in his speeches of that day is the far-seeing sagacity which enabled him to distinguish the certain spread of American expansion towards the South. As early as 1824 he especially cautioned Congress against alliances with Mexico, which might entangle its action on future occasions, and he opposed most energetically the idea of allowing Cuba to fall into the hands of any power but those of Spain. *There can be little doubt,*

when one compares with this policy the Ostend protocol made public a quarter of a century later, that the importance of Cuba to the United States has been the dream of Mr. Buchanan's life, and that his views upon Mexico at that time exhibit a political prescience fully demonstrated by subsequent events. In 1828 he was actively engaged in forwarding the return of General Jackson to the Presidency, and in the same session was one of the prosecuting counsel engaged on the trial by impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, a case that has become celebrated even among the *causes célèbres* of the United States. In 1831 Mr. Buchanan was nominated ambassador to St. Petersburg. On his return in 1833 he had to defend General Jackson against the bitter hostility of Henry Clay and of that faction which the disputes upon the United States Bank Charter had called into existence. In this year he was elected to the United States Senate. The slavery agitation in Europe of 1835 called forth from Mr. Buchanan an expression of his views, to which he has consistently adhered, but which must be scarcely intelligible on this side of the Atlantic. His object at that time was to prevent the question from becoming a subject of discussion in Congress, and so far, now that the separation of slave states from free-soil states has become a matter of fact, we can understand the wisdom of this policy; but the theory he advanced, that the amelioration of American slaves had been impeded by the action of the Abolitionists quite leaves out of sight the iniquity of slavery as a first principle. It is right, however, to say that Mr. Buchanan's opinions on this question have never warped the breadth of his political views on other subjects. During Mr. Van Buren's presidency, 1837-41, Mr. Buchanan was in opposition, and in no period of his life were his oratorical abilities brought into such play. Mr. Buchanan supported President Tyler, opposed the ratification of the Webster-Ashburton treaty—but only

the post, the question of the purchase of Cuba by the United States arose. Conferences on the subject between the American ambassadors at the courts of London, Madrid, and Paris were held at Ostend, and the memorandum then drawn up for the purpose of upholding the famous Monroe doctrine has become an historical document. On Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency in 1856, people in England fancied him pledged to a war of territorial aggression, and to the extension of American territory at any cost. The reverse proved the case. The main object of his administration was to break down every ground of antagonism between the North and South, unhappily without success, as the event has proved. He made no attempt on Cuba. He arrested the filibuster Walker when engaged in an attempt on Central America. He placed the San Juan de Fuca quarrel begun by the headstrong folly of General Harney, on an amicable footing. His policy with regard to secession, which commenced on the election of Mr. Lincoln, is not yet understood. Time

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 hased for that institution.  
 STONE, JOHN BALDWIN,

encouragement in probably owed no  
 small amount of his early success.  
 In 1824 Mr T Dibdin resigned the  
 management of the Surrey Theatre,  
 and his successor, Mr. W. Burroughs,  
 engaged the services of Mr. Buck-  
 stone, who made his first appearance  
 before a metropolitan audience as  
 Peter Smirk, in "The Armistice."  
 His success soon obtained for him  
 other engagements of a like kind.  
 Amongst others was one at the  
 Adelphi, then under the management  
 of Mr. D. Terry, where he appeared in  
 1828 as Bobby Trot in his own touch-  
 ing drama of "Luke the Labourer."  
 Whilst performing at this theatre, he  
 had the good fortune to obtain from  
 Mr. Terry a personal introduction to  
 Sir Walter Scott, an event which acted  
 as a powerful stimulus to his love of  
 literature. Whilst at the Adelphi,  
 Mr. Buckstone found leisure to write  
 several pieces for the Haymarket,  
 which eventually led to his services  
 being secured by Mr. Morris as prin-  
 cipal comedian to that theatre; thus  
 adding a summer to his winter en-  
 gagement. From 1837, Mr. Buck-  
 stone has devoted himself exclusively  
 to the Haymarket Theatre, with the  
 exception of two or three occasions,—

"The Merry Queen," "Henry the Forsaken," "L'abbé, or Women's Life," "The Dream at Sea," and other successful dramas. His early plays at the Haymarket were "A Husband at Sight," "John Jones," "Uncle John," "Second Thoughts," "Married Life," "Single Life," "A Lesson for Ladies," "Nicholas Flam," "Rural Felicity," "Weak Points," "The Thimble Rig," and the "Irish Lion." He subsequently produced there his three-act comedy of "Leap-Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," "An Alarming Sacrifice," and "Good for Nothing;" and during the management of Madame Celeste at the Adelphi, he wrote two dramas which surpassed in point of attraction his previous productions, "The Green Bushes," and "Flowers of the Forest." In the standard plays which are so frequently produced at the Haymarket, Mr. Buckstone is always the acknowledged Tony Lumpkin, Bob Acres, Sir Andrew Aguecheek, Master Slender, Touchstone, Maw-worm, Frank Oatland, Scrub, Sim, Marplot; and, indeed, he plays nearly all the low-comedy characters of the English

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every year. He is an advanced, opposed to church-rates and endowments, and an advocate of the ballot.

**MR. SIR EDWARD LYTTON.** (1803.)

**MR. THE RIGHT HON. SIR LYTTON EARLE, G.C.B.,** was born in 1803, and is an elder brother of Bulwer-Lytton, Bart. (whom he entered the diplomatic service in 1829, and was attached successively to the British embassies at Brussels, and the Hague. In 1830 he was sent on a special mission to watch the course of the revolution. In the same year he entered Parliament as M.P. for Coventry in 1831, and for Marylebone from 1837. In 1835 he was made minister of legation and *chargé d'affaires* at Brussels. In 1837 he became minister of embassy at Constantinople, and negotiated there the commercial treaty between England and Turkey. He was appointed secretary of embassy in Paris in 1839, and followed the course of that and the following year was thrice gazetted as minister at the Court of Spain during the absence of the Earl of Aberdeen. In 1843 he was made temporary minister at the Court of Spain, and was instrumental in bringing about the peace between England and Morocco in the following year.

During the troubles of the Spanish capital in 1848, Mr Bulwer was the medium of the communication of his government's views on the arbitrary system followed by the Spaniards.

As his firmness and candour found exceedingly unpalatable the soldier-minister determined his removal; and, after vainly sought to discredit him in the British cabinet, pretended to have discovered his complicity in plots at the Spanish government, his pretext suddenly ordered him to leave Madrid. The English government marked its sense of this by declining to name him as ambassador, and for two years the

Court of Spain was without the presence of any British minister. Both parties in the House of Commons approved Mr. Bulwer's conduct, and her Majesty named him a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. The hasty Spaniard subsequently made the *amende honorable* in a note on the subject, the terms of which were dictated by Lord Palmerston. Sir Henry Bulwer afterwards proceeded to Washington as British minister, and enjoyed considerable popularity in the United States, where he learned how to conciliate the temper of a sensitive people while maintaining the interests of his country. The famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty was in a great measure his work. He was sent, in 1852, to Tuscany as Envoy Extraordinary, and held that appointment until January, 1855. He has been, since 1857, ambassador at Constantinople, where he exercised considerable influence over the acts of the late sultan. Like his brother, he is an author as well as a politician. He has published "An Autumn in Greece," "France, Social and Literary," "The Monarchy of the Middle Classes," and a "Life of Lord Byron," prefixed to a Paris edition of the poet's works. He married in 1848 the youngest daughter of the late Lord Cowley.

**BUNSEN, ROBERT WILHELM EBERARD,** a German Chemist, was born in Göttingen, where his father was Professor of Occidental Literature. He studied in the university of this town the physical and natural sciences, and completed his education at Paris, Berlin, and Vienna. Having taken his degrees for teaching chemistry in Göttingen in 1833, he succeeded Wöhler three years later as Professor of this science in the Polytechnic Institute of Cassel. In 1838 he was called to Marburg as Assistant Professor in the University, became Titular Professor in 1841, then Director of the Chemical Institute. In 1851 he passed to the University of Breslau. Bunsen has made himself a great name in chemistry, and his lessons are attended by students from



of alliance and immediate guarantees were in preparation. In May, 1814, the Italian war broke out, in the Reichsberg, and retired from Affairs on where the between Austria contributed to his incessant work and conduct of. on him, Comparison and need of commerce as well as Prussia and German Confederation, Spain, France, the different BURCH rister-at-L 1809, and College, Cambridge B.A., place in the Tripos.

**BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN, KARL-FERDINAND**, Count, diplomatist and German statesman, privy councillor and chamberlain of the emperor of Austria, was born in the Grisons, May 17, 1797. Under his father's direction, who held some important posts before the dissolution of the German empire, he commenced his diplomatic career. Count Buol represented his sovereign at the court of Turin in 1847, during the revival of the national feeling which led to the Italian war of 1848. His energetic conduct at this time was rewarded by entrusting to him the legation of St. Petersburg. In 1851 he was appointed ambassador at London. He had not long been ambassador at the Court of St. James's, when in April, 1852, he was summoned in haste to Vienna upon the sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg, on the 5th of that month, and at once appointed to the office of Foreign Affairs, which he held up to 1859. Although Count Buol is not one of those new men by whom Prince

Dr. Burgess was born early in the present century. He was not educated at one of our English universities, but in 1830 he received orders from the Bishop of Manchester. He held the curacy of Clifton Royne, from 1854 to 1861, and has for some years editor of the *Journal of Theology and the Journal of Ecclesiastical Literature*. He is known to the learned and theological world as the author of some translations from the Syriac language, including two volumes of the "Metrical Hymns and Prayers of St. Ephrem Syrus, with Liturgical Notes and Dissertations on the Syriac Metrical Church Literature," and also a translation of the "Letters of St. Athanasius," which long lost in the original Greek, was recently recovered in an ancient version, and edited for the "Library of the Fathers," by Rev. H. G. Williams. In 1861 he was appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of St. Andrew, Whitby, near Peterborough, in recognition of his services to theological literature. Dr. Burgess is also Ph.D. of Göttingen, and a member of the Royal Society of Literature.

BURGESS, GEORGE, D.D., an American divine, was born October 1, 1800, at Providence, Rhode Island. He was educated at Brown University, whence he went to Europe, and studied at the Universities of Göttingen and Bonn. On his return to his native country he became minister of Christ Church Hartford, Conn., a post which he filled till 1847 and in October of the latter year he was consecrated bishop of Maine, becoming at the same time minister of Christ Church, Gardener. He has published "The Book of Psalms in English Verse," "Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of England," &c.

BURGESS, THE REV. RICHARD, is a son of the late Paul Burgess, land agent, of Thirsk, Yorks., and was born in 1796. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated, and was

ordained by the late Archbishop of York. Having acted for some time as British chaplain at Rome, he was appointed in 1836 to the rectory of Upper Chelsea, Middlesex, and was subsequently made a prebendary of St. Paul's and rural dean of Chelsea. Mr. Burgess, who was formerly honorary secretary to the London Diocesan Board of Education, and is honorary secretary of the Foreign Aid Society, is an honorary member of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and a corresponding member of the Pontifical Archaeological Academy in Rome. He is the author of a treatise on the ancient "Ludi Circenses" (Murray, 1827); "The Topography and Antiquities of Rome" (2 vols. 8vo., Longman, 1831); "Greece and the Levant" (2 vols. 8vo., 1835); "Lectures delivered in the English Chapel at Rome" (1831); and various pamphlets on "Education," &c. In 1861, on completing the 25th year of his incumbency at Chelsea, he was presented by his parishioners and friends with a testimonial of the value of £1,200.

BURGON, THE REV. JOHN WILLIAM, is a son of a merchant of London, and was born about the year 1819. He entered Worcester College, Oxford, at a rather advanced age, and graduated there in 1848, having gained the Newdigate prize for English verse (subject *Petra*) in 1845. He was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College, in 1848. Before he entered at Oxford he produced a translation of the Chevalier Brünsted's "Memoir on the Panathenaic Vases" (1833), and "The Life and Times of Sir Thomas Gresham," chiefly compiled from his correspondence in the State-Paper Office (2 vols. 1839). He has subsequently published "A Plain Commentary on the Four Gospels," "Remarks on Art with reference to the University Studies," "Oxford Reformers" (1854), "A Century of Verses in honour of the late Rev. Dr. Routh" (1856), "Historical Notices of the College of Oxford" (4to, 1857), &c.

Memoir of the late Patrick Fraser Tytler, Esq., under the title of a "Portrait of a Christian Gentleman" (1861). Mr. Burgon has taken also an active part in the movement for supplying our rural labourers with religious prints of good and tasteful design for their cottage walls.

**BURGOYNE, GENERAL SIR JOHN FOX, G.C.B., BART.**, is the son of the late Right Hon. John Burgoyne, M.P., and was born in 1782. He entered the corps of Royal Engineers as second-lieutenant in the year 1798, and served in the Mediterranean and Levant from 1800 to 1807; took part in the blockade of Malta and the operations which led to the surrender of Valetta; served with the army in Sicily; and was also present at the capture of Alexandria and the attack on Rosetta. He afterwards proceeded with Sir John Moore's army to Sweden, and again to Portugal. In 1809 he joined Lord Wellington's army in the Peninsula; and from that time until the conclusion of the campaign in 1814 was present at all the sieges, two of which, those of Burgos and San Sebastian, he conducted, the latter after his superior officer had been killed in the trenches. Throughout the campaigns in Portugal and Spain Burgoyne was attached to the third division, so distinguished by the prominent part it took in the war, and was in most of the general actions, in which he was twice wounded. In 1814 he was appointed commanding engineer of the expedition to New Orleans, and was present at the attack on the town, and at the taking of Fort Bowyer. He has received the gold cross and one clasp for Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, San Sebastian, and Navar; and the silver medal with three clasps for Buzaco, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Nivelle. In 1826 Burgoyne accompanied the expedition to Portugal, as commanding officer of engineers. In 1830 he was appointed Chairman of the Irish Board of Public Works, and in 1843 Inspector-General of Fortifications. Shortly after assuming the latter office, he drew up a memoir

exposing the defenceless country, and received in the duke of Wellington's able letter which, published in journals, produced so great an effect, as enabled the Executive to arrest the progress of dangerous works in the naval and military ports, and eventually to obtain a new militia. In 1847, year, he was appointed to the commission for the relief of distress, and four years afterwards nominated one of the members of the Metropolitan Sewers Commission, then about to undertake the construction of an important system of drainage works. In 1854 he was sent to Turkey, to devise measures for securing the free passage of the Dardanelles Sea of Marmora, and the straits against an apprehended Russian invasion. He returned to England, but shortly afterwards proceeded to the East, to superintend the English works intended for the defence of Sebastopol. He was present at the battle of the Alma, the affair of Inkermann, the battle of the Tchernaya, and the battle of the Caucasus. In 1855, during the operations against the generals in the Crimea, he was recalled to England to his former post of Inspector-General of Fortifications. He, however, remained with the army till 1856, after, at the especial request of Lord Raglan, and upon leaving which post he was highly complimented by the Commander-in-Chief in a general order. On his return to England Burgoyne was promoted to the rank of general and created a baronet for his services in the Crimea. During the same period he received the Order of the Medjidie, and the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. He became a G.C.B. in 1856. He is the author of several articles in the current literature of the day.

**BURKE, SIR JOHN BELL, LL.D., M.R.I.A.**, second son of the late John Burke, Esq., and of the late Peter Burke, Esq.,

county Tipperary, was born in London in 1815. He was educated at the College of Caen, Normandy, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited (for many years, in conjunction with his father, and after his death solely), the "Gleaner," which bears his name—a valuable work for the lawyer and antiquary, to this he added "The Antiquaries of Great Britain and Ireland," subsequently published under the title of "The Landed Gentry." He was the author of a "General History," "Variation of Seasons," "Family Romance," "Anecdotes of Aristocracy," "The Historic Lands of England," and "Vicissitudes of Empire," 1st, 2nd, and 3rd series, published in 1849, 1860, and 1861. He also edited the *St. James's Magazine*, published in 1848-50, and has written or compiled many other books on literary, historical, and antiquarian subjects. In 1853 he was appointed to succeed the late Sir W. Betham as Master King of Arms, and Knight Grand Master of the Order of St. Patrick; in 1855 received the honour of knighthood, and in 1862 the University of Dublin conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D.

**BURKE,\*** Peter, Serjeant-at-law, only brother of Sir Bernard Burke, was born about the year 1813, and was educated at Caen College. Having been called to the English Bar in 1839, he joined the Society of the Inner Temple, and joined the Northern Circuit and the Manchester and Lancashire Sessions, and is a Parliamentary counsel practising in the House of Lords; he was made a Q.C. of the Co. Palatine of Lancaster in 1858, and a Serjeant-at-law in 1859. He is the author of various legal works, particularly on the law of copyright and the criminal law; also of "The Romance of the Bar," "Celebrated Trials connected with the Aristocracy and the Upper Classes," and of a "Life of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke."

**BURMEISTER, HERMANN**, a German naturalist, was born at Stralsund, Pomerania, in 1807. While a student of

medicine at Halle, he was encouraged by Professor Nitzsch to follow the study of zoology, and particularly that of entomology. Becoming a doctor in 1829, he made his first appearance as an author in the domain of natural history, with a "Treatise on Natural History" (*Lehrbuch der Naturgeschichte*, Halle, 1830). On the death of Nitzsch, in 1842, he replaced him in the chair of zoology in the University of Halle. His earlier works were designed as introductions to the study of natural science, which they did much to popularize. Among others, his "Sketches of Natural History" have passed through many editions. On zoological subjects he has written numerous articles in the scientific journals of Germany, and has published several monographs in a distinct form, as "The Natural History of the Calandra Species" (1837). In entomology he has published a "Manual of Entomology." Burmeister has greatly occupied himself in disseminating correct notions of geology among the educated classes; and with this view delivered a series of lectures, which were well attended. They were collected and published in two works: "The History of Creation," Leipzig, 1843, 4th edition, 1851; and "Geological Pictures of the History of the Earth and its Inhabitants" (1851), both of which have been well received. At the time of the events of 1848, Burmeister was known for his liberalism, and the facility with which he expressed his political principles. He was in consequence sent by the city of Halle, as Deputy, to the National Assembly, and subsequently by the town of Liegnitz, to the first Prussian Chamber. He took his place on the left, and remained until the end of the session; and then, his health being compromised by incessant activity, he was obliged to demand a leave of absence, which he turned to account by two years' travel in the Brazils. In consequence of this voyage, he published "The Animals of the Brazils" (*Uebersicht der Thiere Brasiliens*,



located first at Chester, and at Oldham Grammar having aided his father as a medical practitioner, and assistant in a drapery. At, he joined the Methodist mission. In 1826 he removed and soon afterwards commenced as a writer on religious. His first two works, "Sketch Book," and "Cabinet," published in 1829, respectively gained popularity. In the latter year he moved to Scotland, and he became minister of the Christian Church at Perth, remaining for five years, and advocating temperance. While in Scotland he published religious anecdotes, and sermon "The Harmony of Religion with the Universal God to the World;" and edited a periodical devoted to religious union. Dr. Burns commenced ministerial duties in London 1835, having accepted an invitation to the pulpit of the Baptist Congregation in New Church-street, Chelsea. His sermons

were "Sermons for Families," "Fifty-two Discourses for Village Worship," "Light for the Sick-room," "A Book for the Afflicted," and "Light for the House of Mourning. A Book for the Bereaved." These works were followed by "Discourses on various Forms of Religion," "Deathbed Triumphs," "Missionary Enterprises," &c. In 1839 Dr. Jabez Burns became editor of the *Temperance Journal*. About this time he established *The Preachers' Magazine*, which extended to six volumes. Dr. Burns, though a Baptist, adopts the most liberal church polity, and was one of the earliest members of the Evangelical Alliance, and took his place in the first conferences held in Liverpool, London, Birmingham, and Edinburgh. In 1847 he was appointed by the Annual Association of General Baptists as one of the deputation to the Triennial Conference of the Free Will Baptists, held at Vermont, United States. He has been elected several times as moderator and one of the preachers of the Annual Assembly, and has filled the office of chairman or president on more than one occasion. Dr. Burns, in addition to his own pulpit labours, has lectured in almost all the towns of the United

a Major General in the U. S. army, was born May 23, 1824, at Liberty Union county, Indiana, from which town he was appointed a cadet to West Point Academy in 1843. On the 4th Sept., 1847, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the 3rd Artillery. In Dec., 1851, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy, but resigned his connection with the regular service on the 2nd of October, 1853. He was then engaged as treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad, the same line of which M'Clellan was president and engineer-in-chief. This position he held at the breaking out of the civil war. The "call" of the President for troops to defend the capital brought Burnside from his private position, and at the head of the 1st Regt. of Rhode Island Volunteers, a corps of 1,000 men, he made his way to the capital on the 27th of April, 1861, within twelve days of the issuing of the proclamation. When the army of North-Eastern Virginia was organized under General M'Dowell, Colonel Burnside was appointed commander of the 2nd Brigade of the 2nd Divi.

served in the army, and was himself again advanced to the 5th of July, 1862, to succeed the army in the rapid march and having storm the terrible loss. He was re-elected to the command of the corps in January, 1863, and employed at Chattanooga, Rosecranz. transferred to the re-opening of the line in the Shenandoah, in the command of the 1st Corps. Grant's army, a negro troop, that corps, the sanguinary, and the chief of the advance through the Shenandoah. (C)

lished a treatise on the "Practice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York;" but his more famous work, "A Law Dictionary and Glossary," did not appear till 1850. This publication is recognized as a standard by all United States Jurists, and has received the formal approbation of the judicial bench in that country. In 1843, Mr. Burritt published his "Treatise on the Law and Practice of Voluntary Assignments for the benefit of Creditors," and in 1856 his "Treatise on Circumstantial Evidence."

BURRITT, ELIOT, an American lecturer, scholar, and journalist, was born in Connecticut in 1811, and received an ordinary education till he was sixteen, when his father dying, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith. Having gained a fair knowledge of English literature during his apprenticeship, at the age of twenty-one he went to work to study mathematics. During spring and summer he spent a large portion of his time at the anvil, alternately forging and reading; and so earned enough to enable him to devote a good part of the winter to his studies. He was thus enabled successively to gain a considerable mastery of Latin, French, Spanish, Greek, and Hebrew; he next studied French, Spanish, Italian and German, under native teachers, and afterwards followed them up by the Portuguese, Flemish, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Icelandic, Welch, Gaelic, Celtic, and Russian. In June, 1846, Burritt left America for this country. For a year or two he had been brooding over the scheme of a Peace League, and has since laboured in England and upon the Continent, to induce, if possible, the European nations to enrol themselves as members of the League of Universal Brotherhood; an association for the abolition of war throughout the world. While in London, in 1848, Mr. Burritt published a little work, entitled "Sparks from the Anvil," and later, in 1853, "Olive Leaves." Both have been translated into several languages, and have had extensive circulation.

BURROWS, GEORGE, M.D., F.R.S., eldest son of George Mann Burrows, Esq., M.D., was born about 1802, and graduated in arts at Cambridge in 1825, obtaining a good place in the first class of the Mathematical Tripos (wranglers), and was immediately elected Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Caius College in that university. He graduated in medicine in 1829, became Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, in 1832, and held successively the Gulstonian, Croonian, and Lumleian Lectureships; has been four times elected censor and five times a member of the College Council; and was the representative of the Royal College of Physicians in the General Medical Council of Great Britain, of which important body he is now the president. He obtained the appointment of Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in 1834, and long held the Lectureship on the Principles of Medicine in that Medical School. He is also Physician to Christ's Hospital, &c., &c. Dr. Burrows contributed to the "Library of Medicine" the articles on "Hæmorrhage," &c., and several papers on professional subjects to the *Medical Gazette*, *Medical Times*, and "The Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society." He is also the author of a learned work on "The Disorders of the Cerebral Circulation and the Connection of Diseases of the Heart and Brain."

BURTON, JOHN HILL, Historian and Biographer, was born at Aberdeen, August 22nd, 1809. While in early youth Mr. Burton lost his father, who was an officer in the 94th regiment; but his mother, the daughter of an Aberdeenshire laird, though left with narrow means, made successful exertions to give her family a good education. Having studied at Marischal College, where he took the degree of A.M., Mr. Burton was apprenticed to a legal practitioner in his native city. Disliking the monotony of the business, however, he resolved on trying his fortune in the higher walk of the profession, and in 1831 became an Advocate at the Scot-



tish Bar. Finding himself among the crowd of young men with little or no practice, he devoted his time to the study of law, history, and political economy. On these subjects he wrote articles in the *Westminster Review* from 1833 downwards, and afterwards in the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Burton is the author of "Life and Correspondence of David Hume," 4 vols. 8vo., Edinburgh, 1846; "Lives of Simon Lord Lovat, and Duncan Forbes, of Culloden," 8vo., London, 1847; "Political and Social Economy," 16mo., Edinburgh, 1849; "Narratives from Criminal Trials in Scotland," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1852; "A Manual of the Law of Scotland;" "A Treatise on the Law of Bankruptcy" in that country; "An Introduction to the Works of Jeremy Bentham;" and a "History of Scotland, from the Revolution to the Extinction of the last Jacobite Insurrection," 2 vols. 8vo., London, 1853. Mr. Burton is now occupied with the "History of Scotland, from the Earliest Period to the Revolution of 1688." For several years he has contributed to *Blackwood* literary sketches, including the series entitled "The Scot Abroad" (republished in 1864), and "The Book-hunter." In 1854 he was appointed Secretary to the Prison Board of Scotland, and on the abolition of that board in 1860, and the transference of its functions to the Home Secretary, he was continued as manager and secretary, in connection with the Home Office.

BURTON, RICHARD FRANCIS, a celebrated African traveller, son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Netterville Burton, of Tuam, Galway, was born in 1821. He entered the Indian army in 1842, and became a captain in 1857, after serving five years in Scinde, under the late Sir Charles J. Napier. In 1855 he served under General Beatson, as military secretary and chief of staff with the Osmanli Irregular Cavalry. He has travelled much through Arabia and the greater part of the unknown regions of Eastern Africa and North America, and his

services in the cause of geographical discovery, in some of which he was the companion of the late Captain Spake, were rewarded by the gold medals of the French and English Geographical Societies. He was appointed, in 1861, Consul at Fernando Po, and in the territories lying on the western coast of Africa, comprised within the Bight of Biafra, and lying between Cape Formosa and Cape St. John. He is well known as the author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa," a book which has made his adventures known both in England and the East. In 1863, he published "Abeokuta, or an Exploration of the Cameroon Mountains," and in 1864, a narrative of his mission to the King of Dahomey. It is said that he has acquired thirty-five languages and dialects, and is expert as a swordsman, huntsman, and shot; also, that he can mix with all tribes and nations without betraying himself, making his way through all difficulties by assuming the disguise of a priest, a native doctor, or bazaar-keeper.

BURTON, SIR WILLIAM WESTBROOKE, KNT., son of the late E. Burton, Esq., of Churchill House, near Daventry, was born in 1794, and having served in the navy for some years was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1824, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1826 he became Recorder of Daventry, and was appointed one of the Judges at the Cape of Good Hope in 1837. He was transferred to New South Wales in the same capacity in 1833, and to Madras in 1844. Resigning his legal preferment in 1855, he returned to Sydney, where he was appointed President of the "Council" or Upper House of Representatives. He is the author of an able "Treatise on the Laws affecting Insolvents in New South Wales," and also of work on the "State of Religion & Education in Australia," which is full of useful and well-arranged information, based on statistics.

BURY, VISCOUNT, THE RIGHT! WILLIAM COUTTS KEPPEL, son

minated Civil Secretary and  
 atendent-General of Indian  
 for the Province of Canada.  
 ered Parliament in 1857, and  
 pointed Treasurer of the Royal  
 old on the return of Lord  
 ston to office in 1859; and first  
 Norwich, as a Liberal. On  
 office in 1859, his re-election  
 eclared void. In November,  
 he was elected for the Wick  
 t of Burghs. Lord Bury is  
 d to a daughter of Sir Allen  
 Nab, Bart., and is the author of  
 1 political and historical papers  
 er's Magazine, Temple Bar, and  
 periodicals. He has taken an  
 part in promoting the Volun-  
 movement, and is Lieut.-Col. of  
 ivil Service Volunteer Corps.  
 was sworn a Privy Councillor  
 30.

SK, HANS, Esq., eldest son of  
 Bask, Esq., of Glenalder, Rad-  
 ire, was born in 1815. He was  
 ted at King's College, London,  
 at Trinity College, Cambridge,  
 he graduated B.A. in 1841 and  
 in 1844; he was called to the  
 at the Middle Temple in 1841.  
 37 (while still an undergraduate  
 shiden) he strenuously urged upon

the urgent necessity for increased ex-  
 ertion, and to prove the extent of the  
 war preparations making by France,  
 and the growing increase of her  
 fleet, he visited, at his own ex-  
 pense, each of her ports and naval  
 arsenals, publishing, on his return,  
 the only authentic French navy list  
 that had appeared for sixteen years.  
 Not long after he was solicited by an  
 influential deputation from the Uni-  
 versity at Cambridge to address the  
 undergraduates, with a view to the  
 formation of a rifle corps, which he  
 was subsequently requested to help  
 in organizing. Such was the success  
 consequent on the appeal then made,  
 that from all parts of the country  
 other invitations daily arrived from  
 persons earnestly requesting him to  
 aid practically a cause which, as the  
 Times confessed, "he had been the  
 first to originate," remarking that  
 "he was unquestionably the earliest  
 and most strenuous advocate of the  
 volunteer system when in its infancy."  
 Captain Bask has continued lecturing  
 and writing and counselling upon the  
 subject up to the present hour. He  
 is the author of the "Rifle, and how  
 to Use it;" "Volunteers, and how to  
 Drill them;" "The Hand book for

1794. He was admitted physician at Paris in 1832, and is now director of the *Ecole de Pharmacie*. He was called to the Academy of Medicine in 1824, and in 1850 was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences, in the room of Francœur. Besides making many important discoveries, such as the means of liquefying sulphuric acid and many gases hitherto considered as fixed, M. Bussy has published several papers—a "Treatise on the Means of Recognizing Adulterations in Simple and Compound Drugs, and of Fixing their Degree of Purity" (1829); "Clinical Researches on the Soap-wort of Egypt" (1833); "Respecting Certain Preparations obtained by the action of Alkalies" (1834), in conjunction with MM. Orfila and Olliviers; and "Clinical Essays on Castor Oil" (1840). M. Bussy is also one of the regular contributors to the *Journal de Pharmacie*. He is an officer of the Legion of Honour.

BUSTAMENTE, DON CARLOS-MARIA DE, a Mexican Archæologist, was born in Mexico towards the close of the last century. Well versed in the antiquities of his country, at an early age he made himself known by the publication of works relative to the conquest or to the history of the primitive inhabitants. His first work was a "Statistical Memoir on the Oaxaco Country" (1821), "with a Description of the Valley of the same name," which was followed by a dissertation "On the Republic of Tlaxcala." He next edited "Tezcoco in the Last Days of its Ancient Kings" (Mexico, 1826), taken from the unpublished manuscripts of Boturini; and the Mexican translation of the "Conquests of Fernando Cortez" (1826, 2 vols.). Having been put in possession of the dissertation of Don Antonio de Gama on the calendar of the Indians, and their manner of dividing time, he published two of them ("Descripción Histórica y Cronológica de las dos Piedras, &c.," Mexico, 1832, 4to.), to which he added an Historical Commentary. The two

most important publications of M. Bustamante, however, are his editions of "Three Centuries of Spanish Domination in Mexico" (1836-42, 3 vols. 4to.), by Andros Cavo; and of "A Complete History of the Events which have taken place in New Spain," Mexico, 1839, in three vols. 4to.), by the Monk Bernardino de Sahagún. This edition was prepared from the manuscripts preserved in the library of Lord Kingsborough.

BUTLER,\* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, a Major-General in the United States army, was born at Deerfield, New Hampshire, Nov. 5th, 1818. Having been educated at Lowell High School and Waterville College, he was admitted to the Bar in 1840, and became a successful advocate, especially in criminal cases. In 1853 he was elected member of the Massachusetts State Legislature by the Free-soil Democratic party. He opposed the "Know-Nothing" faction in 1855, and at the close of the disturbances to which it gave rise lost by his attitude his commission of Colonel in the State Militia. In 1857 he was appointed Brigadier-General of Militia. In the following year he was elected to the Senate by the Conservatives. Beaten as a candidate for the post of Governor of Massachusetts in 1859, he took up a position against slavery at the Charleston and Baltimore Presidential Conventions in 1860. On the breaking out of the civil war, he commanded the Federal force encamped at Annapolis, and showed great severity at this time towards the city of Baltimore. He became commander of the Virginia department in May, 1861. He was military commander at the capture of Fort Hatteras, in August of the same year; and organized the expedition against New Orleans, which city, having been rendered untenable by the destruction of the Confederate fleet by Farragut, surrendered the 28th April, 1862. Butler's conduct towards the citizens on occasion has been the subject of a animadversion, both in Ame

this country, and his name is in sequence held in abhorrence by a South. In December, 1862, he is transferred to a separate command in the field. At this present moment, however (August, 1864), he is acting in conjunction with General Grant in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond.

**BUTLER, THE REV. HENRY MONNEU**, Head Master of Harrow School, is the youngest son of the late Rev. George Butler, D.D., head master of Harrow, and afterwards dean of Peterborough, who died in 1858. He was born in 1828, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate career by graduating B.A. in 1856 as Senior Classic. In the same year he was elected Fellow of his college. On the retirement of Dr. Vaughan, at Christmas, 1860, he was elected to the head mastership of his old school, over which his father had presided for twenty-four years.

**BUTT, ISAAC, Q.C.**, is the only son of the Rev. Robert Butt, incumbent of Stranorlar, co. Donegal, and was born in 1813. He is maternally related to the celebrated Bishop Berkeley, and also claims descent from the O'Donnells, the ancient Irish chiefs of Tyrconnell. He obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1832, and graduated in high classical and mathematical honours in 1835. In 1836 he was appointed to the Whately Professorship of Political Economy in his college, and two years later was called to the Irish Bar. He obtained a silk gown in 1844, and was one of the counsel for the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other prisoners who were tried for high treason at Dublin in 1848. He was elected M.P. for Harwich in May, 1852, and has represented Youghal, in Ireland, as a Liberal-Conservative since the general election of that year down to the present date (1864). In his undergraduate course Mr. Butt was a distinguished member of the College Historical Society, in which he ob-

tained the gold medal, and was one of the original projectors, and for some time editor of and contributor to the *Dublin University Magazine*. He is the author of several minor publications on Irish affairs, and of some lectures on Political Economy. In 1837 he published a letter to Lord Morpeth on the Irish Poor Law, which Mr. M'Culloch highly commends in his "Literature of Political Economy." In the year 1840 he appeared at the bar of the House of Lords as counsel for the corporation of Dublin against the Irish Corporation Reform Bill. He was subsequently elected a member of the new corporation of that city, and in that capacity opposed Mr. O'Connell in the year 1848 in his agitation for a repeal of the Union. Mr. Butt published in 1860 a "History of the Kingdom of Italy," in 2 vols., a work which was reviewed in favourable terms by the London press.

**BUTTERFIELD, WILLIAM**, Architect, the son of William Butterfield, Esq., of Gordon Street, London, was born September 7, 1814. Having been brought up as an architect, he devoted himself more especially to a scientific study of the various Gothic styles, into which, since entering on his profession, he has largely imparted variety by the use of coloured stone and marble, both in churches and domestic buildings. His chief works are, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury; All Saints' Church, Margaret Street, London; Baldersby Church, Yorkshire; Yealmpton Church, Devon; the new chapel at Balliol College, Oxford; and St. Alban's Church, Baldwin's Gardens, Gray's-inn Road, recently consecrated.

**BUXTON, CHARLES**, third son of the late Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, Bart., M.P., was born in 1822, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in honours in 1843. He sat as M.P. for Newport, Isle of Wight, in the Liberal interest, from 1857 to 1859, when he was elected M.P. for Maidstone. He is the

precedence. He is the author of several professional works of high repute, among them one "On the Usury Laws," and another still more widely known, "On Bills of Exchange." He also wrote a political work of some notoriety, entitled, "The Sophism of Free Trade," which, however, had not the effect of crushing Mr. Cobden and his followers of the Manchester school. In 1857 he was made Queen's Serjeant, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood on his elevation to the Bench as one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

BYSTRÖM, JOHAN-NIKLAS, an eminent Swedish Sculptor, was born at Philippstadt, in the province of Wermeland, December 18, 1783. He was designed for the mercantile profession, but the death of his parents left him free to follow his inclination for art. In his twentieth year he became a pupil of Sergell, at Stockholm; in

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Don RAMON, Count of de la Victoria, one of the distinguished of the Carlist faction, was born at Tortosa, August 31st, 1810. Educated when he was quite young to his own devices, on the death of Ferdinand VII., and the outbreak of the civil war in Spain, he raised a small body of guerrillas, and took the command of Camicer, and pursued the cause of Don Carlos. His commander was not slow to appreciate his abilities, and soon promoted him to the rank of captain. Through the whole course of the war he distinguished himself for his bloodthirsty and intrepid disposition; and, roused to the execution of his mother's wish, he wreaked his vengeance on all the Christinos who fell into his hands. In 1838 he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and created count of Morella, in commemoration of the capture of the fortress of that name, in acknowledgment of his services in the expedition to Madrid. He was compelled to take refuge in France. There he was arrested and imprisoned at Ham, but was set at liberty; and in 1841 he took up his residence at Lyons. He opposed the abandoning of his pretensions in favour of his son, the conde de Montemolin, in 1845; and in the latter year he came to London, in the hope of doing something for the Carlist cause. He then attempted to raise a regiment in Catalonia, Valencia, &c., but without success. On the French revolution of Feb., 1848, he thought it a favourable time to return to the interests of Montemolin, and came to Spain in June, raised a standard, and, with but few adherents, fought a battle at Pampeluna on July 27, 1849, where he was defeated, and was obliged again to flee to France; whence he returned to London, and married a French girl, Miss Mari-

anne Catherine Richards, with whom he visited Naples, with the view of aiding the cause to which he has devoted himself. After the Liberal revolution of July, 1854, the Carlists rose in several directions against the government of Espartero and O'Donnell; but Cabrera took no part in the desperate struggle. The count of Morella no longer remembered the guerillero Cabrera. Since the year 1854 Cabrera has lived in retirement.

CADELL,\* FRANCIS, known as the explorer of the river Murray, a son of H. F. Cadell, Esq., of Cockenzie, near Preston Pans, Haddingtonshire, was born in 1822, and educated at Edinburgh and in Germany. While very young he showed a taste for adventure, and entered as a midshipman in an East Indiaman. His vessel being subsequently chartered by Government, the lad, as a volunteer, took part in the first Chinese war, was present at the siege of Canton, the capture of Amoy, Ningpo, &c., and received an officer's share of prize-money. At twenty-two he was in command of a vessel, and in the intervals between his voyages he spent much time in the ship-building yards of the Tyne and Clyde, where he gained a thorough knowledge of naval architecture and the construction of the steam-engine. A visit to the Amazons first led him to study the subject of river navigation, and when in Australia, in 1848, his attention was drawn to the practicability of navigating the Murray and its tributaries, whose streams had previously served only for watering the flocks belonging to the scattered stations on their banks. Three years later, encouraged by the governor of Australia, Sir H. F. Young, he carried his project into execution. In a frail boat, with canvas sides and ribs of barrel hoops, he embarked at Swanhill, on the Upper Murray, and descended the stream to Lake Victoria at its mouth, a distance of 1,300 miles. Having thus proved the continued navigability of the Murray, he next succeeded in crossing the dangerous bar at its

colonial jealousies, he has received no substantial return for a fortune expended, and years of danger, anxiety, and toil. There cannot be a clearer proof of the importance of the results accruing from the opening of the Murray and its tributaries than that the countries on their banks are now demanding a separate legislature.

**CAHEN, SAMUEL**, a learned Hebraist, native of France, born at Metz, of Jewish parents, 4th August, 1796. He was destined for the office of a rabbi, and was sent to the Jewish College at Mayence, where, besides rabbinical and talmudical studies, he indulged secretly in the forbidden study of modern languages and literature. Renouncing the priesthood, he came to Paris in 1822, and some time after was made director of the Jewish school there; merited by his zeal several medals; was received as Bachelor of Arts, and published some educational works from the German

College (Doyle), and astronomy and chemistry of the la College, I conducted a Blackrock years he polemics, fierce attacks on the government: in the shaft *Telegraph*, one time editor of letters. are printed in they have well educated. During the Cahill (with) taken a styled in resided in **CAILLI** onished F

history. In 1822 he re-  
arranged his numerous  
which he presented to the  
and published, in four vo-  
"Voyage à Mèrouré, au  
et, etc., fait pendant les  
1822." This work, which  
ted in 1827, forms the  
to the "Description de  
published by the Institute.

for his important scien-  
eries, he was, in 1827,  
Conservator of the Mu-  
seum of Natural History at Nantes.  
Since he has published the  
sur les Arts et Métiers,  
de la Vie Civile et Do-  
mestique des Anciens Peuples de  
la Nubie, et de l'Éthiopie,"  
et sur les Mollusques

The collection of plants  
M. Cailliaud in his Afri-  
are described by M.  
Villèle in his "Centuries,"

Auguste, Sculptor, was born  
November, 1822. He  
with a carpenter, then  
studio of Reede. He  
st at Paris in the year  
made his groups of animals  
He is the publisher of his

of the lord-lieutenant, Lord Clarendon,  
reported to the Government on the  
measures which he deemed requisite  
for encouraging the revival of agri-  
cultural enterprise in that country.  
This was afterwards enlarged into a  
volume, published in 1850, descriptive  
of the agricultural resources of the  
country, which led to considerable  
landed investments being made there.  
During 1850 and 1851 Mr. Caird, as  
the commissioner of the Times, con-  
ducted an inquiry into the state of  
English agriculture, in which he  
visited every county in England; and  
his letters, after appearing in the  
columns of the Times, were pub-  
lished in a volume, which has been  
translated into the French, German,  
and Swedish languages, besides being  
republished in the United States.  
In 1858 Mr. Caird published a little  
volume recording a visit to the prairies  
of the Mississippi, which was likewise  
translated on the Continent. During  
the autumns of 1853, 1854, and 1855,  
Mr. Caird published in the Times a  
series of letters on the corn crops,  
which were considered to have had a  
material effect in allaying a food-  
panic. At the general election of  
1852 he was invited to offer himself



born in 1823, at Greenock, where his father was an engineer. He studied at the University of Glasgow, and, in 1844, was licensed as a preacher of his communion. In 1845 he was ordained minister of Newton-on-Ayre, and in the same year he was removed to Lady Yester's Church, in Edinburgh, to which charge he was elected by the town-council. In 1850 he accepted the charge of the Established Church at Errol, in Perthshire, whence he removed to Glasgow in 1858. A sermon preached by him before the Queen, in the parish kirk of Crathie, has been published by her Majesty's command.

**CAIRNS, SIR HUGH McCALMONT**, second son of the late William Cairns, Esq., of Cultra, co. Down, Ireland, was born in 1819, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high classical honours. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1844, and soon obtained a first-rate practice. In 1859 he was

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**CALCUTTA**  
**RIGHT REVEREND**  
**CORRIGAN**, a family of about the cated at College, Cated in h tical hon elected Fe Master of years und Arnold, a rough Co when he v of Calcutta

demey, in 1858; "French Peasants  
ing their Stolen Child," and "Man  
h forth to his Labour" (1859);  
ever more" (1860); "Releasing  
ners on the Young Heir's Birth-  
," "La Demande en Mariage,"  
"The Return from Moscow"  
11); "Queen Katharine and her  
men at work," "After the Battle,"  
nothing it is which thou hast lost"  
12); "The British Embassy in  
during the Massacre of St. Bar-  
new," "Drink to me only with  
Eyes" (1863); "The Burial of  
open," and "Women of Arles"  
13).

CALDERON, DON SERAFIN-ESTE-  
a Spanish poet, was born at Mala-  
out the beginning of the century.  
studied at the University of Gre-  
, became professor of poetry and  
ric there, and attracted atten-  
by some poems which he pub-  
l. In 1833 appeared anony-  
ly "Poesias del Solitario,"  
he followed by a second volume  
40. About the same time he  
shed in the *Cartas Españolas*,  
ly literary journal of the period,  
es on the manners of Andalusia,  
foriginality. As auditor-general  
e army of the north, he had  
tant leisure, and employed it in  
icing an important critical work  
e "Cancioneros" and the "Ro-  
eros." Retiring into private life,  
son wrote an ingenious novel,  
e Christians and Moors" (1838),  
e manner of Cervantes; an essay  
The Literature of the Moriscos,"  
"Andalusian Scenes" (1847).  
lection of his works in verse  
prose will be found in Ochoa's  
brary of contemporaneous Span-  
authors."

ALVERT, THE REV. WILLIAM,  
L, F.S.A., was born in 1819, and  
nated at Pembroke College, Cam-  
idge, where he graduated B.A. in  
1841. In 1848 he was appointed a  
her canon of St. Paul's, and in the  
lowing year rector of St. Antholin  
at St. John the Baptist, Walbrook,  
and in 1858 incumbent of Kentish  
town. He is the author of the

"Wife's Manual, or Prayers, Thoughts,  
and Songs on several occasions of a  
Matron's Life" (8vo., 1854); and of  
"Pneuma, or the Wandering Soul, a  
Parable in Rhyme and Outline" (4to.,  
1856), &c.

CAMBRIDGE, DUKE OF, H.R.H.  
GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK CHARLES,  
FIELD MARSHAL, is the son of Adolphus  
Frederick, the first duke, and grand-  
son of King George III., and first  
cousin of her Majesty Queen Victoria.  
His Royal Highness was born at  
Hanover, 26th March, 1819, and suc-  
ceeded his father 8th July, 1850. He  
became a colonel in the army 3rd  
November, 1837. In 1845 he was  
advanced to the rank of major-  
general; in 1854, to that of lieutenant-  
general, when he was appointed to  
command the two brigades of High-  
landers and Guards, united to form  
the first division of the army sent in  
aid of Turkey against the Emperor of  
Russia; and in 1856 he was promoted  
to the rank of general. In 1861 he  
was appointed Colonel of the Royal  
Artillery and Royal Engineers, and on  
the 9th Nov., 1862, was promoted to  
the rank of Field Marshal. He has,  
moreover, been successively Colonel  
of the 17th Light Dragoons, of the  
Scots Fusilier Guards, and, on the  
death of the late Prince Consort,  
of the Grenadier Guards. At the  
battle of Alma his Royal Highness  
led his division into action in a  
manner that won the confidence of  
his men and the respect of the veteran  
officers with whom he served. At  
Inkermann he was again actively  
engaged, and had a horse shot under  
him. Shortly after this, in consequence  
of his health having suffered, he was  
ordered by the medical authorities  
to Pera, for change of air. After a  
considerable stay in Turkey his Royal  
Highness went to Malta, whence, his  
health still failing, he was directed to  
return to England, and subsequently  
gave the results of his camp ex-  
perience in evidence before the Com-  
mittee of the House of Commons  
appointed to investigate the manner  
in which the war had been conducted.

On the resignation of Thomas Harcourt, the Duke of Cambridge was appointed to succeed as Commander-in-Chief in which capacity his Royal Highness has proved himself disposed to the introduction of several useful reforms, which tend materially to improve the status of the British soldier and the efficiency of the army.

CAMERON, SIR JOHN-GENERAL SIR JOHN ALEXANDER K.C.B. comes of an ancient Highland clan, and was born about the year 1808. He entered the army in 1828, and became captain in 1833, major in 1839, colonel in 1854, and major-general in 1859. He served with distinction in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5. In 1863 he was sent out to command the troops in New Zealand with the local rank of lieutenant-general. In that capacity he has highly distinguished himself, and in the commencement of the year 1864 he was nominated a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, Military Division, in recognition of his able services against the Maories.

CAMERON, SIMON, is a Pennsylvanian, and was born in Lancaster co. in 1792. Having lost his father at a very early age, he was obliged even in his boyhood, to depend on his own efforts for support. In 1816 he settled at Harrisburg, where he became an assistant in a printing-office kept by a Mr. Peacock. Here his frugality, industry, and regular habits of life gained him many friends, and, at a later period, he removed to Washington. He there obtained employment as a compositor in a newspaper-office. His endeavours to better his position gained for him, in 1832, the appointment of Visitor at Westpoint. Since 1831 he has employed himself in railway and banking business. In all his transactions he is admitted to have a very keen eye to his own interest. His political career commenced in 1845, when he became a Senator of the United States for Pennsylvania. In 1861 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Lincoln, but was subsequently superseded by Mr. Secretary Stanton, whom see.

CAMPBELL, THE REV. JOHN, was born in Forfarshire, Oct. 5, 1791, and after completing his education at the parochial schools, and having engaged for a brief space in business, he entered the University of St. Andrews, and finished his course at the University of Glasgow. In that city he entered the Divinity Hall of Independent denomination, of which he became an ordained minister in 1829. After having held a pastoral charge in Ayrshire, he came to London, and became minister of Tabernacle, Moorfields, built by celebrated George Whitefield, with one of the largest congregations in the metropolis, where he laboured for twenty years, when from failing health, he betook himself wholly to literature. In 1844, at the request of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, he established a denominational magazine, the *Christian Witness*, and two years later the *Christian's Penny Magazine*. At the close of 1849 he complied with the request of a body of gentlemen to start the *British Banner*, a first-weekly newspaper, to be conducted on "Christian principles;" having carried on that journal nine years, he established a paper of his own, the *British Standard*. Years afterwards, to meet the wants of the people, he established another paper, the *British Ensign*. The success of each of these publications was immediate and complete. At the commencement of his editorial engagements, Dr. Campbell published many works, among which "Maritime Discovery and Missions;" "Jethro," a treatise on the employment of the agency in diffusing religion; "Martyr of Erromanga, or of Missions;" "Life of the myth, Founder of City Mission;" a "Review of the Life, Character, and Works of James." In 1839 he was involved in controversy in the newspaper *Queen's printers* on the subject of monopoly, which, power

en widely circulated. His on "Popery and Puseyism" ery fully into both systems. etters to his Royal Highness nce Consort," published in amine at length the system ation at Oxford, and present analysis of the celebrated and Reviews."

PHAUSEN, WILHELM, Ger- inder, born at Düsseldorf, Feb- 1, 1810, manifested from his years a love of drawing, and completing his college studies, as a pupil, the Academy of ive town. He was fond of g horses and battles, and for erejoined a regiment of hussars ly his subjects close at hand. e made long tours in Belgium, l, Switzerland, Italy, and Ger-

"The Puritans watching the " may be instanced among his ps, as exhibiting knowledge of able composition, and softness r. It belongs to the Consul : of Berlin. Many of his sub- e taken from English history; e Transportation of Prisoners eg to Cromwell's Party," "Ca- and Roundheads," "Charles he Defeat from Worcester"

"Life in a Risen Saviour," "Scripture Characters," and also of an "Examination of Mr Maurice's Theological Essays." In 1861 he was appointed moderator of the Free Church Assembly.

CANROBERT, FRANÇOIS-CERTAIN DE, MARSHAL, for some time Commander-in-Chief of the French Army of the East, was born in 1809, of a good family, in Brittany, where he has a small patrimony. He entered the military school at St. Cyr in 1826, and having distinguished himself there, entered the army as a private soldier, but was soon made sub-lieutenant of the 47th regiment of the line. He became lieutenant in 1832, and in 1835 embarked for Africa, and took part in the expedition to Mascara. His services in the provinces of Oran were rewarded with a captaincy. He was in the breach at the attack on Constantine, and was wounded in the leg. The decoration of the Legion of Honour was given to him about this time. In 1846 he became lieutenant-colonel, and commanded the 64th regiment of the line, which was charged to act against the formidable Bou Maza. In 1847 he was made Colonel of the 2nd regiment of Light

and shortly after the whole set of prescriptions and imprisonments which followed the execution of the 2nd December, 1851, gave him a commission, and very extensive powers, to visit the prisons, and select objects for the clemency of the President. Upon the formation of the Army of the East in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the first division in the Crimea. His troops took part in the battle of the Alma, and he was himself wounded by a splinter of a shell, which struck him on the breast and hand. Marshal St. Arnaud resigned his command six days after the first battle in the Crimea, when the command of the Army of the East was transferred to Canrobert. On the 5th of November, at Inkermann, Canrobert, although Commander-in-Chief, was again in the thickest of the fight, and whilst heading the impetuous charge of Zouaves was slightly wounded, and had a horse killed under him. General Canrobert, in May, 1855, finding that his shattered health no longer permitted him to hold the chief command in the Crimea. resigned it to

minister, a where he First Class wards. Of Public Ex of Cowley, of West T to 1829, w Master of post he re was appo Ripon. ( Maltby, in Durham; Musgrave, the death 1862, to th is Primate All Souls a of Harrow King's Coll Elector of Canterbury Nova Scot terhouse, a the British of 177 livi annual valt CANTU, rian was b

y he wrote an historical work, "Margherita Pusterla," which has often been called the "Promessi Sposi" of Italy. He has written various religious and patriotic works, wherein the sentiments of patriotism mingle with love and attachment to the fatherland, while his poem, "Alfabetto Giovanelli," which has passed through more than thirty editions, and the articles which he has contributed to the "Biblioteca Italiana," the "Indicatore," of which he has popularized his name in Italy. He belongs to a school called the Romantic school, founded by Manzoni and Silvio Pellico. Further, he has credited those who prohibit him intimately, he belongs to a school which persists in the Papacy the hope of leading back the Revival of the Middle Ages by absorbing it in the Church, and religion. As an author, he will rest upon his "Storia," which has been translated into English, French, and Italian, and he has also written "History of the Last Hundred Years" (1851), "History of the Italians" (1851).

JEAN-BAPTISTE-HENRI CARDEN, historian, was born in 1801, and after studying law, he set out for Paris to pursue his studies. Soon after his arrival, abandoning the law, he gave his attention to politics, and engaged himself with the Legation, and became one of the contributors to the *Quotidienne*. His contributions to this journal, and his work in the "Recueil des Opérations de la Légation Française en Espagne," attracted the attention of the government, and he was appointed to the foreign department, and until the revolution of 1848, that period he has devoted himself wholly to literature. Interval from 1823 to

1826 he had obtained three prizes from the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, for essays on historical subjects. His connection with the department of foreign affairs had afforded him opportunities for examining the original sources of French history, and collecting materials for historical works, which he soon turned to good account. In 1823 he published his "Essai sur les Invasions des Normands," and he has since produced, in rapid succession, a great number of historical works, many of them very voluminous. The principal of these are the "Histoire de Philippe-Auguste," 4 vols., 1827-29; "Histoire de la Réforme, de la Ligue, et du Règne de Henri Quatre," 1834; "Richelieu, Mazarin, et la Fronde," 4 vols., 1835; "Louis XIV.," 6 vols., 1837; "Europe pendant le Consulat et l'Empire de Napoléon," 12 vols., 1839-41. These, however, form little more than a tenth part of his historical works. Through the favour of Guizot, he had at one time free access to the archives of the French Foreign Office, and drew at discretion from these precious documents. The revolution of 1848 closed this door to his historical researches, but the *Revue Rétrospective* gave to the world many of the most important secrets which he had discovered. Capefigue has published during the last few years several interesting biographical works, including "Les Diplomates Européens" (2nd ed., 1845); "L'Europe depuis l'Avancement de Louis Philippe" (10 vols., 1845-46); "Le Congrès de Vienne" (1846); "Les Quatre Premiers Siècles de l'Eglise Chrétienne" (1850); "L'Eglise au Moyen Age" (2 vols., 1852); "Histoire de Grandes Opérations Financières" (4 vols., 1855-57); "Avant 1789 Royauté, Droit, Liberté" (1857); "L'Eglise pendant les Quatre Derniers Siècles" (1858).

CARDEN, SIR ROBERT WALTER, BART., son of the late J. Carden, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, was born in 1801. His mother was a daughter of the late Mr. John Walter, M.P., of

disfranchisement of that corrupt constituency at his own expense. He was chosen for Gloucester, as a Conservative, in 1857, but was defeated at the general election of 1859, though he unseated his opponents on petition. He also unsuccessfully contested Marylebone in April, 1861. Sir R. W. Carden is a Magistrate for Middlesex and Surrey, and a Deputy-Lieutenant for London.

**CARDIGAN, EARL OF, JAMES THOMAS BRUDENELL, K.C.B.**, is the son of the 6th earl, by the daughter of John Cooke, Esq., of Harefield Park. He was born in 1797, and entered the army as Cornet in the 8th Hussars, 6th May, 1824. His promotion was rapid, and by the 3rd December, 1830, he had become lieutenant-colonel. While Lord Brudenell, he was a member of the House of Commons from 1832 to 1837, when he succeeded to the peerage. In March, 1832, he was promoted from the half-pay to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 11th Hussars, and applied himself at once to increase the efficiency of his corps. He was tried before the House of Lords in February, 1840, for wounding Captain Tuckett in a duel, but was acquitted. In 1848 he was highly complimented by the late duke of Wellington.

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much admired. In early life he was acquainted with the remount, by whom he was employed at Petworth House, amongst other acts of liberality, he commissioned him to execute a piece which adorns the altar-chapel on the East front, representing the Resurrection of Christ. Carew also executed sculptures on the base of a column, and the well-known of "Whittington listen to the London Bells." He resides at, but growing years and an dimness of sight have constrained him to render the use of his frequent.

Y, ALICE, an American lady, was born in 1822, at Cin-  
 leahly, near Cincinnati, though she received but an education at school, she early to fix the public at-  
 y some sketches of rural life, published to the *National Era* signature of "Patty Lee." In conjunction with her sister she brought out a volume of ' and in 1851 the romantic "Hualco," on her own sole

periodical trade-sales, but they had long before been in operation in Eng-  
 land. In 1836, Mr Carey turned his attention to literary pursuits as an author on his own account, in a publication "On the Rate of Wages," expanded in the following year into a more important work with the title of "The Principles of Political Economy." He relinquished all active part in the publishing business in 1838; and in the same year commenced producing those works which have gained him the reputation of "a statistical writer" *par excellence*. His first work in this direction was "The Credit System in France, Great Britain, and the United States," which was noticed in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1840 appeared "Answers to the Questions: What Constitutes Currency? What are the Causes of its Unsteadiness? and What is the Remedy?" In 1848 Mr. Carey varied his theme, and gave to the world "The Past, the Present, the Future," being an elaborate attack on the doctrine of Malthus and his school. In 1858 he produced vols. I. and II. of "Principles of Social Science," which, we believe, has since been com-



"The Magic Goblet,"  
 "Ivar, or the Skjut's Boy," "The  
 Lovers' Stratagem," "Mary Louise,"  
 "Events of the Year," "The Maiden's  
 Tower," and "John;" but this list  
 by no means includes the whole of  
 her novels, which are very numerous,  
 and afford evidence of great fertility  
 of imagination. She resides in  
 Stockholm, dividing her attention  
 between the superintendence of a  
 quiet household and her literary  
 labours.

CARLETON, WILLIAM, was born at  
 Clogher, Tyrone, in 1798. His father  
 was a peasant, but has been described  
 as a man remarkable for his know-  
 ledge of the traditions of Ireland, and  
 from him the future author appears to  
 have early imbibed the characteristic  
 prejudices, feelings, and superstitions  
 of his country. Carleton displayed  
 an early taste for reading, and be-  
 came a tutor in a village school; but,  
 wandering off to Dublin in search of  
 fortune, he published, in 1830, two  
 anonymous volumes, entitled "Traits  
 and Stories of the Irish Peasantry."  
 His productions include a second  
 series of "Traits and Stories." "Far-

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this translation he commenced his  
"Life of Schiller," which was pub-  
lished by instalments in the *London*  
*Magazine*, then sustained by the talents  
of Lamb, Hazlitt, De Quincey, Hood,  
John Scott, and A. Cunningham.  
For Goethe and Schiller, two of the  
"true sovereign souls of German lite-  
rature," his admiration has ever been  
unbounded, and his letters to Goethe  
have appeared in the poet's published  
correspondence. Having married in  
1827, he took up his residence alter-  
nately at Comley Bank and Craigen-  
puttock, a little estate, fifteen miles  
to the north-west of Dumfries. In  
this secluded spot he occasionally  
contributed to the foreign and other  
reviews of the day. Between 1830  
and 1833 he was engaged in writing  
his famous "Sartor Resartus" which  
first appeared in the latter year in  
*Fraser's Magazine*. During the nego-  
tiations for the publication of this work  
he was induced to remove to London,  
where he has continued to reside, we  
believe, since 1834. In 1837 he pub-  
lished "The French Revolution," a  
history abounding in vivid and gra-  
phic descriptions. Two years after-  
wards appeared his "Chartism," and  
about the same time five volumes  
of his "Essays," collected for the  
most part from periodical publica-  
tions. In 1840 he delivered a series  
of lectures on Hero-worship, which  
were afterwards published in a col-  
lected form. His "Past and Present"  
was published in 1843. In 1850 ap-  
peared his "Latter-day Pamphlets,"  
essays suggested by the convulsions  
of 1848,—an era which he describes as  
"one of the most singular, disastrous,  
amazing, and, on the whole, humili-  
ating years the European world ever  
saw." His "Life of John Stirling"  
has been described as "one of the  
finest biographies ever written." In  
1845 Mr. Carlyle produced his great  
work, entitled "Oliver Cromwell's  
Letters and Speeches, with Elucida-  
tions," which immediately gave him a  
distinguished place among the histo-  
rians of the age. On the death of the  
earl of Ellesmere, in 1857, Mr. Carlyle



It, MRS. MARGARET, born in 1793, is the daughter of the late Alexander R. Geddes, of the 31st regiment. Miss Geddes received instruction in figure-painting from a resident painter; and, during her residence in the country, had the advantage of the fine collection at Longford Castle, the property of the Earl of Radnor, who took much interest in her art. At his recommendation, she took a step which first made her name known, and sent pictures of Arts for three suc-

On each occasion she received public acknowledgment of her talent for a study of a boy's head, which was purchased by the Government, the largest gold medal awarded. In 1814, Miss Geddes moved to London, which afforded her facilities in every way for the pursuit of her art. She continued her exertions, and three years later, in 1817, she married Mr. W. H. Carpenter. During a considerable portion of her life, Mrs. Carpenter was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institu-

tion. She brought out *Scientia Biblica*, in 3 volumes, dedicated to the King, the proof sheets being read by Dr. Sumner, now Bishop of Winchester. This was followed by "*Mneciophile, a Dictionary of Facts and Dates*," "*Scripture Natural History*," "*A Popular Introduction to the Scriptures*," "*The Christian Inheritance*," "*Guide to Reading the Bible*," "*Lectures on Biblical Criticism*," "*Old English and Hebrew Proverbs Explained and Illustrated*," "*Calendarium Palestinæ*," "*Critical Dissertation on Ezekiel's Temple*," "*Scripture Difficulties Explained*," "*Wesleyana*," "*Biblical Companion*," "*Life of Cobbett*," "*Life of Milton*," "*A Peerage for the People*," "*A Dictionary of English Synonymes*," "*The Animal Kingdom Described*," "*Small Debts, an Argument for County Courts*," "*The Corporation of London*," "*Machinery and the Working Classes*," "*The Condition of Children in Mines and Factories*," and a variety of publications on Chancery Reform. He also completed the laborious task of editing "*Calmet's History of the Bible*," in 5 vols. 4to., and executed the abridgment of it in one large octavo volume. From 1821 down to 1860, Mr. Car-

born in 1813. He was educated in Bristol, at University College, London, and at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D., in 1839. He commenced the practice of his profession in Bristol; but subsequently deciding to devote himself exclusively to scientific and literary pursuits, he removed to London in 1843, and was soon afterwards appointed Examiner in Physiology and Comparative Anatomy in the University of London, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in University College. These offices he held until appointed, in 1856, to the Registrarship of the University of London; which office he still holds. He is the author of "Principles of General and Comparative Physiology," "Principles of Human Physiology," "A Manual of Physiology," "The Microscope and its Revelations," an "Introduction to the Study of the Foraminifera," and of some able papers in the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology," the Reports of the British Association, the *Quarterly Geological Journal*, the *Philosophical Transactions*, &c. In 1861 the Royal Medal was awarded to him by the Council of the Royal Society, for his contributions to Physiological Science.

CARPENTER, \*WILLIAM HOOKHAM, F.S.A., son of the late James Carpenter, publisher, of Old Bond-street, was born in 1792. For some years he was associated with his father in business, but shortly after his marriage with Miss Geddes he established himself in Brook-street, where he published an edition of Spence's *Anecdotes*, edited by the late Mr. Singer; the "Discourse of Sir William Jones," and the first portion of Burnet's "Practical Hints on Painting," containing "Composition." He subsequently rejoined his father, and, in 1844, produced "Pictorial Notices: consisting of a Memoir of Sir Anthony van Dyck, with a descriptive Catalogue of the Etchings executed by him, and a variety of interesting Particulars relating to other Artists employed by Charles I." Mr. Carpenter, who had

made himself practically acquainted with the merits and value of drawings and engravings by old masters, was appointed in 1845 to the Keepership of that department in the British Museum. During the nineteen years in which he has occupied that post the collections have nearly doubled in number and interest. Moreover, many useful plans in connection with the department in question have been suggested and successfully carried out by him. Among the most valuable additions to the British Museum acquired by Mr. Carpenter are the Coningham Collection of early Italian engravings, obtained in 1845: this was followed by selections of Rembrandt's etchings from Lord Aylmer's and Baron Verstolk's collections, some valuable Dutch drawings from the latter in 1847, and some years afterwards many unique etchings and engravings from that of Mr. Hawkins. The series of engraved English portraits, formerly of very minor importance, has also been increased by the addition of several thousand rare prints of high historical interest; moreover, a large number of fine drawings by the old masters, many of which had belonged to Sir Thomas Lawrence, were secured at Messrs. Woodburn's sale; as well as a volume of very curious drawings by Jacopo Bellini, purchased in 1855 at Venice, to which place, in order to make a report upon it, Mr. Carpenter had been expressly sent in the previous year by the trustees; more recently, a few admirable drawings by Michael Angelo were obtained direct from the Buonarroti family. He was elected a Member of the Academy of Fine Arts at Amsterdam in 1847, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1852, and served on the Council of that body in 1857-8. Mr. Carpenter is also a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery, and was a Member of the Committee for managing the Department of British Engravings at the International Exhibition of 1862.

CARRERA, RAFAEL, President of the Republic of Guatemala, &c.

the city of that name, in 1814, of mixed Indian and negro blood. He passed his early life as a drummer and cattle-driver, enjoying none of the advantages of education. A popular movement against the established government, which took place in one of the mountain districts of the State of Guatemala, in 1837, brought him into notice for the first time, and soon became the leader of the malcontents. After a protracted struggle of two years, Carrera found himself at the head of a considerable army, and, in combination with the governments of Nicaragua and Honduras, who were fighting for the destruction of the Federal Government, made himself master of the town and state of Guatemala in 1839. In 1840 he completed the triumph of the Disunionist and State-rights party, by the defeat of General Morazan. Since that period Carrera has been the most prominent man in the country, either as commander-in-chief or as president. Under his authority, Guatemala assumed the rank of an independent republic in 1847; and he was again elected President for four years in 1851. He is remarkable for his activity, energy, and perseverance; and, after having been connected with political advisers of all shades and parties, became the supporter of a mild and conservative policy. It is said that when first elected to the presidency, he did not know how to read, but that he has since repaired the deficiencies of his education.

**CARUS, THE REV. WILLIAM, M.A.**, was born in the year 1804, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in the highest honours both in classics and mathematics in 1827, and was subsequently elected Fellow of his college. He was Senior Fellow and Senior Dean of Trinity College, and a select preacher in the university in the years 1854 and 1859. In 1851 he was appointed a canon residentiary of Winchester, and vicar of a rural dean. He is now

incumbent of Christ Church, Winchester. He is the author of "Memoirs of the late Rev. Charles Simeon," &c. A Greek Testament prize has been established in the University of Cambridge bearing the name of the Carus Prize, in kind remembrance of long services there.

**CASABIANCA, COMTE DE, FRANÇOIS-XAVIER**, French senator, son of a Corsican general, raised to the nobility by the emperor, was born at Nice, June 27, 1797. He studied in the Lycée Napoléon, where, in 1812, he carried off the prize of philosophy, then studied law, and was called to the French Bar at Bastia in 1820, and soon acquired a high reputation. His attachment to the Bonaparte family kept him aloof from office until the revolution of February, when he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for Corsica. He voted on the right, and after the election of December 10th, upheld the policy of the emperor. He was re-elected to the Legislative Assembly, and only abandoned the parliamentary majority when conflicts broke out between it and the Elysée. At the close of 1851 he was intrusted with the portfolio of agriculture and commerce, and a month afterwards with that of finance. After the *coup d'état*, he was commissioned to organize the ministry of state created by the decree of the 22nd of January, 1852. He quitted his various important offices to enter the senate in the July following, where he still remains a useful member of the empire. In 1858 he was promoted to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

**CASHIEL, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, ROBERT DALY, D.D.**, son of the late D. Daly, Esq., and brother of Lord Dunsandle, was born in 1783, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in high honours. He was appointed Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, in 1842, and consecrated to the see of Cashiel in 1843. He is a supporter of evangelical doctrines. His diocese includes the counties of Tipperary and Water-

ford. As bishop, he is patron of eighty-three livings, and the income of the see is £5,000 a year.

CASS, LEWIS, GENERAL, was born in Exeter, New Hampshire, United States, Oct. 9th, 1782. His father bore a commission in the revolutionary army, and took part in the battles of Bunker's Hill, Trenton, Princeton, Germantown, &c. After study in the law he was admitted to the Bar in 1802, and practised with success during several years. In 1806 he was elected to the Ohio legislature. Being placed on the committee instituted to inquire into the movements of Colonel Burr, his hand drafted the law which enabled the local authorities to arrest the men and boats engaged in that enterprise on their passage down the Ohio. He also drew up the address of that State to Mr. Jefferson on the subject. In 1807 he was appointed Marshal of the State, a post which he filled until 1813. In the war of 1812 he volunteered to join the forces at Dayton under General Hull, and was named Colonel of the 3rd Ohio Volunteers. He commanded the advanced guard when the army crossed from Detroit into Canada, and drew up the proclamation addressed by the general to the inhabitants of that country on their arrival in it, and commanded also the detachment which dislodged the British forces posted at the bridge over the Canards. Shortly afterwards Colonel Cass was included in the capitulation which ensued on the signal defeat of the American army; and, after a short interval, was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. He took part in the military operations against General Proctor. At the close of the campaign he was left in command of Michigan, a command he exchanged for the post of Civil Governor over that state in October, 1813. In 1814 he was associated with Gen. Harrison in a commission to treat with the hostile Indians. In 1819 he established himself permanently with his family in Michigan. From 1819 to 1828 General Cass was the main instrument in the various

treaties concluded between the United States and different Indian tribes located along its entire frontier. In 1828 he was made President of a historical society in Michigan, and in 1829 delivered an inaugural address embodying the early history of the State. In 1830 he received the degree of LL.D. from Hamilton College, New York. In 1831 he was named Secretary at War by President Jackson. While holding this office the calamitous war of the Seminoles broke out, which was by some attributed to his want of judgment. In 1836 he was appointed Minister to France, where he published a book entitled "France: its King, Court, and Government." When Tyler succeeded General Harrison as President, General Cass was, at his own request, recalled. Since his return to America, many acts of his public life may be regarded as perplexing, not to say irreconcilable. He was afterwards elected to the Senate, of which assembly he became a prominent member. Being now in a position of influence he commenced bidding for the Presidency, and at a public meeting in Kentucky, in 1843, was recommended as a candidate for that high office. He next espoused the annexation of Texas, and the war with Mexico, for additional territory in order to promote the extension and propagation of slavery. But in these, as in his former measures, he soon became perplexed. Wilmot of Pennsylvania introduced his celebrated proviso against the extension of slavery into free territory. This was a democratic measure, popular in the Free states and odious in the South. The course pursued by Cass was to make a speech for the proviso and to vote against it. Then came the repeal of the protective tariff of 1812, which he had approved and recommended. This also was a democratic measure: he dealt with it after the same fashion. He made a speech in favour of the tariff and voted to repeal it. In spite, however, of this, he was able to counter the nomination to the Presidency.

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nd Scientific Sketches  
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NE,\* ESPRIT-VICTOR-  
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own hand after the

he was called to the command at  
Lyons when the first dispositions  
were being made for the Italian  
campaign.

CASTIGLIONE, COUNT CARLO  
OTTAVIO, Philologist, was born in  
1795, at Milan. He early devoted  
himself to studies which have hitherto  
found few friends in Italy. He gave  
proof of his acquaintance with orien-  
tal languages and history as early as  
1819, when he put forth his descrip-  
tion of the Cufic coins in the Cabinet of  
Brera, at Milan, under the title of  
"Monete Cufiche del Museo di  
Milano." His principal work in the  
department of oriental literature is  
the "Mémoire Géographique et  
Numismatique sur la Partie Orien-  
tale de la Barbarie, appelée Afrikiah  
par les Arabes," &c., published in  
1826, in which he attempts, with the  
most thorough accuracy, to work out  
the origin and history of those cities  
of Barbary of which the names occur  
upon Arabic coins. Out of Italy,  
Castiglione is best known by his  
publication of the fragments of the  
Gothic translation of portions of the  
Old and New Testament by Ulphilas,  
which Cardinal Mai had discovered  
among the palimpsests in the Ambro-



traiture of modern manners by a certain kind of brutal energy aims at originality. The chief work of mark which he has produced is his "*Histoire de la Seconde République Française*" (1854-55); but perhaps he is best known in England by a series of historical and political biographies, which he published in 1856-57 (in twenty-five 32mo. vols.), wherein he shows himself very little in favour of free institutions. In 1857 one of these small biographies brought down upon him an action for libel. In 1858 he published "*Parallèle entre César, Charlemagne, et Napoléon*," and in 1859 "*Histoire de Soixante Ans 1789-1850*." He still continues to write in the French magazines and journals.

OASTRÉN,\* MATTHIAS ALEXANDER, a distinguished Traveller and Philologist, was born in Finland, in 1813. He early took to scientific research, and for this travelled over Lapland and the extreme north of Russia between 1838 and 1844. Between 1845 and 1849 he devoted himself to a journey of inquiry through the districts of Siberia, and shortly after his return was appointed Professor of Finnish Literature at Helsingfors.

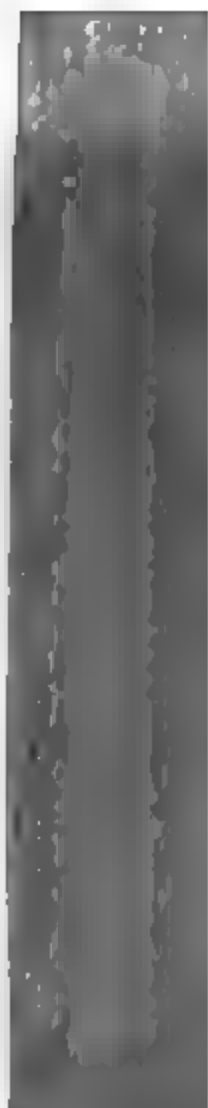
sequently and M.A. (United Having minister in the U returned after obt liament his Am pointed t Wilts, an in conv Sarum, : Cathedr honorary Universi Trinity cut (Un thor of ' Church, mons," teenth Chambe terbury, Church, visited," "The A rican U CATI born at folk, in 1

Some of the most performances are sug- histories and trage- v. Monks, cavaliers, knightly halls, and forests, in which eed damsels wander reumstance of feudal ts in which Mr. Cat- lights. In 1855 he English artists who rith the first-class ibition of Pictures at subsequently chosen Royal Academy of of other foreign art ame an B.A. in 1848.

13. PROBY THOMAS, of a Suffolk clergy- n at Boydon in that He was educated at and at Addiscombe, ded to India with a e Bengal Artillery. ne active military and at the siege of tained an appoint- department of pub- as employed on the and Deyra Doon ca- sly became the pro- ner of the Ganges ich were opened in Dalhousie. In that

Henry Cayley, successively, a relative of the family of Cayley of Brompton, in Yorkshire, was born at Richmond, in Surrey, in 1821. He was educated at King's College, Lon- don, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1842 as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman. He was successively Scholar and Fellow of his college, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1849, since which time he has been in practice as a conveyancer. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of the Royal and Royal Astronomical So- cieties, and an Honorary Member of the Literary and Philosophical So- ciety of Manchester. He has con- tributed extensively on mathematical subjects to the Philosophical Trans- actions, to the Memoirs of the Royal Astronomical Society, and to various British and foreign mathematical journals. In 1863 he was chosen a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, in the Astronomical De- partment.

CECIL, LORD ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE, is a younger son of the second marquis of Salisbury, and was born in 1830. He was edu- cated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he duly graduated, and was subsequently elected a Fellow of All Souls College. His lordship is a



on a tour in "Marsamello," and after  
 having made the tour of the principal  
 towns of the United Kingdom, danced  
 with great success in London. She  
 returned to the United States in 1831,  
 where her representations were a long  
 triumph. The Americans, in the ex-  
 cess of their enthusiasm, presented  
 arms to her, yoked themselves to her  
 carriage, and proclaimed her a citizen  
 of the Union, General Jackson him-  
 self presenting her to the Council  
 of Ministers, and complimenting her  
 on having been deemed worthy of such  
 an honour. In 1837 she returned to  
 England with considerable wealth, and  
 appeared at Drury Lane, and after-  
 wards at the Haymarket, not as a  
 dancer, but as an actress. In 1844  
 Madame Céleste accompanied Mr.  
 Webster to the Adelphi, where she  
 acted as directress. After some years,  
 having dissolved partnership with Mr.  
 Webster, she undertook the manage-  
 ment of the Lyceum, which she held  
 until the close of the season 1860-61.  
 Madame Céleste has since appeared  
 in some of the minor east-end the-  
 atres, and in 1861 acted in the pro-  
 vinces. In 1864 (the present year)

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In 1839 Mr. Chad-  
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twick retired with a  
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and in 1854 was applied  
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sures for the improve-  
vil Service. He has  
a paper on its reor.

and military drill, in good district  
pauper schools on the half-time sys-  
tem; as also the results of voluntary  
combinations of educational means,  
and the division of educational labour,  
on the principles of the district  
schools, and the great saving of time  
and expense and improvement in  
mental and bodily power obtainable  
thereby. In the Transactions of the  
British Association he published a  
paper, read at Oxford, on the physio-  
logical as well as the psychological  
limits to mental labour.

CHAILLU, PAUL B. DU, an emi-  
nent African traveller, was born of  
French parents in America, about  
1820. His father was for many years  
a trading settler at the mouth of the  
Gaboon river, which, taking its rise  
among the Sierra del Crystal moun-  
tains, empties its sluggish waters  
into the Atlantic, a few miles north  
of the equatorial line. Here, in 1842,  
the French made a settlement, and  
built a fort, under the protection of  
which both father and son traded  
with the natives, and there the latter  
laid in that stock of experience which  
enabled him, when thoroughly accli-  
matized, to traverse the interior of  
the desert for thousands of miles

were republished in the time of the Rev. E. Gray. His collection of animals from Africa, however, was bought for the British Museum.

**CHATELAIN, D'EST ANGEL, Victor CHARLES**, a celebrated French Advocate, was born at Rheims, April 11th, 1800. He is a self-made man. At the age of nineteen he was left an orphan, with a young sister to maintain, and for his whole fortune the sum of 600 francs (£24). But he went resolutely to work, and soon was able to distinguish himself at the Bar, pleading in criminal causes, and causes of literary property. He sustained the rights of the administration *à propos* of the suppression of Victor Hugo's drama, "*Le Roi s'amuse*." In pleading he uses much gesticulation, and is a very fluent speaker. As a politician he has not greatly distinguished himself. He is *avocat-général*, or chief of the Paris bar. In 1857 he was made Procurator-General of the Imperial Court of Paris, and shortly afterwards Counsellor of State. He is now Vice-President of the Council.

**CHALLIS, Rev. JAMES, M.A.,**

was intended for the Polytechnic School; but, preferring his tastes as a painter, he resided for some months at the studio of Paul Delaroche, then that of Eugène Delacroix, and, under the latter, developed his talent in grotesque drawing. His first appearance in 1842, under the transparent pseudonyme of *Haas* (the French spelling of Haas), and soon became popular. He has furnished less caricatures to albums and *revues*, and especially to the *Caricatures*, most of which were brought together in albums (1843-1848). Among the productions of his pencil are "*The Great Exhibition of 1851*," "*London*," and "*Punch in Paris*."

**CHAMBERLAIN,\* Sir HENRY** BOWLES, K.C.B., is the second son of the late Sir Henry Chamberlain (who was for some years Governor-General and *Chargé d'affaires* in Brazil), and was born at Rio de Janeiro, 18, 1820. He was appointed to the Indian army in 1836, and served in India in 1837. He served, with distinction, as a subaltern, with much distinction, in Affghanistan and Scinde,

ward of his services in the war was appointed an A.D.C. to the Duke of Wellington. He has recently gained distinction by his services against the rebels, and he is remarkable for having been wounded more frequently than any other officer of his standing in the service.

BERS, WILLIAM and ROBERT, sons, were born at Peebles, respectively in 1800 and 1802, of respectable parentage, and received a liberal education at the schools of their native town, Robert passing through a classical course, with a view to entering the Church. Misfortune having overtaken their father, and led to the removal of the family to Edinburgh, the two boys were thrown in a great measure on their own resources, and formed the resolution to try, by industry, to regain the ground which had been lost. Their love of reading led them into the business of bookselling, to which Robert served an apprenticeship, from 1814 to 1819. He then began to earn his own account in a very modest way, with no other capital than a few shillings, saved from his earnings as an apprentice. About 1820

at the commencement of 1821,—a book which has since passed through many editions. In 1826 Robert followed up this work by publishing the "Popular Rhymes of Scotland." In the following year he produced his "Picture of Scotland," and shortly afterwards, successively, five volumes of histories of the "Scottish Rebellions," two of a "Life of James I.," and three vols. of "Scottish Ballads and Songs." His "Biographical Dictionary of Eminent Scotchmen," in four volumes, was completed in 1835. William meanwhile gave to the world, in 1830, the "Book of Scotland," comprising an account of the distinctive usages, laws, social and educational system, religious and municipal institutions of that part of the United Kingdom. In 1829 the brothers, for the first time, united in the production of a "Gazetteer of Scotland:" this was published in 1832, having been written in the brief intervals of retail business. To this Robert added a "History of Scotland for Juvenile Readers." In 1832 the famous *Edinburgh Journal* was projected by the elder brother, avowedly to "supply" intellectual food of the best kind, and in such

"Information for the People," a series of popular, scientific, and historic treatises; this was followed by the "Cyclopædia of English Literature," with biographical notices of authors, and extracts from their works, "The People's Edition of Standard English Works," "The Educational Course" (a library of classical and general knowledge), two series of "Tracts," and, lastly, "Papers for the People." William Chambers has also published a volume of "Sketches in America." Without any regular education in science, Robert has from early life had a tendency to its studies, and he has produced several geological works. The latest of his historical works has been the "Domestic Annals of Scotland" (3 vols. 8vo.); since the publication of which, he has written his "Book of Days," completed in 2 vols. 8vo., 1823. In 1849, William purchased the estate of Glenormiston, Peeblesshire, where he has latterly interested himself in promoting public improvements. In 1859 he made the valuable gift to Peebles of a suite of buildings, embracing a public reading-room, a good library, a lecture-hall, museum, and gallery of art, designated the "Chambers' Institution;" and in 1864 he completed his "History of Peeblesshire." At the present time, the brothers Chambers continue to act as editors of a variety of useful popular works, their crowning effort in cheap literature being "Chambers's Encyclopædia." Their establishment at Edinburgh employs nearly two hundred hands, and their premises in the High Street now form one of the sights of that capital.

CHAMBORD, DUC DE, HENRI-CHARLES-FERDINAND. (See BORDEAUX, DUC DE.)

CHAMIER, CAPTAIN FREDERICK, R.N., Novelist, is a son of the late John Chamier, Esq., Member of Council at Madras, and was born in London in 1796. He entered the Royal Navy in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 with the United States. In 1833 he left the navy, and for a time resided at

Waltham Hill, on the borders of Bedfordshire and Essex, for both of which counties he is a magistrate. The success of Marryat's sea-novels induced him to enter on the same literary career, which he did with some success, although he displayed less invention and humour than his model. His best tales are, "The Life of a Sailor" (1834), "Ben Brace" (1835), and "The Arethusa" (1836). Among his other works are, "Jack Adams" (1838), "Tom Bowline" (1839), "Trevor Hastings" (1841), "Passion and Principle" (1843). He has also completed the continuation of "James's European History" from the attack on Algiers down to 1828, including the details of the Burmese war and of the battle of Navarino. He married, in 1832, a grand-daughter of the late Sir John Soane. He was in Paris during the revolution of February, 1848, and published an account of the transactions of that period, under the title of "Review of the French Revolution of 1848," in which he depicts the principal personages who took part in those events, but not in a very impartial manner. Chamier's works are popular on the Continent. They have all appeared in German, some of them in two or three translations. Captain Chamier holds an official post abroad.

CHAMPNEYS, REV. WILLIAM WELDON, M.A., is the grandson of a former vicar of St. Pancras, and was born in Camden-town in 1807, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., taking second-class honours; and having held the curacies of Dorchester (Oxon) and St. Ebbo's, Oxford, was elected a Fellow of his college, by whom he was presented, in 1837, to the rectory of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, where he has greatly increased the educational resources and church accommodation of a very poor, populous, and neglected parish. He was one of the first advocates of "Ragged Schools," "Refuges," "Industrial Homes," &c., and was the originator of a local association for

tion of Cleanliness, Health, and of the Industrial Classes," the Church of England Young Society, the first association of men for religious purposes and improvement, which was in Whitechapel. In 1851 he was elected a canonry in St. Paul's, New Year of St. Pancras.

CHANGARNIER, NIKOLAS-ALBERT, GENERAL, a French General born at Autun (Saône-et-Loire) the 26th April, 1793. The hero of this officer's military life is that of the operations of the army in Algiers, as he has won successive promotion on the spot. His political consideration came in 1848, when he was made a General of Algiers by the new government, and immediately elected a member of the Constituent Assembly by the vote of the Loire. He held his ship but for a brief period, owing to the disquieted capital which he held for a man of ability and courage. He was at Paris during the events of June, 1848, and took part in the suppression of the insurrection which led to Cavaignac's dictatorship.

On the election of Louis-Napoléon as President, Changarnier was appointed Commander of the 1st Army Division, and, owing to the general apprehensions of insurrection, the command of the entire garrison of Paris, civic as well as military, was concentrated in his hands. With these ample powers he most completely the attack on the insurrection of June, 1849. The excellence of his arrangements accomplished this object almost without bloodshed. On the disappearance of the insurrection danger, his large influence and the prominence of his personage excited the jealousies of the President and his ministry, till Louis-Napoléon removed him by abolishing his command, and Changarnier became once more a representative of the people. He was imprisoned after the coup d'état of December 2, 1851. He spoke

occasionally from the tribune, and was several times put forward by the Conservative Paris press as a desirable candidate for the Presidential election of 1852. M. Changarnier is a man whose favourite idea is said to be, that he could win immortality by invading England and destroying London. Under the second presidency and empire of Louis-Napoléon Bonaparte, he has been an exile, although declared by the French government free to return.

CHANNELL, SIR WILLIAM FRY, son of the late P. Channell, Esq., was born in 1804, called to the Bar in 1827, and became a serjeant in 1840. He was a member of the Home Circuit, of which, after the retirement of Sir F. Thesiger (now Lord Chelmsford) from circuit practice and the elevation to the bench of Baron Platt, he was long the titular leader. As a junior counsel, the extent of his practice was very considerable, and, after his promotion to the coil, and for some years, he divided with the late Mr. Serjeant Taubour the leading business of the Common Pleas. At nisi prius, however, and on circuit, he was distanced by men who, though his inferiors in legal erudition, possessed more of those peculiar powers of the advocate which tell with a jury. When the Common Pleas was thrown open to the profession at large, his practice again experienced a sensible decline. The respect entertained for his high personal character and his professional attainments was then evinced in a marked manner, by the frequency with which he was selected to act as a substitute for the judges when precluded from attending to their circuit duties. In this capacity he is understood to have given very general satisfaction; and on the decease of Baron Alderson, in 1857, he succeeded that eminent judge as one of the Barons of the Exchequer and was knighted.

CHANNING, WALTER, M.D., born, 1786, at Newport, Rhode Island, is son of a distinguished lawyer, and brother of the well-known Dr. W. El-



Cambridge, United States. His professional works are manifold. In 1843 he published an "Address on the Prevention of Pauperism;" in 1845 a very full and complete "Treatise on Etherization in Childbirth," illustrated by 581 cases. In 1851 he published "Professional Reminiscences of Foreign Travel," and in 1856 "A Physician's Vacation, or a Summer in Europe." Dr. Channing is also the author of many valuable tracts, essays, and discourses on medical subjects.

**CHAPMAN, THE RIGHT REV. JAMES, D.D.**, late Lord Bishop of Colombo, was born in 1799, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1826. He subsequently became a Fellow of King's College, and one of the masters of Eton; and in 1834 was appointed to the rectory of Dunton-Waylett, Essex. In 1845 he received the degree of D.D. from his university, on being consecrated 1st bishop of Colombo, and was subsequently admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford. He resigned his see in 1862 and was shortly afterwards elected a Fellow of Eton College.

**CHARLESWORTH,\* MISS MARIA**

of 1800 (1803), "Nursery" (1802).

**CHART**  
**LOUIS-EUG**  
**DUC DE, y**  
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held till 1860. At the com-  
 of 1861 he was made  
 of the Treasury by Presi-  
 n, and is the originator of  
 ry notes called "Green-  
 of the "Postal Currency."  
 civil war, his financial  
 have been most gigantic,  
 ing to English notions of  
 re characterized by reck-  
 n prudence and foresight;  
 arge circle of his country-  
 ave found favour. Their  
 he monetary condition of  
 remain to be seen. In  
 present year (1864) Mr.  
 ned his post.

NET, WILLIAM, a distin-  
 erican Astronomer, born  
 ania, 1810, graduated at  
 e about 1838. He is best  
 is efforts in the establish-  
 Naval College at Anna-  
 and (in which he is Pro-  
 Astronomy), and for his  
 the preparation of the  
 phemeris, and for his new  
 the discovery of longitude  
 He was appointed Profes-  
 thematics in the United  
 y, in 1841. He published  
 n "Plane and Spherical  
 ry" in 1853, and is a con-  
 several scientific journals.

became pastor of the Allenue-street  
 Presbyterian Church, in New York.  
 He then commenced lecturing, and  
 crowded audiences testified to the  
 success of his discourses on the "Pil-  
 grim's Progress" and "Hierarchical  
 Despotism." He also lectured, in  
 1843, in defence of capital punish-  
 ment. In 1846 he was installed  
 pastor of the New Congregational  
 Church of the Puritans in New York.  
 He is distinguished for the energetic  
 nature of his preaching on great social  
 and political questions, having at-  
 tacked in the pulpit such questions  
 as the Mexican War, the Fugitive  
 Slave Law, and the Dred Scott  
 decision. Among his best-known  
 works are "Common-place Books"  
 for prose and poetry (1828-29); "Stu-  
 dies in Poetry" (1830); an edition  
 of the "Select Works of Archbishop  
 Leighton" (1832); "Wanderings of  
 a Pilgrim" (1845-46); "Journal of  
 the Pilgrims at Plymouth, New Eng-  
 land, in 1620, reprinted from the  
 original volume" (1848); "Windings  
 of the River of the Water of Life"  
 (1849); "Lectures on the Life, Genius,  
 and Sanctity of Cowper" (1856);  
 "God against Slavery" (1857). Dr.  
 Cheever has also at various times been  
 a contributor to American religious  
 periodicals. His brother, the Rev.

**SECRET**

Captain Chesney was born at  
 London, England, on January 1,  
 1800. He was educated at the  
 Royal Military Academy, Woolwich,  
 and entered the service of the  
 Royal Artillery in 1818. Having been  
 several years in the service, in  
 1819 he became second captain, and  
 in 1821 was sent to Germany, where  
 he conceived the idea of crossing the  
 African desert to solve the problem  
 of the origin of the Niger, but sub-  
 sequently abandoned the undertaking.  
 The years 1827 and 1828 were em-  
 ployed by him in traversing the great  
 battle-fields of Napoleon in France,  
 Italy, and Germany. To this expedi-  
 tion succeeded a careful examination  
 of the battle-fields of the East. In  
 1829 Captain Chesney sailed for Con-

expedition, with a view  
 Turkey in her struggle with  
 but by the time he reached  
 position, the prelimi-  
 a truce had been  
 After exami-  
 and positions occu-  
 the opposing armies, Capt-  
 an extension of  
 for the purpose of  
 Asia Minor, Greece, and Eg-  
 the solution of the  
 a regular steam commu-  
 After sailing  
 Cosseir, Captain  
 the practicability of  
 in twenty-one days  
 and Suez, and of  
 Suez and Alexandria  
 were succeed-  
 through Palestine  
 and across the Arabi-  
 whence the gr-  
 was followed to Ana. The  
 expedition was a large  
 forwarded to Sir I-  
 in June, 1850, a  
 about 500 miles of  
 In 1835-6 Capt-  
 accomplished, though  
 great difficul-  
 his descent of the E-  
 from its source to its outlet,  
 led an expedition  
 of Arabia from the M-  
 to the Indian Ocean.  
 in 1837.  
 commanded the ar-  
 China, as brigadier-general in  
 and held the command of the  
 in the south of Ireland from  
 and was created an honorary  
 in 1851. The question  
 practicability of the overland  
 India for the transport of m-  
 merchandise has long been  
 decided, and General Chesney  
 the honour not only of opening  
 route to India, but of intro-  
 commerce and civilization into  
 which they have never before  
 treated. In 1850 he published  
 "Survey of the Euphrates and"  
 in 2 vols. royal 8vo., contain-  
 details of his expedition, of w-

had contributed an abridged edition of the journal of the Geographical Society, where the reader will find a summary of his labours and publications. In 1852 he published *Lectures on the Past and Future of Firearms*, and on the *Effects in War of the New*. He attained the rank of General in 1855.

**THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, JOHN GRAHAM, D.D.,** late John Graham, Esq., of York, was born in 1794. He was educated at the Grammar School of York, and at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in honours, both classical and divinity, in 1816. He was sub-

Fellow, Tutor, and Master of the College, Prebendary of Lincoln, and tutor to H.R.H. the late Prince

He was consecrated to the episcopate in 1848, on the translation of Sumner to Canterbury, and was made Clerk of the Closet to the Queen in the following year. His diocese includes Cheshire and the northern parts of Lancashire, and has the patronage of forty-two churches. The annual income of the see is £4,500.

**CHEVALIER, MICHAEL**, an eminent economist, French Senator, and Minister of State, was born at Paris, January 13, 1806. At eighteen he was admitted into the Polytechnic School, from which he passed into the School of Bridges and Roads a few days before the revolution of 1848. He was first publicly known as an engineer in the *Département du Nord*. About this time he became an ardent Saint-Simonian, and published the principles of the doctrine with great eloquence and energy in the columns of the *Revue Socialiste*, which he was editor. He was a disciple of the Père En-

one of the preachers at the time, and took part in editing the *Revue Nouveau*, the future of the doctrines of the sect. He was condemned to a year's

imprisonment, as being guilty of an outrage to public morals. At the expiration of his sentence, which was commuted to half the term, he retracted, in the *Globe*, all he had written against the Christian religion, marriage, and social institutions, and obtained from M. Thiers a special mission to the United States, charged to study there the system of railway and water communications. The letters which during his journey he addressed to the *Journal des Débats* attracted much attention, served to remove many French prejudices on industrial subjects, and were afterwards published in a distinct form under the title of "*Lettres sur l'Amérique du Nord*" (1836, 2 vols. 8vo., 1838, 3rd edition). This brilliant work led to his being charged with a second mission, to England, in 1836, at the time of the great commercial panic. On his return from London appeared his work, so often reprinted, "*Des Intérêts Matériels en France*" (1838, 4th edition, 1839), a programme of great industrial improvements. In 1840 he was made Professor of Political Economy in the College of France. In politics he was a strong doctrinaire, and sat for a short time as a member of the Chamber of Deputies (1845-46). Failing to be re-elected, he became one of the most fiery champions of free-trade, and tried in vain, along with Bastiat, to organise a league similar to that which agitated England. The revolution of 1848 caused him to lose his various appointments. He threw himself into the ranks of the anti-revolutionists, and combated the attacks of the Socialists on the doctrines of political economy and those of his former co-religionists in his "*Lettres sur l'Organisation du Travail et la Question des Travailleurs*" (1848). In 1851 he was elected into the section of Political Economy in the Academy of the Moral and Political Sciences. After the *coup d'état*, he was restored to his professorship in the College of France, and promoted to the rank of engineer-in-chief.

In 1860 M. Chevalier was engaged, with Mr. Cobden, in carrying into effect the important commercial treaty between France and England, and acted as president of the conference of Social Science at Dublin. In 1861 he was created a senator. M. Chevalier is the author of many works on political economy. Besides those already quoted, may be noticed his principal work, "*Cours d'Économie Politique*" (1842-50, 8vo.); also, "*Essais de Politique Industrielle*" (1843), and "*De la Baisse Probable de l'Or*" (1859), which has been translated into English by Mr. Cobden, under the title, "*On the Probable Fall of the Value of Gold.*" Early in the present year (1864) he published a learned work on "*Mexico, Ancient and Modern,*" which has been translated into English. Others of his works have been translated into English and German.

CHEVALIER, SULPICE-PAUL. (See GAVARNI.)

CHEVALLIER, THE REV. TEMPLE, B.D., eldest son of the late Rev. Temple Fiske Chevallier, M.A., rector of Badingham, Suffolk, was born in 1794. He was educated at Pembroke College, Cambridge, and obtained one of the Bell's scholarships in 1814, and graduated in 1817, as second wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was elected a Fellow of Pembroke College, and afterwards Fellow and Tutor of St. Catharine's College. He was Hulsean Lecturer in 1826 and 1827. In 1835 he became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the University of Durham. He is also perpetual curate of Esh, near Durham, an honorary canon of Durham Cathedral, and a rural dean. Besides his "*Hulsean Lectures,*" Professor Chevallier has published translations of the "*Epistles of Clement of Rome, Polycarp, and Ignatius,*" and of "*The Apologies of Justin Martyr and Tertullian,*" and a volume of sermons, preached by him while vicar of Great St. Andrew's, Cambridge.

CHEVREUL, MICHEL-EUGÈNE, a French Chemist, was born at Angers,

August 31, 1786. Having completed his studies in the Central School at that place, at the age of nineteen he went to Paris, where he was engaged in the chemical factory of celebrated Vanquelin, who soon discovered in his young pupil such aptitude and sagacity, that he intrusted the whole direction of his labor to him. In 1810 he was proposed of the chemical course in the Museum of Natural History, and some years afterwards was appointed professor of the Lycée Charlemagne, of the university, and director of dyeries and professor of special chemistry in the carpet manufactory the Gobelins. Here he had leisure to follow his favourite pursuits in detail, one of which was his invention of animal oils, or greases. In 1823 M. Chevreul published a work in relation to this subject, one which opened up to organic chemistry, to several trades depending upon a route hitherto unknown. For his work, the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry awarded him the prize of 12,000 francs. His more remarkable works of M. Chevreul have had for object, besides the study of the unctuous parts of animal body, that of colours, and contrasts, their alliance and degree of shade. His "*Leçons de Chimie appliquée à la Teinture*" (1828) and "*De la Loi du Contraste,*" (1839), have made his name familiar to the scientific dyers of this country. Among his many other scientific searches we may notice "*Théorie des Effets Optiques que présentent les Étoffes de Soie*" (1848), "*De la Baguette divinatoire, du Pendule des Tables Tournantes*" (1854). In 1830 M. Chevreul succeeded his former master Vauquelin in the chair of Chemistry at the Museum of Natural History, since which time he has become Fellow of the Royal Society of London and President of the Society of Agriculture. He was named Commander of the Legion of Honour in 1844.

CHICHESTER, THE RIGHT HON.

served the office of Vice-  
of the University of Ox-  
the late Duke of Welling-  
-40. He was consecrated  
f Chichester on the death  
tleworth in 1842. Has  
re of thirty benefices and  
se presentation to four  
income of the see is fixed

STER, THE RIGHT HON.  
MAS PELHAM, EARL OF,  
f the late earl, was born  
educated at Westminster  
College, Cambridge. He  
the commissioners ap-  
Parliament to report on  
a of the equalization of  
point of pecuniary value,  
rds one of the commis-  
Pentonville Prison. He  
ed, in 1850, First Commis-  
Church Estates, with a  
200. His lordship is also  
nant of Sussex; he takes  
ut in the patronage and  
t of many of the leading  
l charitable societies con-  
the Church of England.  
Mrs. LYDIA MARIA, whose  
e was Francis, was born  
setts, but spent the chief  
youth in Maine. In  
he wrote "Hobomok, a

Ladies' Library," consisting of lives  
of Madame de Staël and Madame  
Roland, Lady Russell, and Madame  
Guyon; "Biographies of Good Wives,"  
and "The History and Condition of  
Women." In 1833 Mrs. Child threw  
herself with enthusiasm into the  
cause of abolition, and wrote "An  
Appeal for that class of Americans  
called Africans," which engendered  
such bitter feeling against her, that  
the interests of her next work, "Phi-  
lothea," a romance of the time of  
Pericles and Aspasia, suffered in con-  
sequence. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs.  
Child removed from Boston to New  
York, for the purpose of conducting  
the "National Anti-Slavery Stand-  
ard;" and the latter, whilst assisting  
her husband in his editorial labours,  
commenced a series of letters,  
which were afterwards re-issued in  
two volumes, under the title of "Let-  
ters from New York." Her "Spring  
Flowers," and "Fact and Fiction," a  
collection of prose tales, appeared in  
1846. Mrs. Child's most important  
work, "The Progress of Religious  
Ideas through Successive Ages," 3  
vols. 12mo., came out in 1855.

CHINA,\* EMPEROR OF, KI-TSIANG,  
born in 1855, son of the deceased  
emperor, Hieng-fung, whom he suc-  
ceeded on the decease of the latter,

in 1841, in her twentieth  
year, she was transferred to a more extended  
mission of usefulness. On her arrival  
in 1841 Mrs. Chisholm's attention  
was drawn to the neglected and dan-  
gerous position of the soldiers' daugh-  
ters, and by the co-operation of the  
missionaries and others, she established  
a domestic home, in which young  
girls were sheltered from all evil asso-  
ciations and instructed in practical  
domestic science. Captain Chisholm's health  
having been found to require a tempo-  
rary change of climate, he removed  
his family to Australia. When  
arrived at Sydney, Mrs. Chis-  
holm's sympathies were enlisted by  
the sufferings of the emigrants, who  
frequently arrived there both friendless  
and penniless. When Captain Chis-  
holm's duties recalled him to India, it  
was deemed desirable that his family  
should remain for a time at Sydney,  
and thenceforward his wife devoted  
her spare time to the schemes of  
kindness which she had matured

and her compe-  
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1846 it be  
should rev  
Mrs. Chish  
accepted a  
hundred a  
set aside  
benevolent

the order was made which conveyed two shiploads of children from various workhouses to their parents in Australia, at the expense of Government, and a similar success attended her efforts on behalf of the emigrants, who had been promised free transmission, in certain cases of meritorious behaviour on the part of their husbands. But the great achievement of her visit to England was the establishment of the Female Colonization Loan Society, for the promotion of family emigration. She returned to Australia in 1854.

CHODZKO, JACOB LEONARD, a Polish statesman, was born at Oborek, in the province of Wilna, November 4, 1790. At Wilna he pursued the study of history, mainly under Lelewel. In 1819 he accompanied Prince Nicholas (Czartkowski), as secretary, in his journey through Russia, Germany, England, and France. In 1826 he took up his residence in Paris, where, in the following year, he published the *Memories of Oginski*, to which, as an introduction, he furnished "Observations sur la Pologne et les Polonais." He then began to make collections for a history of Poland, from the time of Augustus III.; as a preliminary to which he published, in 1833, a history of the services of the Polish legions in Italy under General Dombrowski. This work gained him a considerable reputation in Poland and France. At the revolution of July, Chodzko was appointed by Lafayette as his aide-de-camp; and upon the breaking out of the Polish revolution the general government clothed him with full powers to watch and further its interests in France. He became a member of the Franco-Polish and American-Polish Committees, in both of which he was very active. When the Polish revolution arrived in France, Chodzko became a member of the Polish National Committee. Since that period he has devoted himself entirely to labours connected with his country. He has edited the poems of Adam Mickiewicz, and the "*Œuvres*"

complètes de Kinsicki," the life of Poniatowski, title, "Poniatowski, E. (1831). He has also published *Esquisse Chronologique de la Littérature Polono-Les Polonais en Italie* new edition of Maltebrun de la Pologne, Ancienne (1830), the "Biographie Koscinski" (1839). H. Mierolawski in his "Hisland" (1847-48), and he shares in the preparatory logue Historique, Littéraire, mentale, et Pittoresque (1837-41), a work which through many editions, *toire de Pologne*" (1855) de "Turquie" (1855). He has also been a contributor to the *Globe*, *Cour* the *Constitutionnel*, &c.

CHRISTISON, ROBERT, Professor of Materia Medica at the University of Edinburgh July 18th, 1797. He is late Alexander Christison of Humanity in the University of Edinburgh, and twin-brother of Rev. Alexander Christison Berwick, well known, in Tweed, as a man of fine elegant scholarship. He the Scottish capital, and years attended the High 1811 he became a student, and passed through literary and the medical After graduating in 1819, to London and Paris, French capital, under the Orfila, gave himself up of toxicology, a department of science in which he is now famous. Soon after returning to the continent, Dr. Christison commenced the practice of his in Edinburgh, and in 1819 pointed Professor of Medicine in the University. He held that position for 15 years, was promoted in 1832 to *Materia Medica*, and discharged his duties as Professor with



ability. As a physician, Dr. Christison has the best consulting practice in Edinburgh; and as an author he is favourably known for his contributions on various subjects to medical journals, and by his separate works, of which a "Treatise on Poisons" is recognized as the standard work on the subject, and enjoys a European reputation. When the trial of Palmer took place in 1856, Dr. Christison came to London and gave evidence that was considered most valuable. Lord Campbell, on the occasion, paid him the highest compliments, and the ability he had displayed was universally recognized. Dr. Christison has twice been President of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, and is Ordinary Physician to the Queen for Scotland.

CHRISTMAS, THE REV. HENRY, M.A., F.R.S., &c., was born in London, in 1811; and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and M.A. in 1840. He was ordained in 1837, and having served several curacies, held the librarianship and secretaryship of Sion College from 1841 to 1848. He edited the *Church of England Quarterly Review*, 1840-43; and again 1854-8; *The Churchman*, 1840-3; *The British Churchman*, 1845-8, and the *Literary Gazette*, 1859-60. He also edited "Parker and Bale's Remains" for the Parker Society, "Pegge's Anecdotes of the English Language," &c. He is the author of "Universal Mythology," "Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean," "Christian Politics," "Preachers and Preaching," "Echoes of the Universe" (seven editions, five in England, two in America), "Sin, its Causes and Consequences," &c., and has translated Lamartine's "Méditations Poétiques," Calmet's "Phantom World," "The Republic of Fools," by C. M. Von Wieland, and a portion of the "Lusiad" of Camoens. He was also Secretary of the Numismatic Society, 1814-7, and Professor of English History and Archæology in the Royal Society of Literature, 1854-9. Mr.

Christmas is a Member of the Royal Academy of History at Madrid and of La Société Impériale d'Antiquaires. He has always taken a strong part in favour of abolishing capital punishment, and 26,000 copies of a pamphlet by him on this subject were sold. He was recommended to government for preferment in 1861, by a body of gentlemen, including the Lord Mayor and aldermen, all the metropolitan members, and many of the chief merchants and bankers in London.

CHURTON, THE VEN. EDWARD, Archdeacon of Cleveland, is the son of the late Ven. Ralph Churton, and deacon of St. David's and rector of Middleton Cheney, county Northampton, and was born in 1800. He was educated at the Charterhouse, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and M.A. in 1824. He was appointed rector of Crayke in 1835, and archdeacon of Cleveland in 1846. He is the author of the following works:—"*The English Church*," 1840 (several editions); "*Cleveland Psalter*," 1841; "*Memoir of Bishop Pearson*," prefixed to his "*Minor Theological Works*," 2 vols., Oxford, 1844; "*Memoir of Joshua Watson*," 2 vols., 1844. He was editor of "*The Englishman's Library*," conjointly with the Rev. W. Gresley, as also of Bishop Pearson's "*Minor Theological Works*," Oxford, 1844, "*Vindiciæ Ignatii*," with a new face adapted to the present state of the controversy in refutation of Cardinal Bunsen, Archdeacon Here, and Mr. Cureton, 2 vols., Oxford, 1844. He is also the author of a "*Letter to Joshua Watson*," on a treatise fraudulently ascribed to Jeremy Taylor, 1848; "*Gongora*," an essay with translations from the Spanish poet of that name, 2 vols., 1862, and "*Love of Faith and Loyalty*," published in the "*Juvenile Englishman's Library*."

CIALDINI, ENRICO, was born in Modena in 1813, or early in the following year. He marched with General Zucchi to aid the Romagna insurrection at Bologna, in 1831, and still

Spanish intervention in Central Italy he was obliged to emigrate. He had been arrested, and imprisoned by slow doses of belladonna in the dungeons of the duke of Modena. Cialdini went to Paris, where he studied chemistry under Chevreul, and was preparing to synthesize when a proposal was made to him to go to Spain as a soldier. He went, and took part in the war of 1848, and the revolution of 1849 found him a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service. Mazzini recommended Cialdini to the Provisional Government of Milan, which was in need of officers, and a letter from the Ministry of that government found him in Ancona. Cialdini obeyed the call; but on arriving at Milan, found that Lombardy had given itself up to Charles Albert, and turned himself in his name. It was the moment for hesitating; the king had just been beaten, and Italy about to become a prey to Austria. Cialdini enrolled himself in the corps of General Durando; he fought on Vicenza, and there received three dangerous wounds, and for a year reduced to a state of helplessness. Cialdini was sent, in 1855, to the Crimea by the Sardinian Government with the rank of general, and played a distinguished part in the battle of the Tchernaya. In the war in Italy, in 1859, Cialdini was the first in the Italian army who fired a shot on the enemy, executing the passage of the Adige under the fire of the Austrians, when he drove from their position. The corps d'armée then went into the Tyrol to act in the Tyrol. The battle of Villafranca checked him in his career. In 1860 he defeated the Austrian army under Lamoricière at the battle of Castelfidardo; and in 1861 he took Gaeta after a bombardment of seventeen days. Fifteen days after, Cialdini also took the citadel of Messina. He had been promoted a major-general after the campaign of the Umbria, and after his capture of Messina the king nominated

him general of the army, a rank equivalent to that of field-marshal. In 1861 he was appointed viceroy of Naples, with full power to suppress brigandage, a mission which he discharged successfully.

**CLARENDON, THE MOST HONOURABLE MARQUIS OF, ULICK JOHN DE BUNN, K.P.**, is the son of the late earl. He was born in 1802, and succeeded to his father's title at an early age, and married Harriett, the only daughter of the Right Hon. George Canning. He obtained a marquessate (a title anciently in the family) in 1835, and was created a British peer by the title of Baron Somershill in 1836. He was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Canning, from 1825 to 1827, and ambassador at St. Petersburg in 1838-41. He was a member of Lord John Russell's Cabinet as Postmaster-General, and held the office of Privy Seal for a few months in 1857-8 under Lord Palmerston.

**CLARENDON, EARL OF, GEORGE WILLIAM FREDERICK VILLIERS, K.G.**, was born January 26th, 1800. His father, the late Hon. George Villiers, was a brother of the second earl, and he himself succeeded to the title in 1838. He entered the diplomatic service at an early age, and was subsequently employed in the civil service of the Government, both in Ireland and abroad; but his first prominent public post was that of British Minister Plenipotentiary at the court of Madrid, which he held from 1833 to 1839. In 1840 he was sworn of the Privy Council. He was Lord Privy Seal and Chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster under Lord Melbourne in 1840-1, and in 1846 was appointed President of the Board of Trade. The latter office he left (on the death of Lord Bessborough, in 1847) to assume the more dignified one of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, which he held until 1852. He was appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs in February, 1853, when he found the country committed to a contest with Russia respecting the affairs of the

East. He subsequently directed the difficult negotiations with France, Austria, Prussia, and Turkey, rendered necessary by the persistence of Russia in her policy of aggression. When Lord Aberdeen's ministry fell in February, 1855, the earl of Derby, who was sent for by the Queen, expressed his desire to retain Lord Clarendon in the direction of foreign affairs; and when Lord Palmerston formed his administration, in 1855, Lord Clarendon took the seals of the Foreign Office, which he held till the retirement of his chief in 1858. In that capacity he signed the treaty of peace at Paris in the spring of 1856. In 1861 he rejoined Lord Palmerston's Government as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Lord Clarendon is brother of the Right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, the well-known advocate of free trade. In 1849 he was created a K.G., and he is Chancellor of the Queen's University in Ireland. He is descended from the brother of Villiers the favourite of James I., and maternally from Lord Clarendon.

CLARK, SIR JAMES, BART., M.D., F.R.S., a Physician of eminence, is the son of a farmer in Banffshire, where he was born in 1788. On leaving King's College, Aberdeen, he completed his medical education at the Edinburgh University, when he took the degree of M.D.; after which he passed some years in the navy, and in 1820 settled as a physician in Rome. In 1826 he returned to England and settled in London; soon after this he was appointed physician to H.R.H. Prince Leopold, now king of the Belgians. On the death of Dr. Maton, he was appointed physician to H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and on the accession of the princess to the crown, her Majesty appointed Dr. Clark her first physician, and created him a baronet. He was also physician in ordinary to H.R.H. the late Prince Consort. Sir James is the author of works on climate and on consumption, and is a member of the Senate of the University of London.

CLARKE, \*THE REV. JOHN ERSKINE,

M.A., was born about the year 1800 and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1850, and proceeded M.A. in 1851. He was ordained in 1851 by the bishop of Ripon, and held for some time the curacy of St. Mary's, Lichfield. He was appointed vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, in 1856. He is editor of the *Parish Magazine*, an author of "Plain Papers on the Economy of the People," "Plain Music: a Poetry Book for Working People," "Hearty Staves: a Song-book for Workmen," &c.

CLARKE, MRS. MARY COWDEN, the eldest daughter of Mr. Vincent Novello, and sister of Madame C. Novello. She was born in 1809, and in 1828 was married to Mr. Charles Cowden Clarke, friend of Lamb and Keats, of Lamb and Leigh Hunt. A year after her marriage she commenced minute analysis of our immortal dramatist, the "Complete Concordance to Shakspeare," which, after six years' assiduous labour, was brought to a successful termination, and published in 1845. That this labour has not, however, entirely absorbed her intellectual energies, was proved by the publication, in 1848, of "Adventures of Kit Bam, Marine" in 1850, "The Girlhood of Shakspeare's Heroines;" in 1854, of a work called the "Iron Cousin;" in 1855, "World-noted Women;" in 1856, "Many Happy Returns of the Day: a Birthday Book," and an edition of "Shakspeare's Works, with a scrupulous revision of the Text," as well as of various magazine articles, chiefly relating to the great masterpieces of dramatic literature.

CLAUGHTON, BISHOP. (COLOMBO.)

CLAUGHTON, THE REV. THOMAS LEGH, M.A., late Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, is a son of the late Thomas Claughton, Esq., and was born about the year 1800. He was educated at Rugby, and afterwards at Trinity College, Oxford, which he was successively School

1857 he is married. His  
of Poetry at Oxford  
1857.

CLARENCE, HENRIK NICHOLAS, a  
Theologian and Politician, was  
Maribo, on the isle of Laland,  
12, 1793. The son of a cele-  
preacher, who died in 1840,  
in his studies under his father's  
tendence, and continued them  
University of Copenhagen. In  
published a dissertation of  
research, but hazarding some  
inions,—*"Apologetas Ecclesias  
Antetheodosiani Platonis  
Philosophias Arbitri."* In  
1820 he visited Germany,  
and France, and in Berlin made  
acquaintance of Schleiermacher,  
developed his rationalistic ten-  
s. On his return to his native  
place, he was appointed Professor  
ology in the University of Co-  
pen, and published, in 1825, a  
n the Constitution, Doctrine,  
tual of the Protestant and  
c Churches, which caused a  
olemical controversy in North-  
urope and also in Germany.  
vere attack to which the ap-  
se of this work exposed him,  
ed his peculiar talents and

his opposition to negro slavery in the  
United States, was born in Madison  
County, Kentucky, October 2, 1810.  
He is the son of Green Clay, who  
commanded the Kentucky troops in  
the war against Great Britain in  
1812. The subject of this notice  
graduated at Yale College, in 1832.  
In the year 1835-36, and again in  
1840, he was elected a member of the  
Kentucky Legislature, during which  
period he was an earnest advocate of  
various internal ameliorations. Many  
of his reforms were carried. In 1839  
he was the congressional candidate to  
the Whig National Convention, which  
nominated General Harrison. In  
1844 he canvassed the free states for  
Henry Clay, in opposition to the an-  
nexation of Texas, and when, con-  
trary to his hopes, President Polk was  
returned, he devoted his whole atten-  
tion to the question of negro slavery.  
In June, 1845, he started a newspaper  
—*The True American*,—the first prin-  
ciple of which was the abolition of  
negro slavery in Kentucky; a bold  
step, which was not allowed to pass  
undisputed. During a fit of illness  
which confined Mr. Clay to his bed,  
the mob tore down his press, and  
shipped it off to Cincinnati, threaten-

return home he with a sword of service. In 1851 as a candidate for of Kentucky. In appointed American Petersburg. In his while sojourning in himself obnoxious to by publicly express- of bitter hostility to its unbecoming the his road to fill. His ms were published n in 1848.

REV. WILLIAM KEAT- born in 1797, and d at Jesus College, r ordained deacon he obtained a minor Cathedral, and was pnted Librarian and gious, and soon after- curate of the Holy Mr. Clay became at e author of several h were principally he English Liturgy. ptos on the Prayer- the Psalms," "The Prayer Illustrated," ry of the Scotch, ican Prayer Books" British Magazine for Historical Sketch of sk." He likewise rker Society in 1847 Occasional Forms of n the reign of Queen in 1851 "Private by authority during n Elizabeth, with an Clay's labours as of Common Prayer, it by the Ecclesiasti- cty in 1849-54, and ual Illustration of men Prayer," which e Pitt Press at Cam- in 1858, have been ed by the learned ricks. Having been to Bishop of Ely, Dr. to the vicarage of

W. Keat, 1801 (Cambridge), he wrote, in 1859, a history of the parish; and in 1861 a history of the adjoining parish of Landbeach, both of which are among the publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, at whose expense they were printed.

CLAY, SIR WILLIAM, BART, son of the late George Clay, Esq., an inhabitant of London, was born in 1797, and was for many years a partner at his father's house, under the name of "Clay and Sons." In 1832 he entered Parliament, in the Radical interest, as M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, and whilst holding a seat in the House of Commons was one of the chief leaders of the Anti-Church movement. He held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control for a short time under Lord Melbourne, who raised him to a baronetcy in 1841. He retired from Parliament being defeated at the general election of 1857. He is the author of several works on Currency questions, Joint Stock Banks, &c.

CLERK, SIR GEORGE R. K.C.B., is the son of a gentleman of property in Scotland and in Wiltshire, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Haileybury, and entered the civil service of the East-India Company in 1834. In 1839 he was made police agent on the Bengal frontier and became successively British Envoy to the Lient-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Governor of Bombay. This last office he resigned in 1847. Returning to England, he was created a K.C.B. (civil division) in 1848, and was subsequently offered the governorship of the Cape of Good Hope. This post he declined though he undertook the duties of a commissioner for settling the boundary question in dispute in that country. In 1856 he was nominated Under-Secretary to the India Office on the reconstruction of our Indian administration, and in 1859 was Under-Secretary of State for India. In April, 1860, he was again nomi-

ering to the Conservative became successively a Lord miralty, Under-Secretary of the Home Department, to the Treasury, Master of Trade. The latter posts he er Sir Robert Peel's second ration. He represented the burgh from 1818 to 1832, and the Parliament of 1835-7, for Stamford and Dover be- hat date and his retirement rliamentary life in 1852. Sir is an honorary D.C.L. of Ox- d was sworn a member of the ouncil on taking office under Peel.

VELAND, CHARLES DEYER, the Rev. C. Cleveland, of Bos- as born at Salem, Massachu- December 3, 1802. He first ed himself to mercantile pur- which, however, he relinquished ing of age in 1823. He then ed Dartmouth College, and only a junior, published "The Characters of Theophrastus, a Translation and Critical a." The result was so grati- to him, that, in 1827, before g his degree, he gave to the

sons in Latin," and in 1836 an edition of Adam's "Latin Grammar, with Additions." In 1848, he pub- lished his most important work, "A Compendium of English Literature, from Sir John Mandeville to William Cowper," a book that has had a large Transatlantic circulation, and has been highly praised here in the *Athe- naeum*. He has since brought out a continuation of the work under the title of "The English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." Professor Cleveland has also published other valuable works, including an edition of "Milton's Poetical Works, with Life, Dissertation on each Poem, Notes, and Copious Indices."

CLINTON, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN FYNES-, third son of the late Rev. Charles Fynes-Canton, LL.D., pre- bendary of Westminster, was born in 1799, and was educated at West- minster, and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. Having held some previous parochial charges, he was appointed to the rectory of Cromwell, Notts, in 1828. He edited the late Mr. Fynes-Canton's "Epitome of the Chronology of Rome and Constantinople," which was issued by the delegates of the Clarendon

interpretation, "A Spiritual Exposition  
 tion of the Apocalypse, in which  
 Swedenborg's Interpretations of the  
 Apocalypse are confirmed by the  
 Writings of the Fathers" (4 vols.  
 8vo.), a "Translation of Swedenborg's  
 Principia et Oeconomia Regni Ani-  
 malis" (4 vols. 8vo.), "Swedenborg's  
 Writings and Catholic Teaching,"  
 "Letter to the Vice-Chancellor of the  
 University of Oxford, on the Present  
 State of Theology in the Universities  
 and Church of England, and the  
 Causes of existing Scepticism and  
 Infidelity."

CLIVE, MRS. CAROLINE, second  
 daughter and coheir of Edmund M.  
 Wigley, Esq., of Shakenhurst, Wor-  
 cestershire, was born in the year 1801.  
 In 1840 she married the Rev. Archer  
 Clive, of Whitfield, Herefordshire, who  
 is the oldest surviving son of the late  
 E. B. Clive, Esq., many years M.P.  
 for the city of Hereford. She pub-  
 lished, under the signature "V,"  
 some "Poems" which were highly  
 praised by the *Quarterly Review*,  
 September, 1840, and also a story  
 which has attained great popularity,  
 entitled "Paul Ferrol."

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Jesus College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1820, and was preferred to the rectory of Suffolk. Besides being the author of several works of a religious and some poems, he has some popular works of fiction, entitled "Margaret" (1845), "Mary Ann Wel" (1846), "Zenon, the Martyr" "The Young Man's Home"

2. His youngest son, Mr. Isaac Cobbold, M.D., F.L.S., was a botany, zoology, and comparative anatomy at the Medical College of London, and lecturer in comparative anatomy at the Medical School of Dental Science, and a very early Graduation Medallist at the University, and Curator of the Anatomical Museum in that university. Author of "The Scope, Tenor, and Educational Value of the History Sciences" (lecture at the Institution of Great Britain, 1851); "Ruminantia," in the Transactions of the Society of Natural History (1860); "Observations on Entozoa," &c.

13. RICHARD, is a native of Clitheroe, near Midhurst, Sussex, was born on the 3rd of June, 1812. His father was the son of a yeoman, who held the office of chief official of the borough of Clitheroe, and possessed a small property, which he cultivated to the death. At a very early age he was sent to London, and was employed as a boy in a warehouse in the City. By his intelligence, his attendance on his duties, and his good conduct, he himself gradually promoted. By accident than by regular appointment, he was engaged as a clerk through the north of England. In the house in whose service he was, when he discovered that Lancashire offered great opportunities for industry and for success in business. He afterwards he joined with some of his fellow-employees connected with the London house to which we have referred, in founding a calico-printing business in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe. He settled in Man-

chester, where he became prosperous, and now turned his attention to public wants and interests. Among the earlier objects to which he applied himself were the foundation of the Athenæum literary institution, and the overthrow of the local government of Manchester, then in the hands of the lord of the manor: and the charter by which the municipal government of that city was established, was conceded only after much opposition. Mr. Cobden next turned his attention to the subject of public education, which, however, was to some extent superseded by the paramount interest and importance of the Corn-Law question. In 1835 he paid a visit to the United States; and in 1836-7 he travelled in Egypt, Greece, and Turkey; having previously published two political pamphlets: the first entitled "England, Ireland, and America;" and the second, "Russia." In 1837 he made a journey to France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in 1838 travelled through Germany. On his arrival in England, after the last-named tour, he commenced an earnest and consistent agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. A vast number of petitions in favour of the movement were brought up to London in 1839 by about 200 delegates. Mr. Villiers made a motion for the repeal, which was rejected by the House of Commons by a very large majority, upon which the energies of the people were fairly roused. The National Anti-Corn-Law League, the most powerful political combination ever known in this country, sprang into existence, and was supported by a public subscription of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. Mr. Cobden was the chief actor in this memorable struggle. From 1838 or 1839 down to 1846, though he had belonging to him a business which, if he had given his personal attention to it during those years, would have yielded him a large fortune, Mr. Cobden devoted the whole of his time, day and night, to the repeal of the Corn Law. The late Sir Robert Peel having at length



man who, acting from pure and disinterested motives, had with untiring energy, and with appeals to reason, enforced his cause by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—that of Richard Cobden. Having achieved the great object of his political career, Mr. Cobden visited successively France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia. Wherever he made himself known, he was received with public enthusiasm and other marks of sympathy and appreciation. In the meantime, his friends at home were preparing a gigantic testimonial for his acceptance. A subscription was set on foot, and in a short time the princely sum of £60,000 was raised and presented to him in acknowledgment of his great public services. He was first elected to Parliament in 1841, for the borough of Stockport. During his lengthened absence on the Continental tour just referred to, a general election took place, when he was rechosen at Stockport, and was also elected for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He made his choice in

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at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, graduated LL.B. in 1829, and was called to the Bar at the Temple, and went the circuit. His talents at once shone out as a man likely to the profession. In 1841 he became, and during the railway mania of 1846 had the good fortune to have a large share of the Parliamentary practice which arose out of the schemes then afloat. Mr. Cockburn had long taken a keen interest in politics, and at the general election of 1847 was returned for London in the advanced Liberal interest. His speeches in Parliament did not excite much interest, but his memorable defence of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, on the second division, in 1850, gave the Commons and the country a new estimate of Mr. Cockburn's energy, intelligence, and eloquence. He was soon appointed Solicitor-General, and in 1851 was promoted to be Attorney-General. He continued to hold the latter office until the resignation of Lord John Russell in the spring of 1852. On the formation of the Coalition Government he resumed his post as At-

torney-General. In 1854 he left him unemployed just at the commencement of the war with Russia, and he went out to Turkey as an amateur; but the command of a brigade of the Light Division falling vacant, Lord Raglan appointed him to it, and he distinguished himself both at the Alma and at Inkermann. When the assault was made on Sebastopol on September 8, 1855, he was appointed to conduct the attack on the Redan. On the resignation of General Simpson in the following year, he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in the Crimea, with the rank of lieutenant-general. On his return to England he was made a K.C.B., and was elected M.P. for Greenwich, which he represented from 1857 to 1859, when he was appointed to the command at Gibraltar. In 1860 the Colonelcy of the 23rd Fusiliers was bestowed on him; and he was promoted to the rank of General in 1863.

COHEN, HENRI, Numismatist, is of Jewish extraction, and was born about the year 1810. He is the author of two of the most important works on the Roman coinage; viz., "*Médailles Consulaires*" (Paris, 4to., 1857), and "*Médailles Impériales*" (Paris, 8vo.,

of the House of Commons), and grandson of the Rev. John Abbot, D.D., rector of All Saints, Colchester, was born in 1798, and educated at Westminster school and the Royal Naval College. He entered the Royal Navy in 1811, and saw some active service at the siege of Cadiz, and on the North American and Mediterranean stations, and accompanied Lord Amherst on his embassy to China in 1816; and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, became an admiral on the reserved list in 1864. He held the offices of Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Paymaster-General under Lord Derby's first administration in 1852, and, on the return of the Conservative party to power in 1858-9, that of Postmaster-General, though without a seat in the Cabinet. If his lordship's short tenure of the Postmaster-Generalship was not remarkable for any organic changes, that fact may be attributed to the industry of his predecessors, the duke of Argyll and Earl Canning. Still it is but fair to record that during that brief space several postal conventions with foreign nations were

*Reckless* prizes of for sug penny 1 Hill,—a of the Postage Under Summer to the Court, & children tion of A using c blocks p seum; a *Historical Design.* " Art-M combine and orga Society should c a Nation Manufac the first in 1851, by the 1 Internat

on the parliamentary vote, member of the Society of Arts, helped to organize decennial International Exhibitions of Art and &c. He was appointed in 1860 general superintendent of the Kensington Museum, which he carefully organized, as well as of the Science and Art Department under the Committee of Education. He is on the staff of the Royal Horticultural Society, with the special object of improving it.

**COLEBROOKE, SIR WILLIAM** GORDON, C.B. and K.H., an old artillery officer, the son of P. W. Colebrooke, was born in 1792. He entered the Royal Artillery at an early age, and served with distinction for many years in Java, and held some military and administrative appointments. He was a member of Eastern Inquiry from 1831, and subsequently held the command of the Leeward Islands, New British Guiana, Barbados, and Edward Islands, and retired from employ in 1856. He was lieutenant-general in 1859. **DO.—See NATAL, BISHOP OF.** **DGE, THE REV DERWENT,** of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, was born at Keswick, and then occupied by his father afterwards by Robert Coleridge on the 14th of September, received his early education, other, at a small private school at Ambleside. For about two years he was engaged as a private tutor, the expiration of which he attended John's College, Cambridge, formed an intimacy with the "choice spirits" of the college. *Knight's Quarterly Magazine* the nom de plume of "Cecil" he became a contributor to the last-mentioned periodical. On the date of his departure from the college he was chiefly engaged in the study of tuition at Plymouth, in Cornwall, and as

principal of St. Mark's College, Chelsea, from 1841 to 1854. He is now a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral and rector of Hanwell, Middlesex. As a writer, he is chiefly known by the touching memoir of his brother, prefixed to Hartley Coleridge's "Poetical Remains," edited by himself. He has been engaged in a similar labour of love (in which he succeeded his late accomplished sister and her husband) the collection of the scattered writings and correspondence of his distinguished father, Samuel Taylor Coleridge. Several volumes of notes and marginalia have already issued from the press. He is the author of a work entitled "The Scriptural Character of the English Church," published in 1839, and has edited the prose as well as the poetical "Remains" of his brother, and the "Lay Sermons" of his father. He has also written a life of the late Winthrop Mackworth Praed, prefixed to his collected poetical works (1864).

**COLERIDGE, THE RIGHT HON SIR JOHN TAYLOR**, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, was born at Tiverton, Devon, in 1790. His father was James Coleridge, Esq., of Heath's Court, and he was educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which college he was a scholar with Dr. Arnold and Mr. Keble, and from which he obtained a first-class in classics, 1812. He became a Fellow of Exeter College, won the Latin verse prize in 1810, the English essay prize in 1813, and the Latin prize essay of the same year. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1819 and went the Western circuit, where he was generally pitted against Sir Thomas Wilde, afterwards Lord Truro and Chancellor of England. In 1832 Mr. Coleridge became a serjeant-at-law, and in 1835, during the brief Tory administration of Sir R. Peel he was appointed one of the judges of the King's Bench, and honoured with knighthood. He was added to the Privy Council in 1858, on his retirement from the judicial bench. He was created a D.C.L. of

son, Mr. John P. C. Collins, formerly Secretary of the College, and son of the Rev. John P. Collins, of Exeter College, Oxford. He was of Portmouth and Q.C.; he contested Exeter in the Liberal interest in July, 1864.

**COLES, CAPTAIN COWPER PHIPPS, R.N.**, third son of the Rev. John Coles, of Ditcham Park, Hants, was born in 1819, and entered the navy in 1831. He served with considerable ability on various stations, and took an active part in the assault on Sebastopol in October, 1854, on board the *Agamemnon*, and was highly praised in the despatches of Admiral Sir E. Lyons. He subsequently showed equal zeal and ability at Kertch, and in the operations in the Sea of Azof. In the following year a board was appointed by the commander-in-chief to report upon a plan devised by Captain Coles for the construction of shot-proof rafts, guns, and mortars; and so favourable was their report, that, in expectation of the continuance of the war, he was ordered to England, and put into communication with the surveyor of the navy and the dockyard

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his object. In his edition of "Shakspeare's Old Plays," published in three volumes, in the year 1823, he added six dramas of which were not included in any previous edition of the work; and in an elementary volume he published additional plays of the Shakspeare, which had been by former critics. His "History of Dramatic Poetry" established his reputation as an historian of the drama. The Duke of Devonshire Mr. Collier became librarian, and he opened their valuable library to his researches, and enabled him to compile his well-known "Critical Catalogue," in which there was scarcely a collector who did not readily open his stores for his use. It was at the manuscripts of the Duke's library that Mr. Collier discovered the greater part of the fragments of which he has made himself in his "New Facts in the Life of Shakspeare," which he followed up in 1836 by "Particulars," and in 1839 by "Particulars," concerning the life of our great dramatist. He has also edited several works,

the County Court, when Lord Campbell would have procured his appointment. In 1850 Mr. Collier was chosen Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries, to whose Transactions he has been a frequent and valuable contributor. Among his remaining publications may be mentioned "A Book of Roxburghe Ballads," "Extracts from the Registers of the Stationers' Company, of Books entered for publication 1557-70" (1848); and "Memoirs of the Principal Actors in the Plays of Shakspeare" (1846). In 1858 he published a second edition of his Shakspeare, and in 1862 a new impression of the works of Spenser. He has also taken a prominent part in advocating the early date and consequent authority of the MS. marginal notes of an early folio Shakspeare.

COLLIER, Sir ROBERT PORRETT, Q.C., son of the late John Collier, Esq., who was M.P. for Plymouth from the Reform Bill down to 1841, was born in 1817, and having been educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1843, and goes the Western Circuit, of which he is one of the acknowledged leaders. He held the recordership of Penzance for some

found at Plancy, a kind of "Société  
 Phalanstérienne," which has since  
 been transformed into the "Société  
 de Saint Victor." From 1812 to 1815,  
 M. Collin de Plancy was Voltairian and  
 anti-clerical; but in 1837 he made  
 his peace with the pope. The titles  
 of some of his works—we give them  
 in English—will best illustrate the  
 mood of the man at a former period:  
 "The Infernal Dictionary," the "Feu-  
 dal Dictionary," "Memoirs of a *Vilain*  
 of the Fourteenth Century," and the  
 "Devil, Painted by Himself." But  
 since then he has written the follow-  
 ing good books, issued specially by the  
 "Society for the Propagation of Good  
 Books;" viz., "Legends of the Holy  
 Virgin," "Legends of the Wander-  
 ing Jew," "Legends of the Com-  
 mandments of God," "Legends of the  
 Seven Mortal Sins," &c. He has pub-  
 lished in every possible form, and  
 under a variety of *aliases*; as Paul  
 Béranger, Croquelardon, Hormisdas-  
 Peath, Baron Nileuse, le Neveu de  
 mon Oncle, &c. &c.

COLLINS, WILKIE, eldest son of  
 the late Mr. W. Collins, R.A., the  
 well-known painter of rustic scenes,  
 was born in London in 1824. His  
 mother was a sister to Mrs. Carpenter,

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 king of Saxony, and a  
 of Legation to the grand  
 teuburg. He also held for  
 the post of Chargé d'Aff-  
 e Hanscatic Republics. In  
 appointed Chief Justice of  
 Islands, and received the  
 knighthood. He is the  
 elaborate legal treatise,  
 Summary of the Roman  
 Illustrated by Commem-  
 orals from the Mosaic,  
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 n" (1849-60).

LA, THE RIGHT REV.  
 is, D.D., BISHOP OF, a  
 ate Rear-Admiral Hills,  
 out the year 1817, and  
 d at the University of  
 ere he took the usual  
 was appointed, in 1848,  
 rate of St. Nicholas,  
 uth, and honorary canon  
 Cathedral in 1850, and  
 of chaplain to the Union  
 Great Yarmouth, until  
 created bishop of British  
 IRE.

, THE RIGHT HON. SIR  
 IAM, son of the late  
 ile, Esq., of Craigflower.

ated at Westminster School, and  
 entered the army in 1791. He served  
 with great distinction both in India  
 under Wellesley and Cornwallis, at  
 Bhurtpore and Mallavelly, and subse-  
 quently in the Peninsular campaigns,  
 throughout which he ably co-operated  
 with the duke of Wellington in com-  
 mand of the cavalry division, and was  
 second in command at the battle of  
 Salamanca. At the close of the war  
 in 1814, he received the thanks of  
 both Houses of Parliament, and was  
 raised to the peerage as Baron Com-  
 bermere, taking his title from the  
 venerable abbey of that name, which  
 was granted to his ancestor by King  
 Henry VIII. He subsequently held  
 the chief command of the British  
 forces in the East and West Indies,  
 and the governorship of Barbados,  
 and was raised to the viscountcy in  
 1826. His lordship, besides being a  
 field-marshal in the army, is Con-  
 stable of the Tower of London, Colonel  
 of the 1st Life Guards, Lord-lieutenant  
 and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower of  
 London, and a Knight of the Tower  
 and Sword of Portugal and of St. Fer-  
 dinand of Spain, &c. He represents a  
 family who were seated at Coton, in  
 Shropshire, before the Norman Con-



class honours in classics. Having acted for some time as an assistant-master at Rugby, he returned to Oxford, where he resumed his tutorship at Wadham College. He published, in 1855, a small volume on the history of the Roman Empire of the West, and in the same year brought out an edition of "Aristotle's Politics," with notes. He subsequently resigned his fellowship, and after deeply studying the social and religious system of the late A. Comte, he embraced it as the true solution of the social and religious difficulties which surrounded him. Mr. Congreve has since published "Gibraltar," a pamphlet on Indian matters (in which he recommends England to give up its Indian empire as indefensible), and some sermons.

CONINGHAM, WILLIAM, Esq., son of the Rev. R. Coningham, of Londonderry, was born in 1815, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He served for some years in the 1st Royal Dragoons. In 1857 he was elected M.P. in the advanced Liberal interest for Brighton, and was re-chosen at the general election of 1859, but retired in February, 1864. As a member of the Lower House, he took an active part in foreign and domestic politics, but was not a

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He was born on the 9th of September (or the 21st, according to the old style, which Russia still retains), 1827. He was educated with great care for the naval service; and when he was only five years old, had for his tutor Admiral Lütke, the circumnavigator of the globe, under whose orders the young prince subsequently served, and acquired the rank of "post-captain in the Russian Navy," as he thus subscribed himself at the model-room of the Admiralty at Somerset House, on his visit to England in 1847. In his character of admiral he had ventured to arrest his elder brother, the present emperor of Russia, who was on board his ship; for which he was himself placed under arrest for a considerable time by his father. In 1848 the Grand Duke Constantine married the Princess Alexandria, daughter of Joseph, duke of Saxe-Altenburg, by whom he has issue. In addition to his title of Grand Admiral of Russia, the Grand Duke Constantine is commandant of the 4th brigade of Infantry of the Guard, colonel of the regiment of Hussars of

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of the Alpine Club,  
Museum.

ROBERT WINGROVE,  
Oxon, Barrister-at-  
writer, the eldest

son of the late T. H. Cooke, Esq., of  
Bristol, was born in 1814. After  
studying under Mr. Amos at the  
London University, he was entered  
at Jesus College, Oxford, and at the  
Middle Temple. His "Memoirs of  
Lord Bolingbroke" appeared, in 2  
vols. 8vo., in 1835, soon after he had  
taken his B.A. degree and just before  
he was called to the Bar. Soon  
after leaving Oxford he undertook  
the political editorship of the *Atlas*  
newspaper. In 1837 Mr. Cooke pub-  
lished his "History of Party" (3 vols.  
8vo.), a work which traces the history  
of the two great national factions  
down to the passing of the Reform  
Bill of 1832. This work was well  
received, and is long since out of print  
(1864). About the same time Mr.  
Cooke edited a life of the first Lord  
Shaftesbury from a memoir left by  
Dr. Kippis, and compiled from mate-  
rials left by Stringer and Martyn.  
This work has been much quoted by  
Guizot and other historians. Mr.  
Cooke, having attached himself closely  
to his profession, produced several  
legal treatises; especially a "Trea-  
tise on the Law of Defamation." He  
was much employed by the newly-  
appointed Tithe Commutation Com-  
mission, to decide special legal diffi-  
culties impeding the business of  
commutation; until the Commission  
had effected its great work and  
had extinguished all the tithes of  
the kingdom. He next produced  
"A Treatise on the Law of Rights  
of Commons and Inclosures," "A  
Treatise on the Law of Copyhold  
Enfranchisement," "A Treatise on  
the Law of Agricultural Tenancies  
and Leases," and several law tracts.  
He was also much engaged in the  
work of consolidation of the statutes.  
In 1855 he visited Sebastopol, and  
returning through Italy, put forth a  
volume called "Inside Sebastopol."  
Next year he visited Algeria, and  
wrote thence some letters in the  
*Times*, which have since been re-  
printed in a volume called "Conquest  
and Civilization in Northern Africa."  
These letters led to his proceeding to

Copyhold, and Inclosure Commissioner.

COOKE, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., LL.D., of Belfast, born about the year 1784, is a native of Londonderry, Ireland. He was educated at the University of Glasgow, and was ordained minister of Duncan, co. Antrim, in 1808. In 1811 he was installed minister of Donegore, co. Antrim, where he remained till 1818, when he accepted the charge of a congregation at Killyleagh, co. Down. Thence he removed, in 1829, to Maystreet Church, Belfast, where he still (1864) officiates. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College, United States, and that of LL.D. by the University of Dublin. Dr. Cooke is President of the Faculty in the Presbyterian Theological Institute, Belfast, and Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Catechetics. He is also a salaried agent of Government for the distribution of "Regium Donum."

COOKE, \* WILLIAM FOTHERGILL, son of William Cooke, Esq., M.D., of Durham, was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1806. Having received his

1841, a Street the tur Cowlair burgh. Drayton In 1849 and in 1844 on London Govern to add of the municat includes than tw town in COOL GIFFORD Kent, l educate and at where He was assistan and is "Pindar "Cæsar and as t

that town in 1836, and town-clerk in 1849. He is the author of "Annals of the University and Town of Cambridge," issued in parts, intended to be completed in 5 vols. 8vo.; only a portion of the last volume, however, has yet appeared (1864). Also of "Memorials of Cambridge," now in course of publication, and of which 3 volumes have been completed. (34) The work with this title originally appeared under the names of Mr. T. Wright and the Rev. H. L. ... but it has been so extensively altered by Mr. Cooper that it may be considered as substantially re-written. Cooper is also author, jointly with his eldest son, Mr. Thompson Cooper, M.A. (who, like his father, is a most diligent and accurate antiquary), of an important biographical work, entitled "The Cantabrigienses." Two volumes have already appeared, and the third is announced.

COOPER, SUSAN FENNIMORE, eldest daughter of the celebrated American novelist J. F. Cooper, was born in the city of New York, about the year 1800. She has published several works, which have met with much success, and which are chiefly descriptions of rural life. Her first publication was "Rural Hours, by a Lady," New York, 1850. Though at first published anonymously, it met with an immediate success, and has reached a third edition. In 1852 Miss Cooper issued "Country Rambles; or, Journal of a Naturalist in England," with notes and additions, and in 1854 produced her "Rhyme and Reason of Country Life," being a selection of descriptive passages, both in prose and verse, from different authors, illustrative of the incidents of country life and connected together by original notes, the whole being preceded by an essay in the authoress's best style. In 1858 she published, in aid of the fund for the purchase of Mount Vernon, a graceful little tribute to the memory of Washington, written for the people. She has also, we believe, since published "The Shield of the Patriarch."

COOPER, THOMAS, born at Leicester, March 20th, 1805. He was taught the humble trade of a shoemaker in his youth, at Gainsborough, Lincolnshire (where he and Thomas Miller were companions in boyhood), and having instructed himself in the Latin, Greek, Hebrew, and French languages while at his stall, became a schoolmaster at twenty-three. Having held some posts on the reporting staff of one or two country newspapers, he became leader of the Leicester Chartist in 1841. He lectured in the Potteries during the "Riots" in August, 1812, and was sent to Stafford gaol on a charge of conspiracy and sedition; was found guilty, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. During that period he wrote his epic poem, "The Purgatory of Suicides," which was published in September, 1845. In November of the same year appeared his "Wise Saws and Modern Instances," in 2 vols.,—a series of stories, also written in prison. In January, 1846, appeared his "Baron's Yule Feast,"—a short poem. During the latter half of 1846 he wrote a series of papers entitled "Condition of the People," in *Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper*, travelling through the North of England to collect material for his observations. In 1847 appeared his "Triumphs of Perseverance" and "Triumphs of Enterprise." In 1848 he became an active political and historical lecturer in London. In 1849 he edited the *Plain Speaker*, a weekly penny journal of radical politics. In 1850 he conducted *Cooper's Journal*, a sceptical weekly penny periodical. In 1851 and 1852 he was chiefly employed as a travelling lecturer on history, poetry, and general literature. In 1853 appeared his "Alderman Ralph," a novel; and in 1854, a second novel, "The Family Feud." Towards the close of 1855 he began to perceive the errors of scepticism; and, having returned to London, he began a course of Sunday evening lectures and discussions with the London sceptics, in September, 1856.

and continued them until the end of May, 1858. From that time to the present he has been incessantly travelling throughout England and Scotland, lecturing and preaching on the Evidences of Christianity.

COOPER, THOMAS SIDNEY, A.R.A., was born 26th September, 1803, at Canterbury. His parents were in humble circumstances, and wished to apprentice him to some trade; but having a strong desire to become an artist, he objected, and was allowed to follow his inclinations. He sketched long without instruction, taking for subjects the buildings of his native city and the country around it, and gained a precarious income by selling his drawings to strangers. At the age of seventeen he became painter at the Canterbury Theatre, and for the next ten years he gained a moderate income,—at times scene-painting, and at times teaching drawing. He had for some time studied, as often as opportunity presented, at the British Museum and in the Angerstein Gallery, and subsequently at the Royal Academy. In 1827 he set out from Dover to Calais, and literally "sketched his way" from the French port to the Belgian capital; paying tavern-bills by likenesses of hosts and hostesses. At Brussels his talents secured him patrons and employment; and having there settled, he married, and enjoyed the friendship of various Flemish artists. There, too, his pencil was first directed to the study of landscape, and the branch of art (animal-painting) which subsequently secured him his present high reputation, with abundant and profitable employment. The revolution of 1830 threw him and his family into difficulties, and forced him to return to England. He first "exhibited" in the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1833. His picture attracted attention, and obtained him a commission from Mr. Vernon, for a picture now in the Vernon Gallery. About ten years later his Cuyyp-like groups of cattle "Going to Pasture," "Watering at Evening," or "Reposing" amid the

serenity of a summer afternoon, attracted general notice on the walls of the Academy. In 1845 he was elected an Associate.

COPE, CHARLES WEST, R.A., eminent painter, born in Leeds, is the son of an artist of considerable local reputation in that town whose career was cut short by untimely death. After a course of study, first under Sass, and then at the Royal Academy, he attracted in the outset of his career, considerable notice by a "Holy Family" which was purchased by the late Mr. Beckford. Mr. Cope is one of the fortunate few whose progress to reputation has been hastened by favourable decisions of the Royal Commission on the Fine Arts. His first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1831. His earlier pictures are referable to two distinct classes—the historical and the domestic—the latter treated in a larger manner than is now common. "Hagar and Ishmael" (1836), alternated with "The Cronies" (1837); "Paolo and Francesca" (1837), with "Osteria Campagna, near Rome" (1838), and the "Flemish Mother" (1839). His visit to Italy and Flanders had preceded the latter. These pictures were followed by—"Help thy Father in his Age" (1840); "Almsgiving," "Poor-Law Guardians," and "Childhood" (1841). Subjects suggested by the poets have always been favourites with him:—"The Schoolmaster," from Goldsmith's "Hope—'Her silent Watch the anxious Mother keeps,'" Goldsmith's delightful lines on "The Hawthorn Bush" (all in 1842); "The Cottage Saturday Night" (1843). In the summer of the latter year his cartoon of the "First Trial by Jury" gained the prize of £300 in the Westminster Hall competition. In the Fresco competition of 1844, his "Meeting of Jacob and Rachel" obtained for him a commission to prepare a design for one of the six frescoes destined to adorn the new House of Lords. His election as Associate of the Academy

in the same year. In 1845 he painted a cartoon, fresco, and sketch for "Edward the Black receiving the Order of the Garter," exhibited in Westminster Hall, and approved of. That subject he never again successfully executed. He succeeded a private commission from Prince Albert, for the "Last Days of Cardinal Wolsey." He was elected R.A. in 1848. Further commissions for the New Palace followed: "Isolda's First Trial," "Prince of Wales's Submission to the Law," while these ably-executed works were in progress, others in the same class proceeded from his hand—the "Young Mother" (1846); "Prayer," and "Maiden Meditation" (1847); "L'Allegro and Il Penseroso" (1848); "Fireside Musings," "The First-born" (1849); "Midnight Dream" (1850); "Creeping Snail unwillingly to School," and "Prince Cope at Dinner-time" (1851). Mr. Cope's love of children and habit of looking towards his own children for his best inspiration, are attested in his "Study of a Child's Head," "Baby's Turn" (1854), "The Friends," and a boy and girl regaling on "Robinson Crusoe." The technical mastery and powers are as legible in these as in the "Cardinal Wolsey," the "King Lear and Cordelia" (of 1850), and his compositions in fresco; a measure of which he has happily conquered the difficulties. The list of subsequent works is as follows:—"Prisoners," death of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (1855); "Departure of the Pilgrims," painted in both oil and fresco (1856); "Burial of Charles I.," fresco (1857); "Upward Gazing" (1858); "Cordelia receiving the news of her Father's Ill-treatment," "Elderly Man," "Repose," "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," in fresco (1859); "Prayer," "Rest" (1860); "Parting of Lord and Lady Russell" (1861); "Convalescent," "Scholar's Study" (1862).

COPLAND, JAMES, M.D., F.R.S.,

Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, is a native of the Orkney Isles, and was born in 1793. After studying seven years at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1815, he came to London, and soon afterwards travelled on the continent of Europe, and subsequently in Africa. On returning to England, he entered on the practice of his profession in London in 1821. After writing several papers and reviews of scientific and medical subjects, he became, in 1822, editor of the *London Medical Repository*, a monthly journal, which he edited for six years. He was successively a lecturer on pathology, and the practice of medicine at the Windmill School of Medicine, and the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital, from 1824 to 1842. During that period he was physician to two medical institutions, and published and edited several medical works. He is, however, best known by his "Dictionary of Practical Medicine and Pathology," a most copious and laborious work of four volumes, printed closely in double columns, and an established book of reference with the profession in this country, in America (where it has been pirated), and on the continent of Europe. Dr. Copland is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Sweden, and of several other foreign academies and societies. He was lately President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, and of the Pathological Society of London.

COPPING,\* EDWARD, Journalist and Author, was born in London in 1828, and became connected with the press whilst still very young. In 1856 he published "Alfieri and Goldoni, their Lives and Adventures," a compilation from the well-known autobiographies of the two Italian dramatists. During the greater part of the following year, he assisted the late Mr. Bayle St. John in translating into English and condensing the voluminous memoirs of St. Simon. In 1858 Mr. Copping gave to the world his



lish by birth, but had lived much abroad, and was well known among the scientific men of England and France as a statistician and mathematician. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published several works, among which, the "Dictionnaire des Arbitrages des Changes," and the "Doctrine of Compound Interest," were regarded as standard works of reference by financial and commercial men. Miss Corboux gave early evidence of a talent for drawing. She was still very young when her father, while suffering under advanced age and broken health, lost a considerable competence. Under these circumstances, his daughter was obliged to turn her talents to account. Whilst struggling unaided with the technical difficulties of art, she received, in 1827, the large silver medal of the Society of Arts for an original portrait in miniature, the silver Isis medal for a copy of figures in water-colours, and the silver palette for one of an engraving. The following year, an original composition of figures in water-colours again obtained the sil-

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held" (in Westminster Hall), "the Propheeta" (painted 1840), "Floretta de Nérac, wife of Henry IV of France" (by Her Majesty, and presented to the king of Prussia), "The Boy King into London Coronation in Paris," and "struction of the Idols at 1840" in the collection of the Crown Princess of Prussia and various others, which of the space to enumerate. Mr. Crebould was appointed of Historical Painting to family.

BISHOP OF THE RIGHT GRIGG, D.D., is a son of Richard Gregg, Esq., of Clare, and was born in 1822, and graduated in 1845, but did not pro- till 1860, when he became, M.A., B.D., and D.D. He died in 1826; and, having inferior appointments, in the Minister of Trinity Dublin; and, in 1857, Arch- Bishop, which posts he in elevation to the Bench. eloquence is reputed to be der. He was consecrated Cork, Cloyne, and Ross in

Gregg has published a ter of sermons to children, met with much success, other religious works.

ENIN, LOUIS-MARIE DE VISCOUNT DE, an eminent litical writer, was born in 1788. At the twenty-two he was called by the Council of State. He a baron by Louis XVIII., count by Charles X. He ber of the Chamber from 1846, and in all these posi- quished himself as much dence of character as by lity of his views. Cor- y profession an advocate; he has constantly opposed y in turn which was in charge of self-seeking

or administrative rapacity, and has proved the consistent friend of social and political progress. He has written the best treatise on administrative law yet published in France, and a host of political pamphlets under the pseudonym of "Timon." His work, "Études sur les Orateurs Parlementaires" (14th edition, 1843-44) is the delight of all philosophical Frenchmen. In 1855, an ordonnance of the Imperial government added M. Cormenin to the "Institut" as member of the administrative section added to the Academy of the Moral Sciences. In 1860, after a long silence in the literary world, he published "Le Droit de Tonnage en Algérie."

CORNELIUS, PETER VOX, one of the most distinguished of the modern German artists, was born at Düsseldorf, September 27, 1797. He received his first instruction at the academy in his native town, under the direction of Lauger. But he soon became eager to study the works of the older masters. In his nineteenth year he executed, in the cupola of the old church of Neuss, a painting which still attracts notice. In 1810 he gave a striking proof of his creative imagination, in a series of designs for Goethe's "Faust," and the series of pictures from the "Nibelungen Lied," both of which have been engraved. The first visit of Cornelius to Rome, whither he went in 1811, had a decided influence upon his artistic training. Here he began to appreciate more clearly the lofty meaning of the great masters of Italy; while commissions for great works gave scope for the unfolding of his talents. After eight years of study he left the Eternal City in 1819 to begin the new works at Munich and also assumed the direction of the Düsseldorf Academy, which he reorganized. He gathered about him a large circle of young artists, many of whom followed him in his annual journeyings between Munich and Düsseldorf, in order to perfect themselves in fresco-painting. In 1825 he was appointed

world, being 62 feet high by 38 feet wide. In 1811 Cornelius was invited to Berlin by the king of Prussia. At Munich a considerable school was labouring, partly in his spirit, and partly developing itself in an independent manner. Cornelius was, by this invitation, placed in a position to give a direction to art, and to found a school in this third place. His masterpiece at Berlin is the decoration of the Campo Santo. The painter's acquaintance with Scripture, and his facility in treating religious subjects, enabled him to fill this work with a wonderful profusion of figures from the Old and New Testaments, and with hints from the antique myths. The whole work has been engraved in eleven sheets (1848), to which, as a supplementary sheet, is added the admirable cartoon of the "Four Horsemen," from the Apocalypse. Contemporaneously with this gigantic work, which the painter executed with all his early imagination and vigour, and of which some of the cartoons were drawn at Rome in 1845, Cornelius furnished the manifold designs for the "Shield of Faith"

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which he has continued to hold down to the present time. He held a post in the royal household 1834-5, he was a Lord of the Treasury, and afterwards Secretary of the Admiralty under the second administration of the late Sir R. Peel. He was appointed to the same office for Lord Derby, in 1858-9.

CORWIN, THOMAS, an American statesman, born in Kentucky, July, 1797, who had been a member of the Ohio legislature, removed to Kentucky, in that state. The family was reared on a farm, and he spent certain intervals for the purpose of such instruction as the country in that locality afforded, but he was in this calling until he was twenty-one years of age. He seems, however, during these years to have picked up a good deal of solid information, and to have supplied, by ingenuity and diligence, the deficiencies of his schooling. Coming of age, in 1815, he turned himself to higher aims, by entering to study law. He was admitted to the Bar in 1818, and very soon came to be considered the leader of the courts in which he practised. He was elected to the House of Representatives of Ohio in 1822, and distinguished the event by a speech in favour of the revival of punishment by death for small offences, then a subject of much debate. In 1830 he was elected to Congress. He had previously shown himself attached to Democratic principles, having taken an active part in politics on behalf of Mr. Clay in 1824, and of Van Buren in 1828. In conformity with these principles, he supported the administrations of Jackson and of Van Buren, and took a very active part in canvassing for the election of General Jackson in 1840. He was elected to Congress in 1845, and in the following year delivered the most remarkable speech of his career—that upon the Mexican war. He supported General Taylor for the Presidency in 1848, and after the decease of that statesman

was elected Secretary to the Treasury by his successor, Mr. Fillmore. In 1853 he returned to his practice in Ohio, where he was again elected to the State Legislature in 1859. We have called Mr. Corwin Republican, but his views, especially on the question of slavery, are rather those of the Republicans of 1844 than of that party which claims the same title at the present day.

COSTA, MICHAEL, a distinguished Italian composer, was born in Naples in February, 1810. Early displaying a strong taste for music, he was placed by his parents under the tuition of an efficient master. His progress was so rapid as to render advisable his admission into the Royal Academy of Music at Naples, and he ultimately became the pupil of Professor Tritto, then one of the most celebrated musical professors in Italy. Young Costa's first original composition was a cantata composed for the Academy, entitled "L'Immagine," which met with the most encouraging reception, and was followed by another, "Il Delitto punito," also successful. When his academical career was completed, he secured an engagement at one of the smaller Neapolitan theatres as composer and director of the orchestra. While holding this post, he produced his first opera with great success, which kept possession of the stage during the whole of the season. His next attempt was "Malvina," for the San Carlo, also a hit, and a work which has been played at all the principal Italian theatres. In 1828 he visited England, and assisted at the Birmingham musical festival of that year. In 1831 he assumed the position of conductor at Her Majesty's Theatre in place of Signor Boehsa, and in that and the two following years produced three ballets,—*"Kenilworth,"* *"Une Heure à Naples,"* and *"Sire Huon,"* all of which were very successful. In 1837 he produced his opera *"Malek Adel,"* for the Italian opera at Paris. It was afterwards played with success in London. Under

Mr. Lumley's management he brought out his "Don Carlos" (in 1844), which has been considered his *chef d'œuvre* in the operatic line. In 1846 Signor Costa became conductor of the Philharmonic Concerts, and in the following year conductor of the Royal Italian Opera, with which establishment he has thoroughly identified himself. His great work, the oratorio of "Eli," was produced at the Birmingham Musical Festival of 1855, and being afterwards performed before royalty in London, at once raised its author to a high rank among contemporaneous composers. Subsequently Signor Costa received from a body of noblemen and gentlemen, presided over by Lord Willoughby De Broke, a massive piece of plate, as a testimonial of esteem and admiration. Under Signor Costa's direction several new operas have been produced at the Italian opera, with a completeness quite unparalleled, among which those of Meyerbeer largely figure. He has just produced, with brilliant success, at the Birmingham festival (1864), a new oratorio entitled "Naaman."

COSTELLO, DUDLEY, Author and Journalist, is the only brother of Miss Louisa Stuart Costello (whom see), and the son of an English officer of the line. He was educated for the army, at Sandhurst, and obtaining a commission, served with his regiment and on the staff in North America and the West Indies. Having relinquished the army, he turned his attention to literature, pursued his studies on the Continent for some years, and, while in Paris (1829-31), was associated with the labours of the ichthyological department of the "Règne Animal," under Baron Cuvier. Returning to London in 1833, he became successively foreign editor of the *Morning Herald* (1838), and *Daily News* (1846). Besides a volume of travels—"A Tour through the Valley of the Meuse" (1845)—Mr. Costello has produced the following popular works of fiction:—"Stories from a Screen" (1855); "The Joint-stock Banker" (1856); "The Mil-

lionnaire" (1858); "Fain won Fair Lady" (1859) days with Hobgoblins' published from Bentley the *New Monthly Magazine*; *hold Words*. He has also connected with the *Examiner* since 1845, and for this contributed to many of the articles of the day. Mr. Costello's separate publication is "the Alps to the Tiber," a work in 2 vols.

COSTELLO, Miss Louisa, sister of the above, commenced her literary career at an early age, the publication of a volume of poetry which attracted the attention of Thomas Moore, to whom she dedicated her "Specimen of the Poetry of France," the work which she first became generally known. Her next engagement was for *Travel* next engaged her pen, and in 1840 appeared 'amongst the Bocages and descriptive of some of the most interesting parts of North Brittany. This was succeeded in 1842, by "A Pilgrimage from Picardy to Le Velay," the third series of travels, entitled "the Pyrenees," carried her across the ancient province to the country of the Spanish frontier; a description of the various south-western districts. In the interim Miss Costello published, in 1841, an historical work called "The Queen's Mother," the title subsequently changed to "The Queen Mother," the prominent character in it being the known Catherine de' Medici. At the end of 1844 appeared the *Memoirs* of celebrated Englishmen, commencing with the *Shrewsbury*, and closing with *Mary Wortley Montagu*. Her home excursion resulted in "Falls, Lakes, and Mountains of Wales;" and the same year saw the publication of "The Land of Persia," a work containing translated specimens and

cal notices of the most remarkable amongst the Persian poets. In 1846 she published "A Tour to and from Venice, by the Venetians and the Tyrol;" in 1847 the biography of "Jacques Our, the French Argonaut," made its appearance; and in 1848 Miss Costello wrote another work of fiction, called "Clara Fane." In 1853 she published the "Memoirs of Mary the young Duchess of Burgundy." Miss Costello's next production was the biography of "Anne of Brittany" (1855); and in 1856 she published a poem called "The Lay of the Shark," founded upon a very curious incident which occurred in Syria. Since that date, Miss Costello has not exercised her pen, except in anonymous periodical literature. She is well known as a song-writer, and there are, perhaps, few ballads that have attained a wider circulation than "Queen of my Soul."

**COTTA, BERNHARD**, Geologist, was born at Little-Gillbach, October 24, 1808. His father directed his attention at an early age towards the natural sciences, more especially mineralogy, as he intended that he should make mining his profession. From 1827 to 1831 he studied at the Academy of Mining in Freiberg, where he was appointed professor in 1842. His first production, "The Dendrochyla" (1832), gained him reputation as a diligent investigator. From 1832 to 1842 Cotta was engaged, in conjunction with Naumann, in the preparation of the "Geognostic Chart of the Kingdom of Saxony," in twelve sections, of which a part was taken by Cotta alone, and on the remaining portion of the work he was assisted by a collaborator. During this time he published "Geognostic Wanderings" (1836-8), the well-known "Introduction to the Study of Geognosy and Geology" (1838 and 1849), besides several minor essays. At the conclusion of the "Chart of Saxony," he undertook a similar one of Thuringia, which was finished in 1847. In 1848 and 1849 he travelled among

the Alps and in Upper Italy, and the results of his observations are contained in his "Geological Letters from the Alps" (1850). In geology Cotta follows, especially in the small treatise on the "Inner Structure of Mountains" (1851), in general, the Plutonic theory. He advocates a progressive development of terrestrial bodies, in accordance with the natural laws, from an original molten state, by a slow process of cooling, with the co-operation of water, air, and organic life. In his "Letters on Humboldt's Kosmos" (1848-51), he extends into the organised kingdoms this theory, according to which the higher is developed from the lower; and human beings are the ultimate and highest development of which we know anything. This idea of nature Cotta denominates the empirical idea. He has written many treatises in addition to those above cited, with the design of popularising, as far as possible, the results of his investigations.

**COTTON, SIR ARTHUR, KNT.**, son of the late H. C. Cotton, Esq., and a cousin of Viscount Combermere, was born in 1803, and was educated at Addiscombe. He entered the Madras army in 1819, and became Colonel of Engineers in 1854. He served in the Burmese war. In 1861 he received the honour of knighthood for his activity in developing the cotton-growing faculties of India, and was entertained at a public dinner before returning to the East.

**COTTON, THE VERT REV. HENRY**, D.C.L., Dean of Lismore and Archdeacon of Cashel, was born about the year 1790, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1811, and subsequently proceeded to his other degrees. He is known as the author of "Fasti Ecclesie Hibernicæ," being an account of the succession of the prelates and members of cathedral bodies in Ireland, of which several parts have been published (1815-62). He is also the author of the "Typographical Gazetteer" (8vo, 2nd edition, corrected and much enlarged,

to Lord Combermere, was born in 1792. He entered the army in 1810. In command of a troop of the 22nd Light Dragoons, this officer served, in 1816, on the banks of the Toomboodra river, in the Madras Presidency, with a force in the field for the suppression of the Pindarees; and again in 1842 and 1843 under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde, for which latter service he received batta, and also shared in the booty taken in the campaigns of that distinguished general. On two separate occasions Sir Sidney Cotton commanded, successfully, expeditions of four or five thousand men against the warlike tribes in the hills, beyond the Pesha-war border, and against a Hindustanee colony of fanatics, who had taken up a position in those hills for the purpose of disturbing the British frontier. He also commanded the 22nd Regiment in an expedition in 1854 against the Affreedees in the Bori country. He became colonel in 1854, and served with the rank of major-general in India during the mutiny of 1857-8, and was nominated in 1858 a K.C.B., in recognition of his valuable ser-

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AMUEL, R.A., one of the finest engravers of the day in May, 1801. He was the late Mr. Samuel's plates by which he made the public are the "Ster Lambton," after a, generally regarded as his finest production; y," "Blossom and

tween his widow and the duke of St Alban's. The duchess, however, having no children of her own, justly determined that the fortune derived from her first husband should revert to his family, and therefore adopted as her heiress Miss Angela Burdett, who succeeded, in 1837, to this vast property, subject to the condition of assuming the additional name and arms of Coutts. The extensive power of benefiting society and her fellow-creatures, which devolved upon her with this bequest, has been fully recognized by its possessor, whose charities are known to have been most extensive. Amongst those of an important character have been the endowment of a bishopric in Adelaide, South Australia, and another at Victoria, in British Columbia, the foundation and endowment of a handsome church and schools in Westminster in 1847, and the erection of a church at Carlisle in 1864. Miss Burdett-Coutts has been also a large contributor to a variety of religious and charitable institutions in London, churches, schools, reformatories, penitentiaries, hospitals, &c.



diplomatic service at the usual age, became successively Secretary of Legation, and afterwards Ambassador at the Ottoman Porte, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Cantons (1848), Minister Plenipotentiary on a special mission at Frankfort (1851), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation (1851), and Ambassador at Paris (1852). This post (which was occupied by his father before him) his lordship has held both under the Republic and under the Empire, and his influence is considered to be great with the French emperor. He took part in the conference at Paris in 1856, when he signed the treaty of peace with Prussia on behalf of England jointly with the earl of Clarendon, and he was raised to the earldom for his diplomatic services in the following year.

**COWPER, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM FRANCIS**, second son of the fifth earl Cowper, was born in 1811, and was for some years in the army. He became private secretary to Lord Melbourne, and subsequently (having held some inferior posts) a Lord of the Admiralty and Under-Secretary

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of and their families. He  
was Chaplain of the  
Society of Musicians, and of  
the Society of Musicians. Mr.  
ten years Chaplain to the  
Society of Freemasons of Eng-  
land, a past Grand Officer  
of the charities of which  
he was.

THE REV. WILLIAM HAY-  
the son of a lieutenant-colonel  
who served in the  
army was born in 1803, and

at Rugby and at Pem-  
broke, Oxford, where he gra-  
duated in high honours in 1825 :  
he was elected to an open Fellowship  
at Balliol College in 1829. Having  
been six years Vice-Principal of  
Balliol, Oxford, under Dr.  
and rector of Carfax, in  
and having held several  
appointments in the uni-  
versity was appointed, in 1848,  
Chaplain to the bishop of  
Oxford (Dr. Hampden), by whom  
he was promoted, in 1854, to the see  
of Exeter Bishop, having pre-  
viously held the Crown living of

and the Queen's Hospital, Birming-  
ham, is a son of Edward Townsend  
Cox, of Birmingham, where he was  
born in the year 1802. He was edu-  
cated at Webb Street, Guy's and St.  
Thomas's, London, and in Paris. He  
became a Member of the Royal Col-  
lege of Surgeons in 1824, and Honorary  
Fellow in 1843. Having held the post  
of dresser to the late Sir A. Cooper,  
Bart., and having received as a stu-  
dent marked consideration from Sir  
Henry Hallford, Bart., Baron Larrey,  
Dupuytren, Lafranc, Boyer, and Laen-  
nec, he settled in Birmingham in 1825,  
where he obtained an extensive con-  
sulting practice. In 1830 he founded  
the noble institution of Queen's Col-  
lege, and in 1841 the Queen's Hospital,  
towards which institutions the Rev.  
Dr. Samuel Warneford contributed  
upwards of £25,000, and which qua-  
lify, without residence elsewhere, for  
the degrees of B.A. and M.A., M.B.  
and M.D., LL.B. and LL.D. in the Uni-  
versity of London; for the diplomas  
of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons  
of London and Edinburgh; for the  
license of the Royal College of Phy-  
sicians, and of the Society of Apothe-  
caries; for entrance into holy orders;  
for the examination of the Army,

COXE, REV. A. P. (CHRISTIAN),  
 B.D., a member of the American Epis-  
 copal Church, well known in this  
 country for his "Christian Ballads,"  
 was born in Mendham, New Jersey,  
 U.S., 1818, and graduated at the Uni-  
 versity of New York. He was for  
 many years rector of St. John's, Hart-  
 ford, Connecticut. He stands very  
 high in the opinion of his countrymen  
 for classical attainments and poetical  
 talents. Dr. Coxe was in England in  
 the year of the Great Exhibition in  
 1851, and preached in more than one  
 of our London churches. His best-  
 known works are, "Advent, a Mys-  
 tery: a Dramatic Poem" (1837);  
 "Athwold, a Romance" (1838);  
 "Saul, a Mystery;" "Impressions of  
 England" (1856); and the well-  
 known "Christian Ballads" (London,  
 1853). Dr. Coxe is rector of Grace  
 Church, Baltimore, U.S.

COXE, THE VERY REV. RICHARD  
 CHARLES, M.A., was born about the  
 year 1799, and was educated at Wor-  
 cester College, Oxford, where he  
 graduated B.A. in honours in 1821.  
 He became successively Fellow of his

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in every theatre in the land. Among his productions are "Helen of Morrbant and his Queen of the Abruzzi," "Valsha," "Presented Hope of the Family," "The Secret of Many Friends," "My Wife's Every Body's Friend," "Black Sheep," "Nothing Wins," "Fraud and Angel or Devil," "The World of Mr. Coyne's popular Settlement Accounts with originally produced in 1817, was translated and acted at one of the theatres, under the title of *dans ma Fontaine*." In the long list of names we find scarcely

Irish character, the first introduced in a "Tipperary Legacy," in *Adelphi* in 1817. For years he was the editor of the *Sunday Times*, or to other London papers; also is the author of "The Antiquities of some minor works of the late Secretary of the Authors' Society, till 1818. Mr. Coyne and Mr. Mark Lemon and Mayhew, one of the original proprietors of

is a native of Edinburgh, born about the year 1799. An orphan, she was reared in the most favourable circumstances. By her literary contributions to the *Scotsman*, she gained the acquaintance of Mr. John Ritchie, the editor of the *Scotsman*, who employed her in the literary department. She published, with Messrs. Blackie and Co., a collection of her poetry,

under the title of "Poems by Isa." She was also a poetical contributor, under the signature C, to the *National Magazine*. In 1857 her services were engaged by Mr. Hastings in organizing the National Association of Social Science, to which she acted as a literary assistant for some years. In 1859 she won the first prize for her Ode recited at the Burns Centenary Festival, against 620 competitors.

CRAIG,\* THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GIBSON, BARR., is the eldest son of the late Sir James Gibson, Bart., of Riccarton, Midlothian. He was born in 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he was called as an Advocate to the Scottish bar in 1820; he is a magistrate for Midlothian, for which county he sat in Parliament from 1837 to 1841, when he was returned M.P. for the city of Edinburgh, which he represented till 1852. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1846 to 1852, and was appointed one of the Board of Supervision for the Poor in Scotland in 1854, Lord Clerk of her Majesty's Rolls and Registers in Scotland 1862, and sworn a member of the Privy Council in the following year.

CRAIK, GEORGE LILLIE, LL.D., is the son of a schoolmaster, and was born in Fife in 1799. He was educated for the Church of Scotland at the University of St. Andrew, but did not take a license as a preacher. After lecturing on poetry in Scotland, in 1824 he came to London, and devoted himself to literature. He was long employed by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge and Mr. Charles Knight. The work by which he was first favourably known, the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," was written for the "Library of Entertaining Knowledge," and published anonymously, the "Pictorial History of England," and his other works, were produced under his own superintendence. In 1849 he was appointed Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast. He is the author, besides the

works mentioned, of "Sketches of the History of Literature and Learning in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth," 6 vols.; the "History of British Commerce from the Earliest Times," 3 vols.; "Spenser and His Poetry," 3 vols.; "Outlines of the History of the English Language," the "English of Shakspeare," 1 vol.; and the "Romance of the Peerage," 4 vols.

CRAMPTON, SIR JOHN FIENNES TWISLETON, BART., K.C.B., eldest son of the late Sir Philip Crampton, Bart. (an eminent surgeon), was born in Dublin in 1807, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Dublin. Entering the diplomatic service, he rose by successive steps, until, in 1852, he became minister at Washington. This post he was obliged to vacate in 1856, through an arbitrary demand of the United States government, who accused him of having violated the sovereign rights of the States by attempting to enlist recruits for the British army. In the following year he was sent in the same capacity to Hanover, whence he was transferred to St. Petersburg in 1858, and to Madrid at the close of 1860.

CRANWORTH, THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT MONSEY ROLFE, LORD, is the eldest son of the late Rev. Edmund Rolfe, of Cranworth, by a daughter of William Alexander, Esq., brother to the earl of Caledon, and was born in 1790. His grandfather, the Rev. Robert Rolfe, of Hillborough, married Alice Nelson, the aunt of the great Admiral Nelson. Of this lady Lord Cranworth's father was the eldest son. Lord Cranworth was educated, first at Bury St. Edmunds, afterwards at Winchester, and subsequently at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1812 he took his B.A. degree, and was elected a Fellow of Downing College in the same year. In 1816 he was called to the Bar, where his perseverance and the soundness of his judgment soon secured for him considerable practice. He represented Penryn in the Liberal interest from 1832 till his elevation to the Bench.

In 1832 he was appointed a K Counsel, and, in 1834, Solicitor General. Resigning in consequence of a change of ministers in that year, he was re-appointed in 1835, continued to hold that office until 1839, when he was made one of the Barons of the Exchequer. He was one of the Commissioners for holding the Great Seal after the resignation of Lord Cottenham; was appointed Vice-Chancellor in succession to Lancelot Shadwell in 1850; raised to the Peerage by the title of Baron Cranworth in December of that year; and named one of the Justices of the Court of Appeals in Chancery in 1851. In 1852 he was appointed High Chancellor of Ireland, by Lord Aberdeen. Under his chancellorship some useful reforms passed, the principal of which was the Common Law Procedure Act of 1854, which commenced that year, and the Charitable Trusts Act of 1855. Since his retirement from the chancellorship in 1858, Lord Cranworth has been constant in his attendance on the judicial business of the House of Lords, and has also paid attention to any measures of social and legal reform which have been proposed. He has taken a particular interest on behalf of the administration of the Poor Law, and the Dissenters to the benefits of emigration schools, hitherto deemed to be exclusively to the Church of England.

CREASY, SIR EDWARD SHERBURN, M.A., is the son of the late Mr. Edward Hill Creasy, auctioneer of London, and founder and part proprietor of the *Brighton Gazette*. He was born at Bexley, in Kent, in 1812, and was educated on the foundation at King's College, where he obtained, in 1831, the castle scholarship; and when he was elected Scholar of King's College, Cambridge, in 1832, and Fellow of the same college in 1834. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1837, and was for several years a member of the Eastern Circuit. He was appointed Professor of Modern and Ancient History in

at London in 1840, and for several years. His "The Fifteen Decisive Years of the World," first published in 1834, has gone through several editions. He is also the author of the "History of the British Empire," first published in 1834, and "History of the Ottoman Empire," all as of a volume of "of Eminent Etonians," "Historical and Critical Account of Several Invasions of England." The "Fifteen Decisive Years of the World" is written in an attractive style, and the lesson throughout the work is that the authority of the monarch is laid down that the success of a battle must result from the number of soldiers in it, but from its ultimate consequences to mankind. In 1835 he was appointed to the office of Ceylon, and received his knighthood.

CRUX, ISAAC-ADOLPHE, French lawyer and legislator at Nismes, of Jewish birth, born 30th of April, 1796. He was a member of the Chamber of Deputies before the Restoration. Louis-Philippe, allied with the Reform party, named him.

M. Guizot. He was a strong supporter of the liberal functionaries (the party) from the Chamber of Deputies. He advocated the most uncompromising principles of free trade, and the law, initiated in the Chamber, came on for discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, and it was his most vigorous opposition, finding that the ministers were not to carry it by means of their majority, he succeeded in the suppression of the clause of crown lands from the measure; the peers, however, rejected the obnoxious measure. When Duchâtel made his declaration, that no measure was granted, and that the law was resolved to put down

the Reform banquets, Crémieux called out, "There is blood in this!" and he prophesied but too truly. It was he, also, who, encountering Louis-Philippe and his Queen in the Place de la Concorde, on the Thursday of their flight, recommended them to depart immediately, "no hope for them being left." He then proceeded to the Chamber of Deputies, where he advocated the formation of a provisional government, and was made Minister of Justice. He is an able jurist, and is one of the authors of the "Code des Codes" (1834). After the memorable *coup d'état*, he was arrested and taken to Mazas, since which time he has retired from political life, and devoted himself to his profession at the French Bar.

CRESWICK, THOMAS, R.A., was born at Sheffield, in 1811. Having studied art at Birmingham, and afterwards in London, he commenced exhibiting at the Academy, in 1828, his first subjects being views in North Wales, in Derbyshire, and along the Wye. Mr Creswick was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1842, and a Royal Academician in 1851. He was subsequently commissioned by the Messrs. Grundy, of Manchester, to paint an extensive series of pictures from the scenery of North Wales, for publication in lithograph, a companion series to the "Lake Scenery," executed by Pyne for the same house. His most popular paintings are "The Weald of Kent," "Home by the Sands," "Wind on Shore," and "The London Road a Century ago."

CROFTON, SIR WALTER FREDERICK, C.B., is a son of the late Capt. Walter Crofton, of the 51st Foot (who was killed at Waterloo); he was born in the year 1815, and was educated at Woolwich Academy. He entered the Royal Artillery in 1833, and became Captain in 1845. He held from 1854 to 1862 the superintendence of the Convict Prisons in Ireland, and in reward of the great success of his management of them he received the honour of knighthood in 1862. Sir Walter is a magistrate for Wiltshire.

CROMPTON, SIR CHARLES, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, is a native of Derby. He is a son of Dr. Peter Crompton, of Eton House, near Liverpool, and was born in 1792, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won considerable distinction. Becoming a student of law in London, at the Inner Temple, he was, when about twenty-six, called to the Bar, and went the Northern circuit. While pursuing his professional avocations with success as a junior counsel and able pleader, he was, in 1836, appointed Assessor of the Court of Passage at Liverpool, and, in 1851, put on the commission nominated to inquire into the proceedings, practice, and jurisdiction of the Common Law Courts. In the following year, having previously been elected a Bencher of the Inner Temple, he was invested with judicial functions as a puisne judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and honoured with the rank of knighthood, though he had not previously attained the rank of Queen's counsel.

CROSLAND, MRS. CAMILLA, better known under her maiden name of CAMILLA TOULMIN, was born in Aldermanbury, London, June 9th, 1812. She was the daughter of a solicitor, who died during her childhood, and granddaughter of the eminent physician Dr. William Toulmin. A love of reading and quickness of intellect supplied the place of a systematic course of training in the earlier years of her life; and when the death of her father, and subsequently of her brother, threw her entirely upon her own resources, she adopted literature as a profession. Miss Toulmin's first production was a short poem, published in the "Book of Beauty" for 1838. Since that time she has contributed largely to periodicals; among which may be especially mentioned *Chambers's* and the *People's Journal*. She also edited for some years the *Ladies' Companion* and *Monthly Magazine*, and has published successively the following works:—

*English Life*;" "Poems;" "Partners for Life, a Christmas Story;" "Stratagem, a Tale for Young People;" "Toil and Trial, a Story of London Life;" "Lydia, a Woman's Book;" "Stray Leaves from Shady Places;" "Memorable Women;" and "Hundred, the Daughter." The themes chiefly selected by her are the trials of the poor and the political and social progress of the people, a subject which Mrs. Crosland was one of the first to direct public attention. In 1848 she married Mr. Newton Crosland, a merchant of London, who contributed to various periodicals, and published in a separate form an essay on "Apparitions." In April, 1851, Mrs. Crosland commenced the investigation of those singular phenomena known as "spiritual," and in May she published the result of her labours in a book entitled "Light in the Valley: my Experiences of Spiritualism." In May, 1862, she published a successful novel in 3 volumes, entitled "Mrs. Blake."

CROSSLEY, SIR FRANCIS, BART., son of John Crossley, Esq., an enterprising carpet manufacturer of Halifax, was born in 1817, and at an early age entered his father's business, in which he became joint-partner along with his brothers, Messrs. John & Joseph Crossley. These gentlemen have been great benefactors to the town of Halifax; they employ over 4,000 workpeople, and have recently erected and partially endowed an Orphanage for the maintenance and education of 400 children, besides contributing munificently to other benevolent undertakings. Sir Francis Crossley presented to his native town, in 1857, a handsome park and pleasure-ground, and he has also built a row of almshouses for aged people, whose support is provided by endowment. He represented Halifax, as an advanced Liberal, in 1852 to the general election of 1852, when he was returned by the ancient constituency of the West of Yorkshire, and in January, 1859, was made a baronet.

popular one, and published  
called "Manorial Rights,"  
succeeded by "The Ad-  
of Susan Hopley." The  
session and variety of its  
secured for this story im-  
popularity, and offered con-  
temptations to the dramatist,  
ulted in its reproduction  
of the minor theatres. In

Crowe produced a third  
Lily Dawson;" she next  
as the translator of "The  
Prevost," and of "The His-  
ierman Clairvoyante;" and,  
led by the contemplation of  
ders to the examination of  
high found an answering  
er own mind, produced, in  
the Night Side of Nature," a

the supernatural, or rather  
m of those incidents which  
basis for a belief in it, linked  
by many skilful and original

A series of tales, founded  
s dark and tragical points  
experience, followed, under  
of "Light and Darkness;  
eries of Life." These, with  
at little book for children,  
Pippie's Warning, or Mind  
where" and two additional

sending up to Enselt his figure of a  
plaster cast, the eccentric Professor  
of Painting returned the message—  
"He may come, but he will have to  
fight for a seat." Thus discouraged,  
the young artist never repeated his  
attempt to enter the Academy as a  
student, although he has appeared in  
it subsequently as an exhibitor. He  
next engaged on illustrating with cari-  
catures a monthly periodical called  
*The Scourge*, and another, *The Meteor*,  
which he published conjointly with a  
literary man named Earle. From  
this date he supplied caricatures to  
nearly all the publishers of "picto-  
rial" works, including the late Mr.  
Hone, whose political squibs he illus-  
trated with a happy vein of humour  
which hit the public taste, and which  
works, in fact, principally emanated  
from himself. Among these, "The  
Queen's Matrimonial Ladder," "The  
Man in the Moon," and "Non mi  
ricordo," are, perhaps, best remem-  
bered. His next occupation was the  
production of a series of plates to  
illustrate "Life in London," with the  
object of warning young men against  
the consequences of what is called  
"seeing life;" but the end and object  
of the artist was so completely mis-



followed by the "Points of Humour," so often alluded to in terms of praise in *Black and White Magazine*. Among the more celebrated of his ludicrous productions at this time were "Mornings at Bow Street," "Punch and Judy," "Tales of Irish Life," "John Gilpin," "Tom Thumb," "The Epping Hunt," and "Italian Stories." subsequently followed by his "Illustrations of Phrenology," "Scrapes and Sketches," "My Sketch-Book," and the plates in "Sketches by Boz," "Oliver Twist," "Jack Sheppard," "The Tower of London," "Windsor Castle," as well as illustrations to the "British Novelists," the "Waverley Novels," Sir W. Scott's "Letters on Demonology, &c.," the "Fairy Library," the "Loving Ballad of Lord Bateman," and "The Life of Grimaldi." In 1842 appeared the first number of "Cruikshank's Omnibus;" the letterpress was edited by the late Laman Blanchard. The principal part of the matter and the illustrations, of course, came from the fertile brain of him whose name the publication carried. He was always happy in his pictures of "Jack Tars," as may be seen in his illustrations to "Greenwich Hospital," by the "Old Sailor." From the first he had shown a strong vein of virtuous reproof in his treatment of intoxication and its accompanying vices: instances of this tendency are to be found in his "Sunday in London," "The Gin Trap," "The Gin Juggernaut," and more especially in his series of eight prints entitled "The Bottle;" the latter of which productions has had eminent success, and was dramatized and performed at eight theatres in London at one time. It also brought the author into direct personal connection with the leaders of the temperance movement. As he has moreover become a convert himself to their doctrines, he is one of the ablest advocates of the temperance cause. Of late years, Mr. Cruikshank has turned his attention to oil-painting, a branch of art in which he has so far educated himself as to make his pictures sought after by connoisseurs. Among the most

important of his contributions to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy, the British Institution, may be numbered his illustrations of "O'Shanter," "Titania and Bottom," "The Weaver," "Cinderella," "Runaway Knock," "Grimaldi by a Girl," "A New System of Dressing for the Day," and "Disturbing a Congregation," the last named of which was painted for H.R.H. the Prince Consort. To these we must add his "Fairy Ring," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and his latest production in oil-painting, a large picture entitled "The Queen of Bacchus," which he exhibited to the Queen at Windsor in 1858. An engraving of this picture is about to be published, in which all the details will be outlined by the painter, and finished by Mr. H. Mottram. As to this artist's employment throughout his life has been sedentary, his recreations have all been of an athletic character. He served in the ranks as a volunteer rifleman before he was twenty years of age, and is now lieutenant-colonel of the Havelocks, or 48th Middlesex Rifle Volunteers. Mr. Cruikshank possesses also no little dramatic talent, and has frequently taken part in amateur performances at public theatres for benevolent purposes.

CULLEN, THE RIGHT REVEREND DR. D.D., Roman Catholic archbishop of Dublin, was born in Ireland about the year 1800, but left his native country at an early age to reside in England, where he remained thirty years, during a considerable portion of which he was Director of the Irish department of the Papal government. The death of Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic bishop of Armagh, which took place in 1849, was followed by a division of opinion amongst the Irish Catholics as to the nomination of his successor. This want of harmony afforded Pope Pius an opportunity of appointing one of his own friends in the person of the elect of the National Council, and Dr. Cullen was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin and Catholic "Primate of all Ireland" in 1850; he was transferred thence

public in the following year, on the death of Dr Murray. He is strongly opposed to the mixed system of education represented by the government schools and newly-founded colleges; and his co-religionists complain that he has failed to give adequate support to the Roman Catholic University established in Dublin.

**CUMMING** THE REV. JOHN, D.D., M.A., Minister of the Scotch Church, Crown Court, Covent Garden, is a voluminous and popular author of devotional and controversial works, and a highly popular preacher. He was born in Aberdeenshire, of a Highland family, 10th November, 1810. Dr. Cumming came to London in 1833, at which time he has been preaching in a very large congregation, including the leading Scotch families in London. On the platform he is distinguished for his decided and stirring opposition to the errors of the Papacy. Dr. Cumming had the distinction of preaching before the Queen at Balmoral, and the sermon was afterwards published under the title of "Salvation." His publications are too numerous to be separately mentioned in this place. Amongst the most popular are,—*Apocalyptic Sketches*, *Lectures on the Book of Revelation*, "Daily Life," *Voices of the Night*, "Voices of the Day" &c. More recently, Dr. Cumming published "The Great Tribulation," a volume of upwards of 500 pages, treating of the prophetic descriptions of the coming of Christ and the end of the world, which has reached a sale of 17,000; and a companion volume has been published in 1861, entitled, "Redemption Draweth Nigh," which has already reached 7,000. He has since published "The Destiny of Nations," or the future of Europe as delineated in the Bible. Dr. Cumming belongs to the Established Church of Scotland, and opposed alike the principle and policy of those who ask their duty to secede in 1843 and form a separate communion in that part of the island.

**CUMMING, THE REV. JOSEPH**

**GEORGE**, M.A., F.G.S., was born at Matlock, Derbyshire, in 1812, and was educated at Oakham Grammar-school and at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834. He was successively vice-principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, head-master of the Grammar-school at Lichfield, and warden of Queen's College, Birmingham, to which post he was appointed in 1858. He is the author of a work on the "History and Legends of the Isle of Man," "The Runic and other Remains of the Isle of Man," the "Story of Rushen Castle and Rushen Abbey," and of several memoirs in the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society*, *The Edinburgh New Philosophical Magazine*, the Reports of the British Association, the *Journal of the Archaeological Institute*, the *Cambridge Archaeological Journal*, &c.

**CUMMING, ROALEYN GORDON**, "the lion-hunter," is the second son of the late Sir William G Gordon-Cumming, Bart., M.P., of Altyre, Elginston, N.B., and was born March 15th, 1820. A taste for adventure was developed by him at an early age. Having passed at Addiscombe, he entered a cavalry regiment in the Madras army, in 1838, and served for some time in India; he afterwards held a commission in the Cape Mounted Rifles. Whilst stationed at the Cape of Good Hope, he penetrated far into the interior of South Africa, and published an interesting account of his daring adventures in hunting lions and other wild beasts in that part of the world, first in the shape of a book, and subsequently under the more acceptable form of a lecture, or rather an entertainment, which was very popular in London during several seasons.

**CUNARD, SIR SAMUEL, BART.**, is the eldest son of the late Abraham Cunard, Esq., of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in 1787. He early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and became eventually the head of the eminent firm of Cunard & Co., shipowners, whose line of Atlantic

steamers have obtained a world-wide celebrity. For reward of the energy, enterprise, and ability displayed by Mr. Cunard in devising and carrying out his system of Atlantic steamships, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet in 1859. He is married to a lady of Nova Scotia, by whom he has a family.

**CUNNINGHAM, PETER**, Author and Critic, third son of Allan Cunningham, the poet, was born in Pimlico, on the 7th of April, 1816, and was educated at Christ's Hospital, London. He was appointed by the late Sir Robert Peel, as a mark of his esteem for the talents of his father, to a clerkship in the Audit Office in 1834, and in 1854 became Chief Clerk of that department of the public service, from which he retired about the year 1860. Mr. Cunningham is best known to the public by his valuable "Handbook of London;" but is the author or editor of several other works; of which the following is the order of publication:—"The Life of Drummond of Hawthornden," with large selections from his poetical works (1833); "Songs of England and Scotland" (2 vols., 1835); the single-volume editions of Campbell's "Specimens of the British Poets," with additional lives and specimens (1841); "The Handbook of Westminster Abbey" (1842); "The Life of Inigo Jones," for the Shakspeare Society (1848); "The Handbook of London" (2 vols., 1849; second edition in 1 vol., 1850); "Modern London" (1851); Prefatory Memoir of J. M. W. Turner to John Burnett's "Turner and his Works" (1852); "The Story of Neil Gwynn" (1852); "The Works of Oliver Goldsmith," for Murray's "Library of British Classics" (4 vols., 1854); and Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," for the same work (3 vols., 1854); and the "Letters of Horace Walpole" (9 vols., 1837-9). He has subsequently been engaged on a new edition of Pope, in conjunction with the late Right Hon. J. W. Croker. Mr. Cunningham has also been a large contributor to periodical literature.

In 1842 Mr. Cunningham married Zenobia, second daughter of Martin, the distinguished painter, of "Belshazzar's Feast," by whom he has two children.

**CURRIE, SIR FREDERICK**, third son of the late Mark Esq., of Gatton, Surrey, was born in 1799, and was educated at the Charterhouse and Haileybury. He entered the Bengal civil service, and having held several important posts, and amongst others been British Resident at Lahore, made successively one of the Secretaries to the Government of India and a member of the Supreme Council. His energy and administrative capacities were largely tested during the first Sikh war, which was terminated by Lord Gough and Havelock in 1847, and he was raised to the baronetcy soon after the battle of Sutlej. Returning to England, he was nominated by the Queen to be the director of the East-India Company, and appointed in 1858 Vice-President of her Majesty's Indian Council.

**CURTIS, GEORGE TICKNOR**, was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in the year 1812, and graduated at Harvard College in 1832. He was admitted to the Bar in 1836, and since practised at Boston. He has published, during his legal career, several valuable works on legal questions; among which are "Rights and Duties of Merchant Seamen" (1844); "Law of Copyright" (1844); "Commentaries on the Jurisprudence, Practice, and Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States" (1854).—a work highly commended by the American judges; and "History of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption of the Constitution of the United States" (1855), which last work he chiefly owes to his reputation. Mr. G. T. Curtis, his brother, Benjamin Robbins Curtis, also a lawyer noted for his attainments and logical acumen, has taken little part in politics. He has also been a member of the Lower Chamber of Massachusetts.

CURTIS, GEORGE WILLIAM, an American author, was born at Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1814. In 1842 he joined, with his mother, the association for culture and education at Westbury, Massachusetts, whence, after a year and a half, he removed to Concord, then enriched by the society of Emerson and Hawthorne, where he spent his time for another year and a half as a practical farmer. In 1846, Mr. Curtis visited Europe, Asia, and Syria, not returning until 1848, when he produced his first work, *The Notes of a Howadji*. He afterwards joined the *New York Tribune*, where his articles contributed by him to the paper were published the following year in a collected form, under the title of *"Lotus-eating."* In 1852 the *Howadji in Syria* appeared, and, in the same year, *Putnam's Journal* was introduced, with which he continued connected, even after its projected failure. In 1853 Mr. Curtis acted as a public lecturer, delivering with success a "Poem" at Rochester during that year, and an oration at Brown University in the year following. He embarked with great energy in the presidential election of 1856 on the republican side. In 1858 he delivered a lecture on "Fair-play men." He has been, also, for many years, a constant contributor to American periodical literature.

CURZON, THE HON. ROBERT, elder son of the Baroness de la Zouche, born in 1810, and was educated at the Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford. Entering the diplomatic service, he became an Attaché at the Ottoman Porte, and acted as Commissioner on the part of Great Britain at the Conference of Constantinople. Whilst at Constantinople he acted as Private Secretary to Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, through whose influence he obtained access to the various religious houses of the East, many of whose literary treasures he brought to England. He published *"Armenia, a Residence at Constantinople,"* and an interesting account

of his travels in the East, under the title of *"A Visit to the Monasteries of the Levant,"* in 1848.

CUSHING, CALER, an American statesman, was born at Salisbury, Essex co., Massachusetts, in 1800. He graduated at Harvard in 1817, and devoted himself to the study of the law, though he continued for two years to act as college tutor. His preparation for the Bar was unusually long,—a circumstance which bore fruit in due season. In the year 1825 he commenced practice at Newburyport, Massachusetts, at the same time supplying the *North American Review* with articles on historical and legal subjects. In the same year he was returned to the Massachusetts House of Representatives on the then Republican interest. In 1829 he visited Europe, where he remained two years, and published, in 1833, some of the experiences of his visit, in two works, one being entitled *"Reminiscences of Spain,"* and the other *"Review of the Revolution of the 'Three Days' in France, and the consequent Events in Europe."* In 1835 he was returned by the State of Massachusetts to Congress, a position which he retained for four consecutive terms. During this period he supported the policy of Adams, and, indeed, was a consistent Whig until the time of President Tyler. He then, in company with Mr. Wise, of Virginia, deserted the republican banner, and has ever since been an adherent of the democratic party. As a public man, his career has been remarkable for unwearied application. In the year 1843, President Tyler nominated him Secretary to the Treasury, but the appointment was rejected by the Senate. He was thereupon chosen to conduct the mission to China, and concluded the first American treaty with that court. On his return he was elected to the Massachusetts Chamber a third time, where, in 1847, he met with a most determined opposition to his motion for arming a regiment of volunteers for the Mexican war, then just

breaking out. Nothing daunted, he equipped them out of his own private means, and, as their colonel, marched with them to the head-quarters of the army. He was made brigadier-general by General Taylor, and formed one of the board of inquiry appointed to investigate the charges against Generals Scott, Pillow, and Worth. In 1860 he was again returned to the Massachusetts legislature, where he made himself conspicuous by his vehement opposition to the return of Mr. Charles Sumner to the Senate. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, a position he filled with signal efficiency. In 1853 President Pierce made him his Attorney-General; in which office he astounded the British people by the hostility and bad taste of the instructions he issued to his subordinates in reference to the "enlistment" quarrel of 1855.

CUSHMAN, MISS CHARLOTTE SAUNDERS, the eldest of the five children of the late Mr. Cushman, of Massachusetts, was born at Boston, United States, about the year 1818. She first came out as a public singer, in the character of the Countess in the "Marriage of Figaro," at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, in April, 1835. Having earned the highest popularity in her native country, she came to England in 1845, between which year and her return to America in 1849, she gained an equal share of professional laurels at the Princess's and Haymarket theatres. Since that date she has rarely acted, but divides her residence between London and Rome, having secured an ample independence. Her sister, Miss Susan Cushman, who had also achieved a successful career on the stage both in America and in England, sharing her elder sister's popularity, especially as the representative of Juliet to her sister's Romeo, married Dr. S. Muspratt, of Liverpool (whom see).

CUST, THE HON. SIR EDWARD, K.C.H., a younger son of the first Lord Brownlow, was born in 1791. He is a Lieutenant-General in the army,

and Colonel of the 16th Dragoons, and served under the duke of Wellington in the Peninsula. He was many years in Parliament, and was Commissioner for rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, and for the selection of the Wellington monument. He also held an appointment in the suite of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, and he was nominated master of the ceremony to her Majesty in 1847. Sir Edward has earned literary distinction by his "Annals of the Wars of the Eighteenth Century," his "Noctes Dominice," and an able pamphlet on "Colonial and Colonial Government." Lord Cust, also, is known as the author of a very useful work called "The Soldier's Own Book," &c.

#### D.

DAHLGREN,\* JOHN A., American admiral and artillery officer, was born in Pennsylvania, about the year 1810. He entered the navy in 1826, and served on the Brazil coast and in the Mediterranean during the two following years. On his return he went successfully through a course of naval study, and was engaged on the coast survey during 1835 and 1836. He had early entertained a passion for the fashioning and construction of ordnance, and was appointed to that department of the American government in 1836, when he invented and perfected the well-known Dahlgren shell-gun, which was considered the most powerful kind of ordnance in existence. From 1836 to 1839 he was in command of the gunnery ship *Cumberland*, at New York, United States, engaged in testing the velocity and power of the artillery, &c. In the latter year he was removed to the navy yard at Washington, to the command of which he was appointed at the outbreak of the civil war. On the death of Admiral Foote in 1863, he succeeded to the command of the fleet before Charleston, when he co-operated with General Gilmore in laying siege to

ments that he attracted  
Kalkbrenner, whose  
ne, and under whose  
gained an acquaint-  
classical works of the

He afterwards be-  
the Académie Royale  
he studied both music  
o such good purpose  
appointed maitre de  
at dancer at Covent-  
e. But this pursuit  
views, he abandoned  
established himself as a  
ic, and as a composer.  
rich has attended his  
d by the popularity of  
quantity of dance-music  
ed from his pen, each  
a distinct individu-  
re of the subject of  
ing his many favourite  
The Peri," "Faust,"  
ories," "Queen of the  
of the Valley," the  
ka," "The Bridal,"  
loquette," "Isabelle,"  
," and "Soldier's"  
speak of galops, such  
as," "Pelissier," &c.

REV. THOMAS, M.A.,  
Paul's Cathedral, was

appointed Evening Lecturer of St.  
Sepulchre's in 1828, and Minister of  
St. Matthew's Chapel, Denmark Hill,  
in 1830. In 1828 he accepted a  
Professorship of English Language  
and Literature at the London Univer-  
sity, but resigned it in 1830; and from  
1836 to 1839, held a like appointment  
in King's College, London. In 1835 he  
was appointed by the late Sir E. Peel  
to the vicarage of St. Bride's, Fleet  
Street, and in 1843 was advanced by  
the same patron to a canonry in St.  
Paul's, exchanging in 1846 the vicarage  
of St. Bride's for that of St. Pancras.  
Mr. Dale's poems, originally published  
in three successive volumes in 1819,  
1820, and 1822, having passed through  
several editions in their original form,  
were collected in 1836 into a single  
volume. His other publications are—  
"A Translation of Sophocles," in 1824;  
"Sermons preached at St. Bride's,  
1830;" "Sermons preached before  
the University of Cambridge as one  
of the Select Preachers, 1832-1835,  
1836;" "The Sabbath Companion,"  
1844; "The Good Shepherd, a Com-  
mentary on the Twenty-third Psalm,"  
1845; "The Domestic Liturgy and  
Family Chaplain," 1846; "The  
Golden Psalm," 1847; together with  
many sermons preached on the same

Scottish family of which the earl of Dalhousie is the head, and a descendant of that Sir Allan Ramsay celebrated in mediæval chronicles as "The Flower of Knighthood." Having been educated at the Charterhouse, Mr. Fox Maule entered the army as an ensign in the 79th Highlanders; served for several years in Canada, on the staff of his uncle, the late earl of Dalhousie, and retired in 1831, with the rank of captain. He commenced his political career in 1835, when he was returned in the liberal interest for Perthshire. On the formation of the Melbourne ministry in that year, he became Under-Secretary for the Home Department; and although ejected from the representation of Perthshire in 1837, he retained his office, and was, in 1838, restored to the House of Commons as member for the Elgin burghs. Elected a second time in 1841, as member for Perth, he was for a brief period Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and on the restoration of the Whigs to power in 1846, became Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet. In that post he continued till 1852, when the expiration of the East-India Company's Charter rendering it necessary to have a minister of influence to direct the affairs of India, he exchanged to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The dissolution of the Russell cabinet, however, prevented Mr. Fox Maule from trying his powers as an Indian reformer; and having succeeded his father in the peerage soon afterwards, he took his place in the House of Lords as Lord Panmure. When the Coalition Cabinet was constructed under the auspices of the earl of Aberdeen, Lord Panmure was not included; but on the formation of Lord Palmerston's administration in 1855, he appeared in the reconstructed cabinet as Minister of War. This post was no sinecure; and Lord Panmure during the Crimean war, discharged the duties devolving upon him with exemplary diligence. His lordship was created a Knight of the Thistle in 1853, and in 1857 a Grand

Cross of the Bath. He the earldom of Dalhousie of his cousin, the late gov of India, in December lordship has linked his the ecclesiastical affairs country, and he is now influential member of the of Scotland.

DALLAS, GEORGE American statesman, born in Philadelphia, on the 10th of July 1791, of a family prolific in public men. His father, James Dallas, was an attorney of Pennsylvania, and secretary of the Treasury and secretary at war under Washington. His uncle, Robert Dallas, was in his day one of the ablest writers in the United States. His elder brother became minister in the United States, and his younger rose to the position of chief justice. In England the family was represented by Sir Robert Dallas, chief justice of the Common Pleas, and by Sir George Dallas, whose political writings extorted the admiration of William Pitt. The son of Sir George intermarried with the daughter of Lord Byron, and became the mother of the poet. Dallas had his early education at Princeton College, where he graduated with high honors in 1811. He then commenced the study of law in his father's office, was called to the Bar. He never, immediately began practice, but accompanied Mr. Dallas as his private secretary to Europe in 1813, when he joined the commission to negotiate peace with England, the mediation of the Congress of Vienna. The opportunity enabled Mr. Dallas to visit England, France, and other countries. Returning to America he commenced practising law, where he soon attained eminence. In that year he published his political principles to the democrats of Philadelphia. The declaration of the war of 1812 he published a "Vindication of the war of 1812."

the representation of  
he was elected to fill it,  
at the two succeeding  
active part in the stormy  
period; but in 1838 he  
re-elected to the Assem-  
Mr. Dallas was selected  
Van Buren for the post  
at St. Petersburg, a  
filled until the election  
arrison to the presi-  
11, when he returned  
last election was a  
the Democratic party,  
Mr. Dallas to return  
the practice of his pro-  
upon the approach of the  
he issued from his re-  
elected Vice-President  
States, Mr. Polk being  
lent. The party cry of  
during this memorable  
Polk, Dallas, and the  
but the grand question  
was the annexation of  
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American territory, the  
Dallas were much more  
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ding we must consider  
y his election. In the  
on the tariff in 1846 he  
unmendable public spirit,  
ation of private opinion

self by the famous Ostend circular.  
During his ambassadorial residence  
in this country, Mr. Dallas gained  
the respect of all classes by his  
general deportment, and the manner  
in which he exercised his official func-  
tions. On the election of President  
Lincoln, he resigned his post, and  
presented his letters of recall in May  
(1861). Since that time he has care-  
fully abstained from mixing himself  
up with politics.

DALLAS, THE REV. ALEXANDER  
ROBERT CHARLES, is the son of Robert  
C. Dallas, Esq., the friend and con-  
nection of Lord Byron, and himself an  
author of some note. He was born  
towards the close of the last century,  
and, entering the army at an early  
age, was present at Waterloo. He  
subsequently took orders, and has  
been, since 1844, the leader of Pro-  
testant missionary enterprise in the  
west of Ireland. He is the author of  
"Practical Sermons on the Lord's  
Prayer," "Lent Lectures on Christ's  
Temptation," "Prophecy upon the  
Mount," "Pastor's Assistant," "An  
Introduction to Prophetical Research-  
es," "A Scriptural View of the  
Position of the Jews," &c.

D'ALTON,\* JOHN, Genealogist and  
Antiquary, son of the late William  
D'Alton, Esq., of Beasville, co. West-



histories of nearly every Irish family. He is known as the author of the "History of the County of Dublin," "Memoirs of the Archbishops of Dublin," "An Essay on the Social and Political State of Ireland from the First to the Twelfth Century" (a work which obtained the highest prize ever given by the Royal Irish Academy, and the Cunningham Gold Medal), "The History of Drogheda" (2 vols.), "Annals of Boyle" (2 vols.), "The History of Dundalk," and of "Illustrations, Historical and Genealogical, of the Army List of King James II." (2 vols.). He has also published "Dermid, or Erin in the Days of Boroimhe," a metrical romance, in twelve cantos (1814), and he was for many years a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and to many Irish periodicals. His manuscript collections illustrate Irish localities, and upwards of 2,500 families of the empire, with notes of tours in England and Wales in 1826.

DALY, SIR DOMINIC, son of the late Dominic Daly, Esq., a gentleman of property in county Galway, and nephew of the first Lord Walscourt, was born in 1798. He was early employed in the colonial administration, and having acted for nearly twenty-six years as Chief Secretary in Canada, during which time he was employed on several important missions by the local legislature, he was appointed, in 1852, Governor of the island of Tobago; whence, in 1856, he was promoted to the post of Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, when he received also the honour of knighthood. Having held this post until 1859, he succeeded Sir R. G. Macdonnell as Governor of South Australia in 1861.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, an American author, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, November 15, 1787, is the son of Francis Dana, minister of the United States at the court of Russia, and chief justice of Massachusetts. He studied, but did not graduate, at Harvard College,

and was admitted to the bar of Baltimore in 1811. In the following year he removed to Cambridge; but his tastes being chiefly literary, he came connected in 1814 with the *North American Review*, then just on foot; his earliest writings, "Essay on Old Times," and an essay on the Poems of Washington Allston, first appearing in that periodical, which he became part editor, in conjunction with Professor Channing in 1818. With some assistance from Bryant, the poet, he published "Idle Man" in 1821, which had qualified success. In 1825 the *York Review* opened its columns to Dana's first poetical effusions, "Dying Raven" and "The Husband and Wife's Grave." In 1827 "Buccaneer" appeared, and was commended, both in America and *Blackwood's Magazine* in England. He has since published several detached pieces. He delivered, 1839-40, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, a course of ten lectures on Shakspeare, which have, perhaps as much contributed to his reputation in America as anything that proceeded from his own pen.

DANA, RICHARD HENRY, son of the above, born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, August 1, 1815, entered Harvard College in 1832, but an affection of the eyes compelled him to suspend his course of study in 1834. As a remedy for this weakness, he undertook the voyage which he so graphically described in his "Two Years before the Mast." He returned afterwards to his studies, graduated in 1837, studied law from that year until 1841, under Judge Story and Prof. Greenleaf, when he was admitted to the Boston bar. He almost immediately leaped into Admiralty practice, his early predilection for the sea having induced him to pay especial attention to time law. For the same reason he was induced, as early as 1841, to publish a treatise on Seamen, titled "The Seaman's Friend," known in England as "The

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s. The other pro-  
en are Biographical  
or Vinton, Professor  
esides contributions  
re. "To Cuba and  
Voyage," was pub-  
London in 1859.

CISA-CHRISTINA-RAE-  
S OF, was born at  
il 21, 1814, of poor  
mmenced life as a  
finding herself un-  
is mode of subeist-  
to Paris, where, for  
s connected with the  
ing to Copenhagen,  
that intimacy with  
Prince which ended  
marriage with him  
o the throne. The  
s influence with the  
posed to be prejudi-  
t of the monarchy of

ANTOINE-LAURENT, a  
son of a sculptor in  
mber 8, 1798. He  
lio of Boiss and the  
where he carried off  
1826, and the grand

was the bust of Pope Pius VIII.,  
which was followed, in 1829, by that  
of Boieldieu. Whilst in Italy he  
began to produce statuettes, in  
which any comic peculiarity in  
physiognomy or form was exag-  
gerated; not to such a degree as to  
destroy the likeness, but rather to  
make it more striking. These cari-  
cature statuettes, styled *charges*,  
brought him great notoriety in France  
upon his return in 1830. But he by  
no means neglected ideal and serious  
sculpture. He produced small busts  
in plaster of almost all the notabilities  
of France, besides the large bust of  
Jean Bart for the Museum of the  
Marine; that of Louis-Philippe for  
the Museum at Versailles; and a  
second one of Boieldieu for the city  
of Rouen. Among his numerous  
*charges*, those of Talleyrand, Wellin-  
ton, O'Connell, Brougham, D'Orsay,  
Rossini, Horace Vernet, Descamps,  
Victor Hugo, Soulié, Roger, Costa,  
and Liszt, are best known.

DARBOY,\* MGR., THE VERY  
REV. GEORGE, D.D., Archbishop  
of Paris, was born in the year  
1813, at Fayl-Billot (Haute-Marne),  
being a fellow-countryman of Mgr.  
Morlot. He was at first Profes-  
sor of Philosophy and Dogmatic  
Theology at the Ecclesiastical Semi-

panied Mgr. Sibour to Rome to take part in the definition of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. He is known as the author of "Les Femmes de la Bible" and "l'Introduction à l'Imitation de Jésus Christ." He was named by the Emperor to the episcopal see of Nancy in 1859, and in January, 1863, he was promoted to the archiepiscopate.

DARGAN, WILLIAM, Capitalist and Railway Contractor, is a native of Ireland, born at the beginning of the present century. His father was what is called a gentleman farmer, and occupied an extensive tract of land in the county of Carlow. Young Dargan received a good education, and after leaving school was placed in a surveyor's office. His first employment was under Telford, who was then engaged in constructing the Holyhead Road. When this was completed, Dargan returned to Ireland, and embarked in several minor undertakings, in which he was fortunate enough to gain sufficient to form the nucleus of a princely fortune. Advancing step by step from smaller to more important undertakings, he at length obtained the contract for the Howth Road; and on the projection of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway—the first in Ireland—he became the contractor. Since then scarcely a public work in Ireland has been undertaken with which Mr. Dargan has not been connected. He is also an extensive holder of railway stock, a steamboat proprietor, flax-grower, and farmer. After the highly successful result of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Mr. Dargan, with the view of developing the industrial resources of his native country, resolved on founding an Industrial Exhibition in Dublin, and placed £30,000 in the hands of a committee, consisting of the leading citizens, and empowered them to erect a building, and to defray all the necessary expenses connected with the undertaking. He undertook, moreover, to advance whatever additional sums might be required to carry the enterprise to a successful

issue. In fact, before the Exhibition opened (May 12, 1853), Mr. Dargan's advances are said not to have been far short of £100,000. It was arranged that if, at the close of the Exhibition, the profits were sufficient, Mr. Dargan was to be repaid his advances, with five per cent. interest; if insufficient, the loss was to be on his own. The result was, were it to add, that Mr. Dargan came away with the loss of some £20,000. At the close of the Exhibition he offered, but declined, the honor of knighthood.

DARLEY, FELIX O. C., a distinguished American artist, born in Philadelphia, June 23, 1822. His parents placed him, in boyhood, in a mercantile establishment, in spite of his predilection for drawing. This circumstance did not, however, prevent him from pursuing at every available opportunity his darling study; and some sketches by his pencil, of men and characters met with in early life, having been greedily purchased by the *Saturday Museum*, he soon formed a connection, and acquired a reputation for the vigour and humour of his designs. In 1848 he removed to New York, and became attached to the *Sketch-Book*, *Knickerbocker's New York*, and other publications. His drawing in outline from Judd's novel of "Margaret" induced the committee of the American Art-Union to employ him in the illustration of "Rip Van Winkle." Next followed the "Legend of Sleepy Hollow," which have been greatly admired. He has since been employed in preparing vignettes for bank-notes, and the illustration of Fenimore Cooper's novels, and in the drawing of portraits in revolutionary history. In 1850 he published a photographic illustration of the wedding procession in Lowell's "Miles Standish."

DARWIN, CHARLES R., born in Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809, son of Dr. R. W. Darwin, F.R.S., of the same place, and grandson of Erasmus Darwin, F.R.S., author of the "Botanic Garden," "Zoonomia,"

pany H.M.S. *Beagle* as Mr. Darwin offered his aid in the *Beagle*, for south America and the ion of the globe, on 1831, and returned to er 2, 1836. Mr. Darwin account of the voyage, e of "Journal of Re-he Geology and Natural Various Countries, &c.," appeared together with count of the voyage its Roy; it has subse-published separately, a larger sale. Mr. d in London from 1837, when he removed to use, near Bromley, in 9 Mr. Darwin married ghter of Josiah Wedg-he well-known improver r of earthenware. Be-papers on various scien-Mr. Darwin edited the e Voyage of the *Beagle*," three separate volumes der the titles of "The Distribution of Coral

DASENT, GEORGE WEBBE, D.C.L., was born about the year 1818, and educated at King's College, London, and Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1852. He translated "The Prose or Younger Edda," from the Norse (1842); "Theophilus Eutychianus, from the original Greek, in Icelandic, Low German, and other Languages" (1845); "The Norseman in Ireland" (1855); "Popular Tales from the Norse, with an Introductory Essay" (1859); "The Saga of Burnt Nial," &c., and has translated much from the German, the Norse, and Icelandic languages. He is understood to have acted for some years as one of the working editors of the *Times*, and is married to a daughter of the late Mr. W. F. A. Dalans. He is also frequently employed as an Examiner in English and modern foreign languages, in connection with the Civil Service appointments.

DAUBENY, CHARLES GILES BRIDLE, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences at Munich,

subjects. Amongst his other publications may be enumerated a Description of active and extinct Volcanoes, a second edition of which was published in 1848; an Introduction to the Atomic Theory, second edition, published in 1850; Lectures on Roman Agriculture, 1857; Lectures on Climate, 1862.

**D'AUBIGNÉ.** (See **MERLE D'AUBIGNÉ.**)

**D'AUMALE, HENRI-EUGÈNE-PHILIPPE-LOUIS D'ORLÉANS, DUC,** prince of the family of Orleans, was born in Paris, January 16, 1822, and is the fourth son of the late King Louis-Philippe and his queen Marie-Amélie. He was educated, like his brothers, in the Collège Henri IV., and at the age of seventeen entered the army. In 1840 he accompanied his brother, the duc d'Orléans, to Algeria, and took part in the campaign which followed. He returned to France the following year, and completed his military education at Courbevoie. From 1842 to 1843 he was again in Algeria, where, at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war, capturing the camp and all the correspondence of

ing his family from France since resided chiefly in Italy, voting himself to literature. At the commencement of 1861, a pamphlet, addressed to Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, cited an immense sense of political persecution of the French authorities, and the printer arrested, and sentenced to fine and imprisonment. The sentence was appealed, and the duc d'Aumale challenged Prince Napoleon, who declined to accept the course which excited the attention of the French government in France. The London Convention thereupon invited him to preside at their annual meeting, which occasion his speech attracted much attention. The duc d'Aumale, heir of the great house of Orleans, possesses an ample fortune, and has settled down as a laudible practical agriculturist in his country shire. He has two sons, Philippe-Marie-Leopold, prince de Condé, born in 1844, and François-Louis-Marie-Jules, duc de Guise, born in 1846.

**DAVID, FÉLIX,** Composer, was born in 1810 in the department of Vaucluse.

of his professor, and which was performed on the following Sunday in cathedral. His talent now continued to develop itself, until at last his friends urged him to go to complete his studies, and he was once admitted by Cherubini, director of the Conservatoire, to the classes of that institution; he studied, besides, harmony and counterpoint under Reber. After the first year, left to his own resources, he continued by giving music lessons until the formation of the St. Simonian sect, in which he became one of the enthusiastic members. When the Simonians retired to Ménilmontant, they assigned to Félicien the function of musical director, and it was he who composed the music of the choruses sung by the fraternity. When that society was dissolved, David and other members determined to make a voyage to the East. Félicien remained three years, and his notes of his musical impressions on the banks of the Nile, beneath the shadow of the Pyramids at another time in the East. In 1835 he returned to Paris and published his "*Mélodies d'Orient*." It was not until some time after David's return to Paris that he composed the "*Désert*" in its present state. The whole of it was composed between December, 1843, and 1844; and no sooner had it been composed, than the composer at once began work copying out the whole of it himself,—about two thousand pages of music. After meeting with a variety of obstacles, Félicien succeeded in getting his work performed at the Conservatoire in December, 1844, when its success was so great that soon afterwards it was performed in every capital in Europe. His name is known by the "*Désert*," which was first performed at her Majesty's Theatre during its production in Paris; and a few romances, of which the most famous is "*Les Hirondelles*" is the most popular. In Paris, the

"*Désert*" was followed by "*Moïse*," which had but a partial success. Abandoning sacred subjects, he soon afterwards produced "*Christophe Colomb*," which was more successful than "*Moïse*," but which did not possess the freshness and charm of the "*Désert*." "*Christophe Colomb*" was played at the Tuileries before Louis-Philippe, who called the composer to his box, and decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honour. The "*Garden of Eden*" ("*L'Éden*") was brought out during the crisis of 1848, and attracted very little attention. In November, 1851, appeared his opéra-comique, in three acts, "*La Perle du Brésil*." His opera of "*Herculaneum*" was produced at the Académie in March, 1859.

DAVIS, CHARLES HENRY, a naval officer and mathematician, born in Boston, Massachusetts, Jan. 16, 1807, is the son of the late Hon. Daniel Davis, for many years United States solicitor-general for Massachusetts. He entered the U.S. navy in 1823. From 1844 to 1849 he was employed as assistant to Professor Bache in the United States coast survey, in the course of which he discovered several dangerous shoals directly in the track of vessels sailing between New York and Boston. In 1849 he was removed to the charge of the "*American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac*," to the deep chagrin of that professor, who had a high opinion of his services, and testified in his reports to his loss. Mr Davis has, at various times, been appointed on commissions to examine the state of the harbours of Boston, New York, Charleston, &c. He has also deeply investigated the laws which govern tides, and has contributed some valuable papers on the subject to the American Academy and the Smithsonian Institute. He continued at the head of the "*Ephemeris*" until 1856, when he was appointed to the rank of Commander, and stationed in the Pacific. He has published a translation of Gauss's

"Theoria Motus Corporum Coelestium" (1856).

DAVIS, EDWIN HAMILTON, M.D., an American archæologist, born in Ross county, Ohio, January 22, 1811. His attention was early directed to the study of American antiquities. From 1829 to 1833, while a student at Kenyon College, he conducted a series of excavations in that neighbourhood, the results of which were subsequently embodied in a lecture. Stimulated by the encouragement of the late Daniel Webster, Dr. Davis pursued his researches, which he never intermitted for a period of fifteen years. In 1837 he graduated M.D. at Cincinnati, and practised his profession at Chillicothe until 1850, when he was called to fill the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics at the New York Medical College. Dr. Davis has published "Monuments of the Mississippi Valley," forming vol. i. of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge," and has contributed to some of the medical and scientific journals of the day. He has also delivered a course of lectures on archæology before the Lowell Institute of Boston.

DAVIS, JEFFERSON, President of the Confederacy of the Southern States of North America, was born June 3, 1808, in Kentucky. While yet a child, his father removed into the state of Mississippi. His early education was at Transylvania College, Kentucky, which he left to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, in 1824. He graduated there four years afterwards, and was placed on the list of second lieutenants. The first part of his military career lasted seven years, during which period he served with distinction against several hostile Indian tribes. Nevertheless, he resigned his commission in 1835, and returned to Mississippi, when he married the daughter of General Taylor. He now became a cotton planter, an occupation he pursued until 1843. In this latter year he first began to evince an interest in politics

as a Democrat, and took a prominent part in the return of Messrs. Polk and Dallas. He was returned by his State to Congress in 1845, and during the time he occupied a seat therein he took an active part in the debates on the "tariff," the "Oregon question," "military affairs," and upon the "preparations for the Mexican war." Upon the breaking out of this contest, he was elected colonel of the Mississippi regiment of volunteers, when he at once resigned his seat in Congress, and with it proceeded to join the army of General Taylor on the Rio Grande. He was engaged at the storming of Monterrey and was one of the commissioners appointed to arrange the capitulation of that city. He also distinguished himself at the battle of Buena Vista, on which occasion he was complimented in official despatches. At the close of the war he was offered by President Polk the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. In his refusal of this offer we note the traces of the line of action which has since rendered his name famous in the history of secession. He declined it on the ground that the appointment to such offices belonged to individual States only, and not to the Federal Government. In 1847 he was elected senator for Mississippi. In 1850 he became Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. Meanwhile his career was marked by the energy with which he defended slavery, and by his vocal advocacy of State rights. In 1852 he resigned his seat in the Senate to undertake a personal canvass for Franklin Pierce, then candidate for the presidency. The latter being elected, nominated Mr. Davis Secretary at War, in which office he introduced important reforms into the War department, and into the military service generally. At the accession of Mr. Buchanan he quitted office, was re-elected to the Senate, and in ordinary course would have remained a member

nts, bear evidence to the those who fixed upon him der. Since the outbreak war every account bears his tenacity of purpose, ad activity, his great ad- capacity, and his keen : the selection of able d ministers; while his act, personal bearing, and ness as a public man, liv- ry limited income, have the greatest confidence, d respect of all classes in a Confederacy.

SIR JOHN F. BART., he eldest son of S. Davis, ly a director of the East- ny, and was born in 1795. e public service at an he became attached to -t's embassy to Pekin in : 1834 was associated as sioner with the late Lord the purpose of arranging and other matters with on 1843 to 1848 he was nipotentiary and Chief lent of British Trade in overnor and Commander- he colony of Hong-Kong. arded for his services in

Tent; or, Wanderings in Balad Eija- reed;" a work illustrative of the habits of the Arab tribes of the African Sahara. In 1856 he was sent, under the auspices of the earl of Clarendon, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to make investigations into the numerous ruins existing on the site of ancient Carthage: and the result of this mission is the now well-known volume, "Carthage and her Remains," which appeared in 1861.

DAVISON, MRS. (See under GODDARD, ARABELLA.)

DAWSON, GEORGE, a popular lecturer, was born in 1821, in the parish of St. Pancras, London. After receiving his education from his father, he proceeded to the University of Glasgow, and after the usual study, took the degree of M.A. He was intended for the ministry of the Baptist Non-conformists, and having remained at home some time, an opening occurred at Birmingham in 1844, when he became the minister of Mount Zion Chapel in that town. The peculiarities of his ministrations, and chiefly a disregard of the merely conventional usages of the sacred office, alienated from him a portion of the congrega-



for truth, and a life of obedience to God and charity to man, the great tests of a Christian spirit. He is, however, more widely known as a literary lecturer than as a preacher, and in this capacity has attained high popularity. He has written little, but is the reputed author of a series of articles which appeared in the *Birmingham Daily Press*, a newspaper of which he was the principal proprietor, but which has now ceased to exist.

DAY, GEORGE EDWARD, F.R.S., Physician, son of the late George Day, Esq., of Manorbion, Carmarthenshire, was born in 1815, and was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840, and Licentiate in Medicine in 1842. He is a Doctor of Medicine of the University of Giessen, and a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1849 he was appointed Chandos Professor of Anatomy and Medicine in the University of St. Andrew's, an office which, in consequence of prolonged ill-health, he resigned in 1863. He now resides at Torquay, but has altogether retired from the duties of his profession. Dr. Day is the author of "A Practical Treatise on the Diseases of Advanced Life" (1849), "Chemistry in its Relations to Physiology and Medicine" (1860), and of various papers on chemistry and physiology; and he has translated and edited Simon's "Animal Chemistry" for the Sydenham Society, Lehmann's "Physiological Chemistry" for the Cavendish Society, and Vogel's "Pathological Anatomy."

DAYTON, WILLIAM LEWIS, an American statesman, born at Baskingridge, New Jersey, United States, 17th February, 1807, his father, John Dayton, being a farmer in that locality. He graduated at the college of New Jersey in the year 1825, and was called to the bar in 1830. In 1837 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and in the year following one of the Assistant Justices of the Supreme Court of

New Jersey. In 1841 he was elected to the Senate of the United States for a term of two years. As a member of this body he was republican in bias, but attached himself to the Whigs, maintaining the policy of non-interference to legislate upon the territories of the United States. He supported the admission of California into the Union, and the abolition of slavery in Columbia. The year 1846, in New Jersey being the year of his death, at the close of his term he was not re-elected. Upon returning to his profession at Trenton, he was elected to the election struggle, and nominated on the Whig ticket as Colonel Fremont. Upon victory declared for the Democrats, he again re-joined his profession, and the State appointed Attorney General of New Jersey. On the death of Lincoln to the presidency he was appointed to the embassy at the court of France.

DEAK, FRANK, an American statesman, was born in New York, his parents, on the father's side, being of the Irish race. He was quite a young man in 1825, his countrymen were in their long lethargy, and he sent as a deputy to the Diet of Presburg, in which he displayed great eloquence and he soon became the leader of the opposition. He was a prominent part in the movement for the removal of the elements which fettered the progress of his country. A Whig, he received a great deal of the support of Kossuth and soon became the popular party. He became, in 1839, a formidable parliamentarian in the diet manifesting such tact, that in the stormy debates of the Diet of Vienna, ciliation between Austria and Prussia. From that date on

countrymen to avoid all precipitate steps; and he is many as the only man un-  
languary can hope to regain  
ition and her rights from  
ive tyranny of Austria.

SIR THOMAS, the son of  
t in the county of Cork,  
at Cork in 1792. He has  
y employed as an architect  
ivate individuals, by the  
authorities, and by the  
it in most of the improve-  
ch have been made in the  
ood of Cork. Amongst  
s with which his name is as-  
e the Old and New Savings  
Bank of Ireland, and the  
al Buildings and Court-  
Cork; he was also the  
of the City Gaol and the  
Bridge in that city, and the  
ut of the Naval and Ord-  
ôts on Haulbowline Isle, in  
of Cork, are erected from  
s. He received the honour  
hood from the Lord Lieu-  
Ireland in 1830, in recog-  
his public services and pro-  
distinction.

THE RIGHT HON. RICK-  
on of a gentleman of county

he graduated in 1813. He was  
called to the Charleston bar in 1814,  
but troubling himself little with fo-  
rensic occupations, became the same  
year chief editor of the *Southern Quar-  
terly Review*. In 1845 he removed to  
New Orleans, where he established  
*De Bow's Commercial Review*. In  
1848 Mr. De Bow was elected Pro-  
fessor of Political Economy and Com-  
mercial Statistics in the University  
of Louisiana. Shortly afterwards he  
was appointed Chief of the Census  
Office of Louisiana, a post he filled  
for three years, during which he pub-  
lished most valuable statistics relat-  
ing to the commerce, produce, and  
population of that state. In 1853 he  
was appointed by President Pierce  
Superintendent of the United States  
Census; this office he held till 1855,  
since which time he has devoted him-  
self to lecturing before literary, agri-  
cultural, and similar societies, and  
to literary pursuits. He has been a  
member and sometimes President of  
every Southern Commercial Convoca-  
tion since 1845, and himself founded  
the Historical Society of Louisiana.  
Among his compilations are "Statist-  
ical View of the United States,"  
being a digest of the seventh census,

he completed his legal studies, and started in life as an advocate. In 1805 he went to Paris to push his fortune, and his marriage with the daughter of Count Muraire, president of the Court of Cassation, was his first introduction to the magistracy. In 1806 he went to Holland by invitation of King Louis, became his intimate counsellor, advised his abdication, and incurred, in consequence, the displeasure of Bonaparte. M. Decazes cast in his fortunes with the Bourbons on the first restoration; was faithful to their interests during the Hundred Days; and lost, in consequence, when Bonaparte returned from Elba, his title of Counsellor, and was, besides, exiled from Paris. After the battle of Waterloo, he took, upon his own authority, in the name of the king, the post of Prefect of Police, and, in the absence of troops, maintained the peace of the city with the aid of the National Guard alone. M. Decazes has been greatly blamed for the part he took in the condemnation of Marshal Ney and other victims of the Restoration. In 1818 he succeeded the duc de Richelieu as Minister of the Interior, and it was in this office where he signalized himself in re-establishing the quinquennial exhibition of national industry. The encouragement he extended to agriculture also, and the reforms in prison discipline which took place under his ministry, entitle his name to be remembered. In all the politics of the Restoration the name of the Duke Decazes is intimately associated. He was absent from Paris when the revolution of 1830 happened, but he did not hesitate to proclaim publicly his sympathy with the fallen Bourbons. As a politician he has been the object of the most contradictory attacks; but now that he is retired into private life, and removed himself from the influence of faction, he is held in esteem as a patriotic Frenchman. In marrying, in 1818, Mademoiselle Saint Aulaire, granddaughter by her mother of the last reigning prince of Nassau Sarrebruck, he obtained from the

king of Denmark, Frederick VI title of Duke of Glücksberg.

DE CHARMS, RICHARD, an American divine, of the Swedenborgian persuasion, born October 17, 1791, descended from Huguenot ancestors who took refuge in America, his father dying before his birth, his family were left for many years in great penury. The subject of this memoir entered a printing-office at fourteen years of age, and supported his mother and himself by this occupation, until compelled, by illness, to relinquish it. Assisted by a friend, he contrived to enter College, where he graduated in 1811. He had intended to follow the medical profession, but, owing to the persuasion of the same friend, he proceeded to England to qualify himself for the Swedenborgian ministry. While dying in London, he supported himself by his labour as a journey printer. On his return to America he became pastor of the Swedenborgian church in Cincinnati for years, then of that in Philadelphia for five years, and then of that in Baltimore for five years. He has published several sermons and lectures on the tenets of the sect to which he belongs. He established the *Jerusalem Magazine* in Boston, printing the first three numbers with his own hand, and has been editor of *Precursor* and the *New Churchman*. His chief work, however, is the "*Churchman Extra*," a volume of 800 pages on Church history in Europe and America.

DE GREY AND RIPON, E. GEORGE FREDERICK SAMUEL BOLTON, was born in London in 1811, about the time when his father, late Earl of Ripon, was Prime Minister of England. In 1852, Lord Godolphin (for such was his courtesy title) returned for Kingston-on-Hull, the Liberal interest, but was afterwards unseated on petition. In April, 1853, he was returned as Member for Huddersfield. That town he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1857, when he was elected

death in January, 1859, of De Grey on his uncle's the following November. He was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the War Department and was transferred to the same as Under-Secretary of consequence of Lord Hervey's return to the House of Lords, in 1861; but a few months later he returned to his former lordship was appointed Under-Secretary of State for War on the death of the Right Hon. Sir G. C. Lewis, M.P., and sworn a member of the Privy Council in April,

MR. JOHN THADDEUS, editor of the *Times* newspaper, is the son of William F. A. Delane, Esq., a financial manager of the bank which he died in 1858. He was born in October, 1817, and educated at Balliol Hall, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1839. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1847. In 1839 he first became connected with the *Times* as assistant editor under the late Mr. R. Barnes, and on his death, in 1841, he succeeded him in the chief post of responsibility as editor, what has been justly called

inventions, and he has taken out several patents for others; among which we may recall, as of the most general interest, the improvements in playing-cards, and the fixing of iridescent thin films on paper. He is also well known as an accumulator of articles of vertu, and as the possessor of the most rare collection of Wedgwood wares: indeed, he may be stated to have been the first who stimulated the collection of this beautiful, but long-neglected ware, by his early appreciation of its merits.

DE LA RUE, WARREN, Ph.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal Astronomical Society, Knight of the Legion of Honour, Knight of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, son of Mr. Thomas De La Rue, was born about the year 1815. He was educated at the College of St. Barbe, Paris, and on reaching manhood entered his father's business as a card manufacturer and wholesale stationer. Here he applied his scientific knowledge to purposes of practical utility, and invented a great number of new processes and machines, some of which were patented. Among the former may be cited processes for utilizing earth-oils, and in the latter machinery

ing a series of photographs of the total eclipse of the sun on July 18th. These photographs, especially those obtained during the total eclipse, are of high scientific interest. The discussions of the results of the photographic expedition formed the subject of the Bakerian lecture read at the Royal Society, in April, 1862, and since published in their Transactions.

DEMETZ, FRÉDÉRIC-AUGUSTE, Philanthropist, born May 12, 1796, studied law at Paris, and has filled various magisterial functions in that city. In 1833 he was appointed Court Counsel. In 1836 he went to the United States, after De Tocqueville and Beaumont, to study the penitentiary system there. In 1840 he resigned his appointments, to devote himself entirely to the philanthropic measures with which his name is associated. In 1840 he founded, with the co-operation of his former school-fellow, M. de Bretignières de Courteilles, the agricultural colony and penitentiary of Mettray, near Tours. The object of this institution, supported by the parent society, was to

Bristol, and other place much attention. The Mettray are published a those who are interested ject will find much information pamphlet edited by the lawyer Symons, barrister, "Collection of Papers, &c., tories," London, 1855.

DE MORGAN, AUGUST at Madura, in Southern India. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree in 1827 as fourth wrangler. Leaving Cambridge, he went to Lincoln's-Inn, and commenced studies for the bar, but then on obtaining, in 1828, a professorship of Mathematics in the newly-founded University College, he resigned his post but returned to it in 1831 on the death of his successor. He was a voluminous writer on the philosophy and history of mathematics, and on points connected with the theory of an actuary, which he held for many years, although he never held any office. He has published

Philosophical Society, the *Magazine*, the *Cambridge Journal*, *Notes and Queries*, De Morgan was a large to the publications of, years on the Committee for the Diffusion of Knowledge; and it is not unattributed to him writings anonymously by that Society which he has no claim specially the treatise on "Money," really written by Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Drinkwater. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Cambridge Philosophical Society. For thirty years on the Council of the Astronomical Society, seven of which he was Secretaries. He has for years written in favour of the decimal coinage, which was adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons. Mr. De Morgan, has advocated large exchange, and has propounded the most condensed syllabus of the subject found in his "Syllabus," 1860. His controversy with the late Sir William Hamilton, so far as it was per-

political world, and where he graduated B.A. in 1823. In the same year he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme, and in 1824, in company with the present Earl of Derby, Lord Taunton, and the late Lord Wharncliffe, he made a protracted tour through Canada and the United States. On the formation of Mr. Canning's administration, Mr. Denison was appointed one of the Lords of the Admiralty. At this time the struggle of parties was very fierce, the Roman Catholic Emancipation question being the pivot upon which the political world was balanced. Mr. Denison took an active part in the discussion, and uniformly supported concession to the claims of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Canning's death led to a considerable alteration in the state of political parties, and, among others, it affected Mr. Denison. He relinquished the duties of the Admiralty Board, and preferring an independent political career to the responsibilities of an official position, never subsequently held office, though several administrations sought his services. In 1830 he was returned for the borough of Hastings. In 1831, after the death of Mr. Huskisson,

DENISON, THE VEN. GEORGE ANTHONY, ARCHDEACON OF TAUNTON, fourth son of the late John Denison, Esq., M.P., brother of the Speaker of the House of Commons, of the late Bishop of Salisbury, and of Sir William Denison, K.C.B., Governor of Madras, was born in 1805. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1826, taking a first class in classical honours; in 1828 was elected Fellow of Oriel College; in the same year was University prizeman, gaining the Latin Essay and the English Essay in 1829. He was curate of Cuddesden, Oxfordshire, from 1832 to 1838; and was appointed in 1838 vicar of Broadwindsor, Dorset, whence he was transferred, in 1845, to the vicarage of East Brent, Somerset. He became also Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Bath and Wells, who subsequently advanced him to the Archdeaconry of Taunton. He has been an active member of the London and Bristol "Church Unions," and a strong opponent of all schemes of Government education. In 1853, in consequence of a charge of unsound doctrine publicly made against him by Bishop Spencer, who was at that time dis-

Lower House of Convocation an active part, in 1864, in the condemnation of Bishop published writings.

DENMARK, CHRISTIAN I or, belongs to the house of S Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücks was born on the 8th of April. Before his accession to the throne was Inspector-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Danish Navy, and in 1842 married the daughter of the Landgrave of Hesse, by whom he has had children, and among them Princess Alexandra of Wales. He succeeded to the throne, on the death of the late king, in November. On his accession, the condition of the vexed question respecting Schleswig-Holstein was completely changed. The son of the duke of Augustenburg immediately laid claim to the sovereignty of the Duchies, although his former had for a compensation signed all his rights in 1814. The independence of Holstein was maintained, but also of a portion of Schleswig, which was warmly espoused by the German Diet, who forthwith occupied the debateable territory.

for peace with Prussia  
t, which negotiations are  
nber, 1864) still pending.

EDWARD GEOFFREY STAN-  
OF, K.G., &c., was born  
Knowsley Park, Lanca-  
ng been educated at Eton  
st Church, Oxford, where  
the Chancellor's prize for  
; Mr. Stanley, in 1821,  
member of the House of  
as M.P. for Stockbridge.  
s maiden speech, though  
r of mere local interest,  
igh eulogium from Sir J.  
; and in the course of the  
m, his second oratorical  
he subject of the Irish  
bited areadiness, aptitude,  
worthy of an experienced  
n 1826 he became M.P.

During the brief Can-  
oderich administrations,  
entered on official life as  
rary for the Colonies, and,  
ation of Lord Grey's Go-  
he was nominated to the  
s post of Chief Secretary  
: but, on seeking re-elec-  
hands of his constituency,  
feated by Henry Hunt.  
s was soon afterwards re-  
Vindoor, and was ere long  
those single-handed con-

Richmond. He declined to take part  
in the administration formed by Sir  
R. Peel on Lord Grey's resignation;  
but, after acting in concert with the  
Conservative opposition for seven  
years, he accepted the seals of the  
Colonial Office in 1841, and occupied  
that post for more than four years, in  
the course of which he was summoned  
to the House of Peers. At the close of  
1845, when Sir R. Peel arrived at the  
resolution of abandoning the cause of  
Agricultural Protection, Lord Stanley,  
rather than desert his expressed  
opinions, retired from the Cabinet,  
and next year, though with seeming  
reluctance, appeared as head of the  
Protectionist opposition, for which the  
industry of Lord George Bentinck and  
the genius of Mr. Disraeli gradually  
secured public recognition. Their  
struggle at first appeared hopeless; but  
at length, in 1851, the resignation of  
Lord J. Russell brought the Conserva-  
tives to the very gates of Downing-  
street; and after the Whigs had  
retained their offices for a year longer,  
in February, 1852, the Conservative  
chief, who meanwhile had succeeded  
his father as fourteenth Earl of Derby,  
accepted the responsibilities of office,  
and constructed a cabinet, which, be-  
sides other achievements, carried mea-  
sures of Chancery Reform, passed the



the death of the Duke of Wellington took place in 1852, Lord Derby was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford. He is also a Knight of the Garter. In the parliamentary session of 1864 Lord Derby was conspicuous for his powerful attacks on the foreign policy of the present government—attacks which were especially severe on Earl Russell. But in the main object for which this active hostility was played—that of ousting Lord Palmerston's Cabinet—Lord Derby and his party failed after a close struggle.

**DERRY, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM HIGGIN, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF,** is the son of a Lancashire gentleman, and was born in 1793. Having graduated B.A. as thirteenth wrangler at Trinity College, Cambridge, he held the curacy of Clifton, Gloucestershire, but subsequently entered at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degrees of M.A. and D.D. He was appointed successively Chaplain of the Richmond General Penitentiary, Dublin, Rector of Roscrea, Vicar-General of Killaloe, and Dean of Limerick, and ultimately consecrated, in 1849, Bishop of Limerick, whence he was translated, in 1853, to the see of Derry. His see is of the annual value

younger son of the 10th Duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1804 and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated second wrangler and Senior Wrangler in 1829. In the same year he was elected M.P. for the University of Cambridge, but losing his seat in the following year, was elected M.P. for Malton: he represented Malton from 1832 till his death in 1858. He succeeded his grandfather's peerage in 1858. His grace was created Lord-Lieutenant of Devon in 1858, and presided over the University of London as Chancellor from 1836 to 1856. He succeeded Prince Consort as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge. His predecessor, the duke is a man of great attainments in the sciences and of literary attainments. He has a claim to be recorded as the head of one of the great events of our history with which our history is so intimately mixed up.

**DEWEY, THE REV. CHAS. C. LL.D.,** an American divine, was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, Nov. 25, 1784, and graduated at Yale College in 1806. He was ordained to preach in 1808, during which year he officiated at Tyngsboro.

in the Rochester "Collegiate Institute," which he left in 1850, to be Professor of Chemistry and Philosophy in the university of the same city. Dr. Dewey has, in his long career, delivered more than 1,000 lectures, and as many as, and has for some time past used his vacations in lecturing at the colleges of Pittsfield and Burlington, Vermont. He has written a State Government several treatises, and among them "On the Herbaceous Plants of Massachusetts," and has been a contributor to the *American Journal of Science and Art*. He has been active in the amelioration and improvement of public schools, and has been in the establishment of the Teachers' Institute, of which he has for some time as Presi-

dent. THE REV. ORVILLE, D.D., an American divine, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, March 28, 1811, graduated at William's College in 1834, and studied theology at the Theological Seminary from 1834 to 1839. His opinions being at that time settled, he declined permanent employment in his profession, though he performed temporary duty at Gloucester, Massachusetts. After this he definitively adopted the Unitarian persuasion, and having formed a friendship with Wm. Channing, he became that man's assistant in the pulpit, a position he filled for two years. Then he accepted the pastorate of a Unitarian church at New Bedford, which he held for ten years. As his health failing, he visited Europe, publishing on his return the results of his travels, in two volumes, under the title of "The Old and the New." In 1835 he was called to the pastorate of the second Unitarian church in New York. In 1842, on his health failing him a second time, he resigned, and after a further period of two years' absence, he returned, but finding himself no remedy; but finding himself on his return still in an ailing condition, he retired to his paternal farm at Andover. Here he prepared the

two series of lectures for the Lowell Institute at Boston, which were afterwards delivered with great *déclat* in the principal cities of the Union, viz., "On the Problem of Human Life and Destiny," and "On the Education of the Human Race." At this time (1855) he officiated at Albany and Washington, and became finally pastor of the Unitarian community at Church Green, Boston. He has published some "Letters on Revivals," some volumes of "Sermons," and has contributed largely to the *Christian Examiner*. His works have been republished in London.

DHULEEP SINGH, \*THE MAHARAJAH, was born in 1838, and is the son of the famous Runjeet Singh, the Rajah of the Panjaub. At the death of his father Dhuleep was an infant, and the demoralized state of the regency and army induced the British Ministry to annex the principality to our possessions under certain conditions, among which were that the young maharajah should receive four lacs of rupees per annum, or, in other words, £40,000 sterling. Since this time, which was after the battle of Guzerat, gained by Lord Gough, the maharajah became a Christian, and has resided in England, and become naturalized. His mother, the notorious Rancee, also took up her abode in this country until her death, in 1863, but steadfastly resisted all her son's endeavours to convert her to Christianity. It was at one time supposed that he would be united in matrimony to the Princess Victoria of Coorg, but in 1864 he was married, at the British Consulate at Alexandria, to a young Protestant lady, also a British subject, and has purchased an estate near Thetford, where he has taken up his residence.

DICEY, EDWARD STEPHEN, second son of the late T. E. Dacey, Esq., of Claybrook Hall, Leicestershire, was born about the year 1820. His mother is a sister of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in

1854. He has contributed to *Fraser's* and *Macmillan's Magazines*, and other periodicals, and is the author of "A Memoir of Cavour," and of "Rome in 1860," a work in which he minutely describes, from personal observation, the abuses of the Papal government. He is understood to be a constant contributor to one of the leading daily papers, by which he was sent to Denmark and the Duchies as special correspondent in 1864.

DICKENS, CHARLES, the son of Mr. John Dickens, who held a position in the Navy Pay Department, was born at Portsmouth in 1812. At the close of the war his father retired on a pension, and came to London as Parliamentary reporter for one of the daily papers. His son Charles was placed as a clerk in an attorney's office; but a strong literary bias led to his obtaining, soon after, an engagement as a reporter on the staff of the *Morning Chronicle*, then in the zenith of its fame, under Mr. John Black. The editor, noticing his readiness and versatility, allowed him a theatre for the display of his graphic qualities by inserting in his journal those "Sketches of English Life and Character," which were afterwards reprinted in a collective form, under the title of "Sketches by Boz," in 1836-7. Almost simultaneously with these appeared a comic opera from his pen, entitled "The Village Coquettes." The graphic power of describing the ordinary scenes of common life, more especially in their most ludicrous aspect, did not escape the notice of Messrs. Chapman & Hall, who accordingly requested "Boz" to write for them a story as a serial in monthly parts, and the result was the publication of the "Posthumous Memoirs of the Pickwick Club." The subject was treated by "Boz" in a manner at once so easy, so graphic, and natural, and with such a flow of genuine humour, that the author found himself raised, almost at a single step, to the highest rank among living novelists. Illustrated at first by the pencil of Seymour, and subsequently by that

of Hablot K. Browne, the "Pickwick Papers" found an enormous sale, and the name of the author was soon to the world in 1838. The great success of "Pickwick" naturally led to a variety of offers being made to Dickens by the London publishers, and brought about the connection of the author with Mr. Bentley, who engaged his services as editor of *Miscellany*, in the second number of which, in Feb., 1837, appeared the first instalment of "Oliver Twist." This story, which was published complete in three volumes at the close of 1838, lets the reader into some of the secrets of life, as it used to be frequently to be found in the pauper union workhouses, and in the haunts of thievery and villany which form so black a blot upon London and the larger cities in the province. Admirably illustrated by the pen of George Cruikshank, "Oliver Twist" at once became a popular favourite, and it continues still to be regarded as one of the author's best productions. Meanwhile "Nicholas Nickleby" appeared in shilling numbers, uniform with "Pickwick," and after the completion of that work "Nickleby" was written to expose in detail the cruelties which were then and are still, it is to be feared, practised upon orphans and other neglected children of the middle classes at day schools, especially in some of the northern counties. Mr. Dickens, in the preface to this book, says these disclosures resulted from a series of inspections paid by himself to the school of the "Dotheboys" in the wolds of Yorkshire. In 1840 Dickens undertook the production of a story, or rather of a series of stories, in weekly numbers. It was entitled "Master Humphrey's Clock" and contained, amongst other things, those since republished in a separate form, under the names of "The Curiosity Shop," famous for the episode of "Little Nell," so remarkable for its pathos and simplicity, and of "Barnaby Rudge," a picture illustrative of the senseless

prose of 1846. Soon  
 mpletion of "Master  
 Clock," Mr. Charles  
 ail for America, for the  
 paring himself for the  
 a work upon men and  
 e New World. Whilst  
 ed a great part of the  
 s, and accumulated a  
 ials, which he gave to  
 his return to England,  
 r the name of "Ame-  
 r General Circulation."  
 uthor's statements were  
 erted by our Yankee  
 the book provoked a  
 the facetious title of  
 American Notes." In  
 shed "Martin Chuzzle-  
 ers. In the summer of  
 he paid a visit to Italy,  
 he results of his obser-  
 subsequently given to  
 the *Daily News*. Re-  
 gland in the course of  
 gested the foundation  
 ily newspaper, which  
 y advocate the spread  
 itics and secular educa-  
 whilst abroad it should  
 sworn enemy of despo-  
 rary power. Having  
 arge literary staff, and  
 nself with some of the  
 s of the day, he com-

uted on the hearth, followed in  
 1846; the fourth, "The Battle of  
 Life" (1846); and the fifth, "The  
 Haunted Man and the Ghost's  
 Bargain," in 1848. Besides the  
 above, Mr. Dickens has published  
 "Dombey and Son" (1847-8), "The  
 History of David Copperfield" (1849-  
 50), "Bleak House" (1853), "Little  
 Dorritt" (1856); also "A Tale of Two  
 Cities;" "The Uncommercial Tra-  
 veller;" and "Great Expectations;"  
 which last three were reprinted from  
*All the Year Round*. In 1850 Mr. C.  
 Dickens started *Household Words*, a  
 cheap weekly literary miscellany,  
 which he conducted for some years;  
 but a quarrel having arisen between  
 him and his publishers, he brought it  
 to a conclusion in 1859, and esta-  
 blished in its place another, similar in  
 plan and form, entitled *All the Year  
 Round*, which he still conducts. A  
 new illustrated serial story from Mr.  
 Dickens's pen, entitled "Our Mutual  
 Friend," was commenced May, 1864.  
 Mr. Dickens has earned a high re-  
 putation as an amateur actor, and  
 was one of the founders of the Guild  
 of Literature and Art, and has like-  
 wise been an active promoter of the  
 Royal Library Fund.

DICKENSON, DANIEL STEVENS,  
 born at Goshen, Connecticut, U. S.,  
 September 11, 1800; removed with

nently before the public. He took part in all the leading debates of the time, both during his four years' senatoriat as well as while he was Lieutenant-Governor and President of the State Senate, which posts he filled subsequently. He was appointed to the Federal Senate in 1844, and continued a member of it till 1851, during which period he particularly distinguished himself in the debates on the Oregon question, and by his able support of the "compromise measures" of 1850-1.

DICKSON, SAMUEL HENRY, an American physician, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, in September, 1798; and graduated at Yale College in 1814. He studied medicine in his native city, where in 1817 he partially practised during the severe visitation of yellow fever in that year. In 1818-19 he attended the medical lectures in the University of Pennsylvania, where he finally graduated. He was instrumental in the establishment of the Medical College at Charleston, to which, on its organization in 1824, he was appointed as Professor of the Practice of Medicine. This office he resigned in 1832, to resume it again the following year, on the reorganization of the college as the Medical College of South Carolina. In 1847 he succeeded Dr. Revere as Professor of the Practice of Medicine in the University of New York, but was induced, upon earnest solicitation, to return, after a time, to his old post in Charleston. In 1850 he was elected to the same chair in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Dr. Dickson, besides being a contributor to various medical journals, is the author of "Elements of Medicine," "A Treatise on the Pathology and Practice of Medicine," "Essays on Pathology and Therapeutics," "Essays on Life, Sleep, Pain, &c.," "Essays on Slavery," &c. He has also delivered several lectures and speeches on social subjects, and more particularly on the temperance question.

DIGBY, KENELM HENRY, youngest son of the Very Rev. Wm. Digby,

dean of Clonfert, Ireland, a member of the family represented by Lord Digby, was born in 1800, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. Soon after that date he became a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, and studied extensively the scholastic system of theology and the antiquities of the middle ages. Inspired by his studies, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the ages with which it is so familiar, he has published "The Broad Stone of Honour; or, Rules for the Gentlemen of England, in five books" (1829), "Mores Catholici the Ages of Faith," "Compitum the Meeting of Ways in the Catholic Church," "Evenings on the Thames &c.

DILKE, Sir CHARLES WENTWORTH BART., son of the late Mr. C. Dilke, who was principal proprietor and for many years editor of the *Athenaeum*, was born in London in 1810, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was one of the earliest promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and acted as the leading member of the executive committee. When rewards were conferred on various members of that body for their services, Mr. Dilke was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He also refused all pecuniary reward for his assistance, wishing his public services to be purely honorary. The resuscitation of the Ethnological Society of London is understood to be in great part due to his exertions as one of the vice-presidents. Among other public movements with which he is associated we may mention the second Great Exhibition of 1862, of which he was appointed by her Majesty one of the five royal commissioners. In January, 1862, her Majesty was pleased to confer a baronetcy on him.

DINDORF, WILLIAM, a learned German critic, was born at Leipzig about the year 1802, where he was educated, and where he distinguished himself by his ability and zeal in the study of classical literature. He

Aristophanes and

RIGHT HON. BEN-  
the late Mr. Isaac  
ham, Bucks, the  
of the "Curi-  
a," is of Hebrew  
born in London,  
was early articled  
a, and became an  
minor. In 1825  
reading public by  
vian Grey," fol-  
by "The Young  
Temple," "Con-  
Venetia," "The  
Mroy," and other  
agination. Leav-  
e year 1829, he  
t Constantinople,  
erwards through  
ubia, returned to  
n 1831, when he  
people violently  
ection of Parlia-  
He contested the  
be on Tory prin-  
Hon. C. Grey, son  
and was defeated  
. In 1837 he en-  
M.P. for Maid-  
tence he ex

is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, a  
Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the  
British Museum, a Governor of Wel-  
lington College, a Trustee of the  
National Portrait Gallery, and a  
Deputy Lieutenant for Bucks, in  
which his estate of Hughenden  
Manor is situate. He was also  
a Royal Commissioner of the Great  
Exhibition of 1851. Among Mr. Dis-  
raeli's publications since his entrance  
on political life have been "Conings-  
by," "Sybil," "Tancred" — works  
curiously compounded of politics and  
fiction; "A Vindication of the Eng-  
lish Constitution," a biography of  
Lord G. Bentinck, &c. In 1864 he  
republished an early poetical work,  
entitled "A Revolutionary Epic."

DIX,\* JOHN ADAMS, an American  
general, was born at Boscawen, New  
Hampshire, in 1798. He entered the  
army in 1812, and was successively  
Lieutenant of Infantry, Lieutenant of  
Artillery, and Adjutant of a battalion,  
before 1816. In 1828 he resigned  
his commission, married, and adopted  
the legal profession, at the same time  
devoting his attention to politics, his  
views upon which were on the side  
of the democratic party. In 1830 he  
became Adjutant-General of the State

the draft. He still (September, 1864) occupies that post.

DIXON, WILLIAM HEPWORTH, of the Inner Temple, historian and critic, is descended from an old Puritan family. He is the son of Abner Dixon, of Holmfirth and Kirk Burton, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and was born June 30, 1821. Mr. Dixon began literary life with a five-act tragedy, which was privately printed by his friends. In the early volumes of the *Illuminated Magazine*, then edited by Douglas Jerrold, will be found several poems with his name or initials. He was then acting as literary editor of a paper at Cheltenham. Thence he came to London in 1846, and entered himself as a student at the Inner Temple. He wrote a series of papers in the *Daily News* on the "Literature of the Lower Orders," which were precursors of Henry Mayhew's inquiries into the condition of the London Poor. In the same paper appeared another series of articles, which were afterwards revised and enlarged in a vol. entitled "London Prisons." In 1849 he published "John Howard, a Memoir"—a

through several editions, England as in America time of the invasion par Mr. Dixon wrote an pamphlet, called the "England," urging that Napoleon could not succeeding out his intention, the leon would not. In th made a tour of Euro Italy and Spain, and through Germany and Hu as Belgrade. On his retur chief editor of the *Athenæ* journal he had written c subjects for several years in which he has necess part in most of the l scientific controversies of An article from his p "Shakspeare Folio Corr been reprinted in a pan Boston admirer. In 18 drew public attention to bell's statement of the Lord Bacon, a subject w studied for many years. were enlarged, and hav published in London, Boston, In France and Germany

L.L.D. and B.D. by life as a mission-  
eance he returned  
ealth, and subse-  
ncipal of the Hull

He is now in-  
in the diocese of  
ublished Diodati's  
hristo Graece lo-  
nslation of it; an  
alled "Tentamen  
" and the "Codex  
veral single ser-  
ed from his pen,  
" National Prose  
Sermon, delivered  
Trinity College,  
ne Purpose of the  
." Dr. Dobbin is  
ndry reviews and  
ndon Quarterly,  
epository, Biblical  
Sacred Literature,  
iversity Magazine,  
la.

DOXEY, known by  
me of "Sydney  
d Sussex family,  
24, at Peckham  
; eldest son of  
r of "Man unfit  
and of Julietta,

mon residence in Edinburgh seems to  
have brought them together, and led to  
their poetic partnership in "Sonnets  
of the War." Mr. Dobbin is also the  
author of "England in Time of War."  
His poems were reprinted at Boston  
(U.S.), in 1861, including his Lyrics,  
Sonnets on the War, and Dramatic  
Poems.

DOLBY. (See SAINTON-DOLBY.)

DÖLLINGER, JOHN JOSEPH IGNA-  
TIUS, a Roman Catholic theologian  
and historian, was born at Bamberg,  
in Bavaria, February 28, 1799. He  
became Chaplain to the diocese of  
Bamberg almost immediately after  
receiving priest's orders in 1822. In  
1826 he published a work on "The  
Doctrine of the Eucharist during the  
First Three Centuries," and was the  
same year invited to lecture before  
the University of Munich, on the  
History of the Church. The substance  
of his lectures before that institution  
was subsequently given to the world  
in his "Manual of the History of the  
Church" (1828); and later in a more  
extended form in his "Treatise on the  
History of the Church" (1838 and  
1843). In 1845 M. Dollinger turned  
his attention to politics, and repre-  
sented the University of Munich in



"The Church and the Churches," and several pamphlets.

DONALDSON, SIR STUART ALEXANDER, a son of the late Stuart Donaldson, Esq., merchant, of London, and brother of the late Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D., of Cambridge, is of Scottish extraction, and was born in 1812. At an early age he travelled on the continent of Europe, and passed two years in Mexico, twice visited the United States, and in 1835 he emigrated to New South Wales, and was for twenty years agent for Lloyds at Sydney, and head of the mercantile house there which bore his name. In 1838 he was appointed one of the territorial magistrates, and was subsequently elected a member of Council, in which and in the Assembly he held a seat from 1848 till 1859. In April, 1856, he formed the first Ministry there, responsible to the local Parliament. He also held the offices of a member and Vice-President of the Executive Council, First Minister, and Colonial Secretary; and was subsequently Colonial Treasurer and Commissioner of Railways; he was also one of the original Fellows of the University of Sydney from its first foundation in 1850. He was appointed Consul-General of Sardinia in 1855, which post he resigned on taking office as Colonial Secretary. He returned to England in 1859, and received the honour of knighthood.

DONALDSON, THOMAS LEVERTON, Ph.D., Professor of Architecture in the London University, member of the Institute of France, and President of the Royal Institute of British Architects (1864), is the son of an architect, and was born in the year 1795. Early in his professional life he became a writer, and subsequently lecturer, on architectural subjects,—a branch of learning in which his name stands deservedly high. He has published numerous works; among which the most remarkable are "Pompeii Illustrated" (1837); "A Collection of the most approved Examples of Doorways, from ancient Buildings in Greece and Italy"

(1833), "The Temple of Apollo Epikourios at Bassa, with other Antiquities of Peloponnesus, illustrated" (1837); "Architectural Maxims and Theories" (1847); "Architectura Numismatica" (1859); and a "Handbook of Specifications, or Practical Guide to the Architect and Surveyor" (1860).

DONOUGHMORE, EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD HUTCHINSON, son of the late earl, was born in Dublin in 1823, and was educated at Harrow. He succeeded his father's title in 1851. He supported the Conservative party in the House of Lords, and was Vice-President, and subsequently President of the Board of Trade under Lord Derby's second brief administration of 1858-59; and while holding that post was sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

DOO, GEORGE T., R.A., F.R.S., engraver, was born early in the present century. Having studied under the best masters, in 1825 produced his first published engraving, "The Duke of York, after Thomas Lawrence," for which he was appointed engraver to his highness. He went to Paris in 1826 and worked in the atelier of Steiner, visited the school of Gros, and acquainted himself with his manner of teaching his pupils to draw the human figure. On his return to London he assisted in the formation of an academy in the Savoy, for the study of the life model and best examples of the antique, which lasted for several years. He lectured on engraving, history, theory, and practice, at the Kensington Museum, and at different places upon the dawn and maturity of painting in ancient Greece; as also on the revival of painting in Italy in the twelfth century, and subsequently in Western Europe. Mr. Doo was appointed Historical Engraver in Ordinary to William IV. in 1836, and to her present Majesty in 1842, and was elected F.R.S., 1851. He is also a member of the Society of Artists at Amsterdam, and of the Academy of Fine Arts, Pennsylvania, and a cor

nding member of the Imperial  
my of Fine Arts at Parma, and  
at St. Petersburg. He was  
d an Associate of the Royal  
my in 1855, and a Royal Aca-  
ian in the following year. Mr.  
like many other eminent en-  
s, has often been engaged in  
ting the works of others; but  
sterly transcripts of Raffaele's  
at Christ," and Correggio's  
'Homo," in our National Gal-  
which occupied him, at inter-  
turing twelve years; of Law-  
"Calmady Children," and of  
noble "Combat," deserve  
mention. His "Knox Preach-  
ster Wilkie, is the plate which  
rhaps, gained him most fame.  
ims in Sight of the Holy City,"  
astlake, is also a fine example  
rt. He completed, in the early  
the present year (1864), a large  
ing from a water-colour draw-  
ecuted by him in 1855, of the  
icture of the "Raising of Laza-  
y Sebastian del Piombo, in the  
al Gallery, intended to form  
the series of plates after Raf-  
Titian, and Volterra, by Mor-  
nderloni, Schiavoni, Desnoyers,  
achi. He devoted six years to  
ork exclusively. He engraved  
ck's "Gevartius" and five  
plates for the "National Gallery  
" and six for the Elgin work  
hed by the British Museum, with  
a private plates. In 1860 he  
ppointed chairman of the com-  
e of Class 40 (engravings and  
ags) of the London International  
ition of 1861. In the same year  
s chosen one of the four repre-  
tives of the Royal Academy at  
ongrès Artistique, held at Ant-  
; in 1861 he was elected President  
e Artists' Annuity Fund; in 1863  
ave evidence before the Royal  
emy Commission, held at West-  
ter. The large engraving of  
Raising of Lazarus," together  
the "Portrait of Mrs. Nollond,"  
Ary Scheffer, was exhibited at  
oyal Academy this year (1864).  
DORAN, JOHN, Ph.D., F.S.A., is

a member of an old family from Drog-  
heda, co. Louth, Ireland, and was  
born in 1807. He resided, in early  
life, in France and Germany, and  
began his literary career by producing  
a melodrama at the Surrey Theatre  
when fifteen years of age. He was  
next engaged on the *Literary Chro-  
nicle*, down to the period when it was  
purchased by John Sterling and his  
friends. In 1835 he published his  
"History and Antiquities of the  
Town and Borough of Reading, in  
Berkshire." Subsequently, during  
eleven years, he acted as editor of a  
weekly London newspaper. In 1852  
appeared his "Filia Dolorosa: Me-  
moirs of the Duchess of Angoulême"  
—a work which bears Mrs. Romer's  
name, she having commenced it just  
previously to her last illness. In  
1853 was published his edition of  
Anthon's "Anabasis of Xenophon;"  
and in 1854, his "Life of Dr. Young,"  
attached to an edition of his poems.  
Subsequently have appeared "Table  
Traits, and Something on Them,"  
1854; "Habits and Men," 1855;  
"Lives of the Queens of the House  
of Hanover," 1855 (2 vols.); "Knights  
and their Days," 1856; "Monarchs  
retired from Business," 1857 (2 vols.);  
"History of Court Fools," 1858;  
"New Pictures and Old Panels,"  
1859; "The Last Journals of Horace  
Walpole," 1859 (edited); "Lives of  
the Princes of Wales," 1860; "A  
Memoir of Queen Adelaide," 1861;  
"The Bentley Ballads" (edited), in-  
cluding original poems by the editor,  
1861; "Their Majesties' Servants,"  
which is a history of the English  
stage (2 vols., 1864). We gather  
from the preface to the Kimbol-  
ton papers, edited by the Duke of  
Manchester, that Dr. Doran assisted  
in their preparation for the press  
(1864); and he is an extensive con-  
tributor to the leading reviews and  
magazines of the day.

DORÉ,\* PAUL GUSTAVE, artist, was  
born at Strasburg, in January, 1833.  
Whilst yet quite young he accom-  
panied his father to Paris, where he  
completed his education. At an early

age he contributed comic sketches to the *Journal pour Rire*. The same year appeared his contributions to albums, "Les Pins Sauvages," "Le Lendemain de l'Orage," "Les Deux Mères," "La Bataille d'Alma," exhibited in 1855; "La Bataille d'Inkermann," 1857. He is the most German in style of French artists. He is well known as the illustrator of the exquisite pantomime of Rabelais, and for his still more delightful pictorial commentaries upon Balzac's wild *Contes Didactiques*. He also illustrated the legend of the "Wandering Jew," in a series of grotesque yet epical pictures, which bear much of the stamp of Holbein and A. Durer, combined with the racy humour of Hogarth. This book appeared in an English translation by Mr. Walter Thornbury, in 1857. He has also illustrated a book of travels in every part of the world. In 1861 he gave to the world seventy-six large drawings illustrative of the "Divina Commedia" of Dante, accompanied by a blank-verse translation of the text by Mr. W. M. Rossetti. M. Doré has just produced a series of wonderful folio illustrations to Don Quixote, which are all careful studies from Spanish life, and he has declared his intention of illustrating the Bible and Homer.

DOVÉ, H. W., a celebrated physicist, was born in 1803, at Liegnitz, in Silesia. He studied at Breslau and at Berlin; at the latter university he took the degree of Doctor in 1826. He afterwards became assistant professor of natural philosophy, first at Königsberg, and then in Berlin, where he subsequently became full professor, and was elected to a seat in the Royal Academy of Sciences. His writings are very numerous. The most celebrated of them refer to meteorology, climatology, electricity, and polarized light; and, in 1835, "A Treatise on the Art of Measuring, and the Origin and Comparison of the Metrical Standards of Different Nations;" "Meteorological Researches" (1837), a

remarkable treatise. In connection with other distinguished German philosophers, Dové commenced, the publication of an extensive series of treatises on different branches of natural philosophy. To him are due amongst a great variety of discoveries, the application of the stereoscope to the detection of counterfeit bank-notes. To English readers he is best known by his treatise "Distribution of Heat on the Surface of the Globe," which was published in 1853 by the British Association. In addition to this, he has published several popular volumes, one on electricity (1848).

DOWN, CONNOR, ANTHONY MORE, THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP OF, ROBERT BENT KNOX, son of the late Hon. and Rev. Robert Knox, Archdeacon of Armaingh, relative of the earl of Ranfurly, born in 1808, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was successively Prebendary of Limerick and Coadjutor of Ardferret and Agha, and was advanced to the Episcopate in 1849. As bishop he enjoys an annual patronage of 55 livings, and the income of the see is £4,000. The diocese over which he presides consists of the counties of Limerick, and of nearly all Antrim, and of parts of counties Londonderry and Armagh.

DOYLE, RICHARD, artist, born in London in 1826, is a son of John Doyle, of Cambridge Terrace, Park, a gentleman of Irish extraction, and the reputed author of the celebrated "HB" sketches. He attracted attention by his sprightly and graceful designs from the manners of the day, in *Punch* and other magazines; he was a constant contributor for several years; but in 1850 he abandoned his connection with the magazine in consequence of its incessant attacks upon his Roman Catholic religion, and especially on Cardinal Wiseman. By this step he voluntarily sacrificed for conscience' sake, what might have been a secure and handsome livelihood. Doyle's fancy and feeling are abundantly evinced in his

WOMEN, BY HIS FRIEND

He has more recently some capital sketches of our society to the *Corn-*

JOHN WILLIAM, physiologist, was born in Liverpool, 1805, and was educated in that city. He early devoted himself to the study of chemistry and physics; the former of which he completed under Dr. Turner, at the University. A branch of his family having emigrated to the United States some generations ago, he joined his connections in 1833. On arriving there, he resumed his studies at the University of Pennsylvania, where, in 1835, he graduated with great distinction. A few weeks later he was appointed professor of Chemistry, Zoology, and Physiology, at Sidney College, Virginia, where he remained for three years. He then succeeded to the chair of Natural History, in the department of the University of the city of New York. He married Draper, with the co-operation of Dr. Valentine Mott Pat-

(1842). TEXT BOOK ON CHEMISTRY (1846), "Text Book on Natural Philosophy" (1847). His most celebrated work, however, is an elaborate treatise on "Human Physiology, Static and Dynamical; or, the Conditions and Course of the Life of Man" (1856 and 1858).

DREW, ANDREW, REAR-ADMIRAL, was born in 1792, and entered the Royal Navy in 1806. He was present at the attack of the French flotilla off Boulogne, at the siege of Copenhagen and capture of the Danish fleet in the following year; he also served in the expedition to Walcheren, and was afterwards actively engaged on the north coast of Spain in co-operation with the army of the Duke of Wellington. In 1814 he was engaged in one of the hardest-fought actions during the war, viz., that between the *Eurotas* and the French frigate *Clorinde*, in which, after two hours and a half hard fighting, both ships were dismasted; the English frigate having 65 and the French ship 120 men killed and wounded. For this he was made lieutenant. In 1824, whilst first lieutenant of H.M.'s ship *Thetis*, he landed with 160 seamen at Cape Coast Castle, and successfully defended the castle against an attack from 5000 Ashantis, for

Canada, was appointed Commander of the Provincial Marine, and a petition was sent home to her Majesty from the Governor in Council, praying that her Majesty might be pleased to bestow some especial mark of her favour upon Captain Drew for his services. In the following year he assumed the command of a naval force upon Lake Erie, to avert another threatened attack on the province, in which he was entirely successful. In 1842 he was appointed to command H.M.'s sloop *Wasp*, and sent to the West Indies, where he discovered a most dangerous and unknown shoal, of which he made a careful survey, and received the thanks of the Admiralty for this service. This shoal now appears upon the Admiralty Charts as Drew's Rock. In 1843 he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain. He served for about twelve years as Naval Storekeeper at the Cape of Good Hope, and in 1863 was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

**DROUYN-DE LHUYS, EDOUARD**, an eminent statesman, was born in Paris, on the 19th Nov., 1805, and was educated at the Collège Louis le Grand, where he carried off all the first prizes. He entered the diplomatic service,

appointed to the London embassy, represented France at this time in the Pacifico quarrel with England. A difference arose between the cabinets of London and Paris, taking part with Greece. Drouyn-De Lhuys, without withdrawing, absented himself from London for a brief space of time. Lord Palmerston, then in the Foreign Office, made concessions, and the good relations between the two great countries were re-established. After the *coup d'état* of 1851, M. Drouyn-De Lhuys became Minister for Foreign Affairs, but was disappointed at the issue of the Conference of Vienna in 1855. In 1863 he was recalled to France and was Minister for Foreign Affairs during the Dano-German war, and during the Conference of Vienna. He is a Senator, decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and is a member of many provincial societies.

**DUBLIN, ARCHBISHOP**  
**MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEY**  
D.D., is the second son of Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown in the peerage, by Melesina Cheney.

us soon attracted the notice of the press, and they followed in succession by "Geno-  
gic Poems," and "Poems  
Sources." Among those  
interest in the author of  
as was the Rev. Samuel  
then Rector of Alver-  
born he became curate in  
ing the incumbency of

There he continued in  
discharge of his parochial  
845, when his rector was  
to the deanery of West-  
l he was presented to the  
chin Stoke, by the late  
rton, to whom he had  
wn at Alverstoke. Dr.

on his promotion to the  
d, appointed Mr. Trench  
g chaplain. In 1845 and  
as Hulsean Lecturer at  
and for a short time one  
t preachers. His chief  
during the last few years  
-known volumes "Notes  
les," "Notes on the Para-  
Lessons in Proverbs,"  
on on the Mount, illus-  
St. Augustine," "Sacred  
," "St. Augustine as an  
of Scripture," "Synonyms

married his cousin, the Hon. Frances  
Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown,  
by whom he has a very numerous  
family.

DUCHÂTEL, CHARLES-MARIE-TAN-  
NEGUY, COUNT, Minister of France  
under Louis-Philippe, the son of an  
humble employé at Bordeaux, was  
born in Paris the 19th February,  
1803. M. Duchâtel being an advocate  
without practice, sought to make his  
way by the efforts of his pen, and  
became one of the editors and pro-  
prietors of the *Globe*, about the year  
1827. After the revolution of 1830  
he was named Councillor of State, and  
in 1832 elected Deputy. In 1838 he  
was appointed Secretary-General of  
the Minister of Finance, and in 1834  
became Minister of Commerce. In  
1836 he brought forward the question  
of the Spanish funds, and introduced  
some reforms into the French adminis-  
trative system. For the last seven years  
of the monarchy of 1830 he was Minis-  
ter of the Interior. In the Chamber  
he was popular with the Conserva-  
tive members. His violent denuncia-  
tions of reform in February, 1848,  
precipitated the insurrection which  
destroyed the monarchy of July. M.  
Duchâtel took a prominent part in the

He served for some years in the army, both in the cavalry and infantry ; and succeeded to the title on his father's death, in 1856. He is the author of a "Technological Military Dictionary in German, English, and French," which has been highly praised by competent authorities, and for which he has received the "gold medal of literary merit" from the Emperor of Austria, another gold medal from the Emperor of the French, and another, "the great gold medal of science and art," from the late King of Prussia.

DUDEVANT, MADAME AMANTINE LUCILE AURORE, better known by her pseudonym of "Georges Sand," novelist, dramatist, and social philosopher, the daughter of the Marquis Maurice Dupin de Francueil, was born in Paris, July 5, 1804. She was brought up at the Château de Nohant, situated in Berri, by her grandmother, the Comtesse de Horn, a woman distinguished rather for wit than judgment, whose mind was imbued with the paradoxical ideas of her age, and whose religion was comprised in the philosophy of Rousseau. Her theories, as may be expected, influenced the training of the young Aurore, who, at the age of fifteen, could ride and dance with ease and grace, handle a gun or flourish a sword with equal dexterity. These masculine tendencies, however, by no means checked the rapid and genial growth of intellectual tastes. In these, as well as in her more active amusements, Aurore was apparently abandoned to the guidance of fate and her own instincts ; and there can be little doubt that much of that laxity of moral principle, and many of those wild and erroneous theories, which became developed in her character in after-life resulted from the unrestricted course of reading which gave a strong bias to her feelings and imagination in girlhood. When she had reached fifteen, she was placed in the Convent of the Dames Anglaises at Paris, for the purpose of receiving religious instruction. Her imagination was

captivated by the Roman Catholic faith, and she embraced it with her whole soul. After the death of her grandmother, under the dictation of her family, she gave her hand to Baron Dudevant, a man of many years, and little calculated in any way to interest the affections of a young wife. The fortune of his young bride enabled him greatly to carry out his agricultural schemes ; but he was in nowise troubled by the fact that, with her natural vigour of mind and sensibility of character, she was leading a monotonous and hopeless existence. This position induced a severe illness, when physicians prescribed the waters of the Pyrenees as a remedy ; and his husband being still absorbed in his occupations, she started alone on a southern pilgrimage. At Bordeaux she first beheld the world in disguise, and was taught by the habits of society how prominent a part was fitted to take in life's drama. This belief tended in no degree to reconcile her to her comfortless and unappreciating husband. Despondent, however, of suppressing any tendency in her mind to revolt at her unsatisfactory lot, she resolved, as a remedy against ennui and monotony, to devote herself to the self-cultivation of poetry, art, and science, and to the society of such friends as she could assemble around her. Among these was Jules Sandeau, a young law-student, who spent a portion of his vacation at Nohant, and was the first to direct the glance of its mistress towards literary distinction. It would seem that feelings of doubt and suspicion now aggravated the peculiar characteristics of her husband, and their life became insupportable to both ; and his wife, by the sacrifice of her fortune, procured his assent to separation. She hastened immediately to Paris, and once more entered the Convent des Anglaises ; but her mind had become too much habituated to excitement to rest quietly in so cold a haven, and she longed to take her share in the busy turmoil of life.

canes and sticks and shun-  
his wearisome and ill-  
n disgusted her, and the  
for fortune resolved to  
rom M. Latouche, the  
garo," who suggested  
a profession, promising  
ing in his own publica-  
originated that curious  
ership which so greatly  
Parisian press. A series  
"Figaro" were suc-  
novel called "Rose et  
which was appended the  
ature of "Jules Sand."  
having received 400fr.  
script, gave themselves  
to a life of ease and  
was at this period that  
avant first offended de-  
nning male attire—as-  
r for greater independ-  
2. The first proceeds of  
ork exhausted, misery  
d at their door, and the  
ised to revisit Berri for  
of obtaining a legal se-  
at least an alimentary  
n her husband. Before  
e, she arranged with  
plan of a novel, certain  
hich were to be com-

had no doubt a beneficial influence on  
her mind and feelings, as may be  
seen in her exquisite creation "Con-  
suelo," and in several smaller works,  
remarkable for the purity and sim-  
plicity of their construction. A de-  
tailed list of her works would occupy  
considerable space: among them  
may be mentioned "La Petite Fa-  
dette," "Horace," "Joanne," "Fau-  
chette," "La Mère du Diable." After  
taking a prominent part during the  
Revolution of 1848 in the politics of  
the time, Georges Sand abandoned  
the career of political and social re-  
former for that of dramatic literature,  
and, after one or two comparative  
failures, achieved a great success in  
"François le Champi," which was  
subsequently followed by "Claudie,"  
"Molière," "Les Vacances de Pan-  
dolphe," "Le Mariage de Victorine,"  
and "Le Pressoir," "Mauprat," "Les  
Maîtres," "Mosaïstes," &c. Her plays,  
previously to their representation in  
Paris, are usually acted and criti-  
cised in a little theatre attached  
to the Château de Nohant, which  
is now Madame Dudevant's ordinary  
abode.

DUDLEY, BENJAMIN WINSLOW,  
an American surgeon, born in Spott-



distinguished himself on the very day he commenced practice by performing two successful operations; one for strangulated hernia, and the other that of trepanning in a case of fractured skull. His great reputation, however, is due to his wonderful success in cases of stone in the bladder, for which disease he has operated no less than two hundred and seven times, losing out of them only five patients, and having to repeat the operation in only one. Dr. Dudley has, during the last seven years, retired from practice. He has published several medical essays.

DUFASURE, JULES-ARMAND-STANISLAS, a French advocate and politician, was born the 4th of December, 1798, at Saujon, Charente-Inférieure. He was educated for the bar, and long practised at Bordeaux. He entered political life in 1834, and under the Guizot ministry became a Councillor of State, and afterwards Minister of Public Works. On the rejection of the law of dotation, he quitted the cabinet, and was one of the Liberal opposition. After the revolution of February he was elected for the Charente-Inférieure, and became, under Louis Napoleon, a constitutional minister. When the president resolved to usurp the whole power of the state, Dufasure was one of the representatives who escaped seizure and imprisonment. M. Dufasure having always supported the cause of law and order, could do no less than oppose the *coup d'état*, against which he protested with M. de Tocqueville and many of the constitutional statesmen of France. When elected to the Academy, M. St.-Marc-Girardin was chosen by that body to announce M. Dufasure's election to the Emperor. His Majesty received him most graciously, and said that, although M. Dufasure was not among the number of his supporters, he altogether approved of the choice of the Academy, and he should never forget the services rendered by M. Dufasure at the time of the Presidency. During the prosecution of M. Montalembert, in 1862, M. Dufasure de-

fended the publisher of his pamphlet with great skill and eloquence.

DUFF, THE REV. ALEXANDER, D.D., LL.D., whose name is identified with the missionary cause in India, was born near Pitlochry, Perthshire, 1806. He studied at the University of St. Andrew's, where he graduated in honours; and even at college was remarkable for the great interest which he displayed in the cause of missions to heathen lands. Early in 1829 the offer was made to him to undertake the important office of first missionary to India from the Established Church of Scotland, having accepted it, he was ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and set sail for India about the middle of October of that year, in the *Holland East Indiaman*, from Liverpool. On the night of the 1st of February, on the outward voyage, the ship was twice wrecked, but eventually reached his destination in safety. In 1843 he joined that section of the clergy who seceded from the Church of Scotland, and by his untiring energy and zeal, and personal influence, was enabled to carry on successfully the missionary work at Calcutta in connection with the Free Church of Scotland. The institution which he there founded in 1830 has since been the largest in India. Besides elementary instruction, he taught the higher branches of literature, science, philosophy, and Christian theology. On first revisiting his native land in 1836, his efforts to diffuse a missionary spirit through the churches were unremitting. On visiting it a second time in 1850 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly of the Free Church in 1851. In 1853 he was examined before a Committee of the House of Lords on Indian affairs, and contributed valuable materials for the famous *Education Department Report* of 1854. He is the author, among other works, of "New Era of the English Language and Literature in India" (Edinburgh, 1837); "India and her Missions" (1839), containing the substance of his addresses on different

ON HE WAS BY HIS COM-  
id for several years, the  
any pamphlets on mis-  
ects. Dr. Duff quitted  
1863, after more than  
missionary labour.

STUART ELPHINSTONE  
the late J. C. Grant  
rmerly resident at Sa-  
or of "The History of  
"), was born in 1829,  
at Edinburgh and Balliol  
d, where he graduated  
and proceeded M.A. in  
a year he was also called  
the Inner Temple. He  
Lieutenant for Elgin-  
a magistrate for Elgin-  
ire, and Aberdeenshire.  
hor of an article in the  
says," and has written  
ds on France, by a Scot-  
nd numerous papers on  
ature and politics. He  
e Liberal interest for the  
since 1857.

N, LORD, THE RIGHT  
ICK T. BLACKWOOD, K.C.B.,  
the late lord, by Selina,  
he late Thomas Sheridan,  
xntess Gifford (see that  
born in 1826, and edu-  
on and Christ Church,  
succeeded to his father's  
, and was for some years

a K.C.B. for his services in Syria. He  
is also a Knight of St. Patrick, and  
Lord Lieutenant of Downshire.

DUFFY, CHARLES GAVAN, the son  
of a Monaghan farmer, of Celtic  
extraction, was born in 1816. He was  
self-educated, and in his eighteenth  
year went to Dublin, friendless and  
unknown, but succeeded in obtaining  
employment on the newspaper press.  
He next became the editor of an influ-  
ential newspaper at Belfast. On his  
return to Dublin in 1841, he con-  
nected himself with *The Mountain* of  
the O'Connell party. In 1842 he  
started *The Nation*, as an educational  
journal, "to create and foster public  
opinion in Ireland, and to make it  
racy of the soil." In five years Mr.  
Duffy collected a party, afterwards  
known as "Young Ireland." In 1844  
he was a fellow-prisoner with O'Con-  
nell in Dublin for "sedition," and  
acted in concert with him until 1847,  
when he left the Repeal Association,  
and was one of the founders of the  
Irish Confederation. He was tried for  
treason and felony in 1848-9, but after  
several ineffectual attempts, the pro-  
secution was abandoned by the Go-  
vernment. He then resumed *The  
Nation*, which had been suspended,  
modifying his policy, and promising  
to limit it to social reforms, such as  
landlord and tenant right, in support

terial crisis of 1860, but declined on his excellency's hesitating to grant the power of dissolving Parliament. Mr. Duffy, on his arrival in Victoria, was presented with a handsome estate by the Irish of that colony. Mr. Duffy has been twice married; he is a barrister, but has never practised.

DUKE, SIR JAMES, BART., son of a merchant at Montrose, was born in 1792, and at the close of the war in 1814 was acting as secretary to Admiral Sir John Gore. About the year 1818, however, he resolved to devote himself to commercial pursuits, and accordingly became a merchant in the city. In 1836 he served as Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and was elected in 1840 an alderman of London, of which city he was Lord Mayor in 1848-9. He was created a baronet in the latter year. He sat as M.P. in the Liberal interest for Boston from 1837 to 1849, when he was elected for London, and has continued to represent the city since that time to the present day.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE-DAVY, French novelist and dramatist, was born on the 24th June, 1803, at Villers-Cotterets, in the department of the Aisne. Alexandre-Davy Dumas, his father, who distinguished himself during the wars arising out of the Revolution, was the illegitimate son of the Marquis de la Pailleterie, a wealthy planter of St. Domingo, by a negress. On his father's death, Alexandre Dumas repaired to Paris in the hope of obtaining some situation through the influence of his father's friends, but met with a very cold reception; and had it not been for General Foy, to whom he brought a letter of introduction, he might have been reduced to want. This gentleman procured him a clerkship in the office of the secretary of the duke of Orleans (late king of the French). Dumas devoted all his leisure to supplying the defects of his education, and soon acquired a taste for literature and a desire to excel as an author. A representation of "Hamlet" by an English company, which he witnessed, stimulated his

ambition to produce a tragedy on the model of the English drama. The consequence of this resolve was the appearance of "Henri et sa Cour," which obtained bounded applause, and spread fame of the author far and wide. Many other dramas, too numerous to particularize, followed in rapid succession. Out of his own country Dumas is probably better known as a novelist than as a dramatist, and especially by his "Monte Cristo," "Les Trois Mousquetaires," the first of which has been served up in England in several forms. As a drama author, he has been a bold innovator upon the old-established manner of the French stage, and his works will have, perhaps, been of some service to French literature, in assisting to free his countrymen from subjection to arbitrary rules of composition. One of his best dramas is perhaps "Tour de Nesle," about the authorship of which there was a controversy which led to a duel between Dumas and Gaillardet, the two claimants. The mere list of Dumas' works would fill some pages of this volume. They have mostly been contributed piecemeal to the *feuilletons* of various Parisian newspapers; so much so that he employs a corps of writers who work out his ideas, and when labours he simply retouches. He visited England during the general election of 1857. In 1860 he went with Garibaldi in Italy, and was that great soldier's memoirs, and a brief period held the office of conservator of the Naples Museum. It is now asserted, on the authority of a London daily paper, that M. Dumas is about to produce a metrical version of "Romeo and Juliet." Dumas began to publish his *Memoirs* in 1862, of these some thirty volumes have appeared. Taken collectively, a catalogue of his writings is scarcely conceivable for its extent, comprising more than 1,200 volumes.

DUMAS, ALEXANDRE, the younger son of the preceding, a French novelist and dramatic writer, was born

"K of small literary  
 a father he made a  
 in and Africa, and on  
 "Les Aventures de  
 et d'un Parroquet"  
 a). He had early the  
 that he was no poet,  
 atic writer has suc-  
 erhaps, by his objec-  
 and a microscopical  
 eating and magnifying  
 de of society in his  
 may be said to belong  
 ous school of French  
 his principal work of  
 "Dame aux Camélias,"  
 s ways, become one of  
 ular productions of the  
 atic version was success-  
 o 1852, after having been  
 y M. Léon Faucher, and,  
 f Verdi's favourite opera-  
 ata," has created a still  
 ation. He has written  
 tic pieces, but he cannot  
 sted in the mind of the  
 being the greatest living  
 the *Demi-Monde*.

), JEAN-BAPTISTE, late  
 Agriculture and Com-  
 messor of Chemistry at the  
 the School of Medicine,  
 of the Institute, was born

as applied to the arts is another  
 valuable offering to practical science.  
 His "Leçons sur la Philosophie Chimique"  
 are popular. As a lecturer,  
 Dumas is one of the most distinguished  
 in Paris. In May, 1849, Dumas was  
 elected to the National Assembly;  
 and the President of the Republic  
 called him, on the 31st of October, to  
 join the administration, and intrusted  
 him with the post of Minister of Agri-  
 culture and Commerce, where his  
 chemical knowledge enabled him to  
 render public service. He originated  
 annual meetings bearing on agricul-  
 ture, commerce, and manufactures.  
 Dumas was chairman of the jury,  
 Class 2, in the Great Exhibition of  
 1851, in London. He has contributed  
 to French literature a very large  
 number of memoirs on chemical  
 subjects.

DUNBAR,\* SIR WILLIAM, BART.,  
 eldest son of the late James Dunbar,  
 Esq., formerly of the 21st Light Dra-  
 goons, was born in 1812, and educated  
 at the University of Edinburgh. He  
 was called to the Scottish bar in 1835,  
 but has never practised as an advocate.  
 He succeeded to the baronetcy on  
 the death of his uncle, Sir William  
 Rowe Dunbar, in 1841. He is a  
 magistrate, and Deputy Lieutenant

**DUNDAS, THE RIGHT HON. SIR DAVID, Q.C.**, eldest surviving son of the late James Dundas, Esq., of Ochertyre, co. Perth, was born in 1799. He was educated at Westminster School, and thence elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1820, and afterwards proceeded M.A. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Northern Circuit for some years. In 1840 he was made a Q.C., and in the same year was chosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire in the Liberal interest. He was Solicitor-General under Lord J. Russell in 1846-8, and subsequently Judge-Advocate-General, but retired with his party in 1852. He was rechosen M.P. for Sutherlandshire early in 1861.

**DUNFERMLINE, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. RALPH ABERCROMBY**, only son of the late lord (who was Judge-Advocate-General in 1827, Lord Chief Baron of Scotland in 1830, and Speaker of the House of Commons 1835-9), was born in 1803, and, having been educated at Eton and at Peterhouse College, Cambridge, entered the diplomatic service. He became successively Précis Writer in the Foreign Office in 1827; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Strangford's Special Mission to Brazil in 1828; Secretary of Legation to Viscount Ponsonby's Special Mission to Brussels for the Settlement of the Affairs of Belgium and Holland in 1830; Secretary of Legation at Berlin in 1831; Minister at Florence, to the Germanic Confederation, at Turin, and at the Hague. He retired on a pension in 1858. He represents a younger branch of the family of Lord Abercromby.

**DUNGLISON, ROBLEY, M.D.**, was born at Keswick, co. Cumberland, in 1798. He commenced the practice of his profession in London in 1819, and in 1824 removed to America, on his appointment to the Professorship of Medicine in the University of Virginia, which he held till 1833, when he accepted that of Materia Medica, Therapeutics, &c., in the sister university of Maryland. While in Virginia he

enjoyed the friendship of ex-President Madison, to whom he dedicated his "Human Physiology," published in 1832. In 1836 he was elected to the newly-created chair of Medicine, in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, which he has ever since filled. Dr. Dunglison is author of some twenty works; among which may be mentioned the "Dictionary of Medical Science" (1833), which reached eight editions; "Elements of Hygiene, or Human Health" (1836); "General Therapeutics and Materia Medica" (1836); "New Remedies" (1839); and has edited "Major's Formulary" and "The Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine" of Drs. F. Tweedie, and Conolly. He is a member and correspondent of numerous scientific and literary societies both in Europe and America.

**DUNLOP,\* MISS MARY**, daughter of an Indian civil servant of high rank, of the family of Dunlop, co. Ayr, and sister of a distinguished Indian officer, was in India about the year 1835. She was in India when the first rumours of the mutiny were heard. She published "The Timely Return," a narrative of her journey to India and back, with her adventures in the Himalayas. She is also the author of "What we saw in Brittany," a journal of a subsequent visit to that country together with her sister and her aunt, Lady Inglis.

**DUPANLOUP,\* FELIX-ANTOINETTE**, BISHOP OF ORLÉANS, born January 3, 1802. He received his clerical education at Paris, and became in 1827 confessor of the Duke de Bordeaux. He was also employed in the same capacity by the Orleans family, and some months before the revolution of July was almoner to the Dauphin. In 1848 he attended the death-bed of the famous Talleyrand, of whom he was the most intimate friend. In 1841 the Abbé Dupanloup was elected to the theological chair at the Sorbonne. In consequence of lectures upon Voltaire, a riot of students occurred, and the lecturer

s of the Ultramontane

IT-THOUARS, ABEL-  
ench admiral, born Aug.  
red the service in 1801,  
inated aspirant in 1808.  
as promoted, under the  
to the rank of captain,  
suly passed through the  
rades. In 1841 he was  
of the French naval  
Pacífico, and proposed to  
nt of Louis Philippe to  
n of the Society Islands.  
went to Tahiti and de-  
uration for the alleged  
t to which some French  
had been subjected.  
e submitted, recognized  
rotectorate, and ceded to  
the French the sove-  
he Marquesas Islands.  
d affair occurred soon  
ak the *entente cordiale*  
nce and England. The  
d the French flag, and  
driven to extremities,  
ossession of the Society  
ep which was not ap-  
the Foreign Minister of  
ing, who, upon the com-  
England, entirely dis-  
act. In 1846 he was  
-admiral, having, how-

with M. Berryer, the defender of  
Marshal Ney in 1815; and as the  
steadfast enemy of the Jesuits, en-  
joyed a large popularity under the  
Restoration. He has produced two  
works on the productive powers of  
France. M. Dupin was elected, in  
May, 1815, a member of the Repre-  
sentative Chamber by the Electoral  
College of Nièvre, and opposed the  
arbitrary government of the various  
cabinets until 1830. In the new par-  
liament elected after the revolution of  
July, he became President and Speaker,  
and exhibited great tact in directing  
the debates to a practical conclusion.  
He is the impersonation of the French  
*bourgeoisie*, and has often contrived so  
to adjust his views that they shall  
not mar his fortunes. He was Presi-  
dent of the French Commission of the  
International Jury at the Great Exhi-  
bition of 1851. He made a show of  
moral opposition to the *coup d'état*  
when the Assembly was dispersed;  
but has since been on good terms with  
the government of Louis Napoleon,  
now emperor. In 1857 he was made  
Procureur-Général at the Court of  
Cassation. He is a member of the  
Académie Française and of the Aca-  
demy of Sciences, and the author of  
several works, too numerous to men-  
tion in our circumscribed space.

DUPONT, A. DUPONT, A. French

lished in 1844. This gentleman also freed him from the necessity of entering the military service, to which he was liable. He next obtained an appointment in the bureau of the Institute; but the influences of poetry beginning to stir within him, he at length broke away from his laborious occupation. He was moreover ambitious to become an actor, and was seeking an opening to the stage, when the wonderful success of his song entitled "The Oxen" dawned like a fairy-like future before his astonished eyes. It made him famous in a day. He now felt his power, and continued to sing of the country in many a fine rural melody, that carried the freshness of green fields and their pastoral simplicity into the feverish heart of Paris. He is the Burns of France, even more than was the poet Béranger. On coming to Paris, he could not keep aloof from the great questions of the time, and before the Revolution of 1848 he had written his celebrated "Song of Bread," at a time when bread was very dear; also, his noble "Song of the Workers." With the revolution of February his voice was heard ringing out, above the din of the conflict, in triumphant pæans and words of cheer. At the time of the *coup d'état*, Louis Napoleon arrested Dupont, and sentenced him to transportation to Cayenne; but such earnest appeals were made on his behalf, that his release was ordered. His poems have been collected and published under the titles of "Cahiers de Chansons," "La Muse Populaire," and "Chants et Chansons, Poésie et Musique" (Paris, 1850-4). "La Légende du Juif Errant," illustrated by Gustave Doré (which appeared in 1855), and "Études littéraires, vers et prose," in 1859.

DURANDO,\* GENERAL JACQUES, born about the year 1810, was a law student in 1833, and when the constitutional movement commenced in Italy, he and his brother took an active part in it. Soon, however, in order to avoid imprisonment or the scaffold, they were obliged to seek

refuge in Spain, where they entered the army. Being brave and intelligent, they soon rose through the different grades, and, in 1845, the elder brother, Giovanni, then commandant at Milan, was raised to the rank of general, and the younger brother to that of colonel. Having afterwards obtained leave to return to Piedmont, they spent their time in retirement and study. Jacques Durando published a work on "Italian Nationality," which tended to popularize the national movement. At the war of 1848 the general commanded the volunteers, and was afterwards aide-de-camp to King Charles Albert. In the interval he was one of the most active promoters of the constitutional régime, and founded *Opinione* at Turin, which he directed for some months. After the death of Cusanza, General Durando was sent to Genoa as Commissioner Extraordinary to oppose Mazzinism, which he did with as much tact as success. After that time he remained in the background until 1855, when the question of Piedmont taking part in the Crimean expedition was mooted, and he showed himself to be one of the first orators in the Parliament of Turin. Count Cavour afterwards made him Minister of War, in which post he continued during the Crimean war, and subsequently Minister of Constantinople. He was for three months, in 1862, on leave of absence at Turin, when M. Ratazzi offered him the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

DURBIN, J. P., D.D., an American Methodist divine, was born in Bourbon co., Kentucky, in 1800. He entered the ministry of the Methodist community in 1819, having received a common school education. In 1820 he commenced the study of Latin and Greek, and entered Miami University in 1822. In 1824 he entered the College at Cincinnati, where he received his first degree there in 1825, and was after a short interval appointed Professor of Languages in August College, Kentucky. Unsolicited he received the chaplaincy to the Un-

assions in 1850, an office continues to hold. Dr. been elected to the General of the Church on four ions; viz., in 1844, 1848,

In the year 1844 he *Observations in Europe, a France and Great Britain*; in 1845, "*Observations on Palestine, Syria, &c.*" and he edited in 1831 the edition of Wood's "*Mosaic Creation*," with copious

[, THE RIGHT REV. THE OF, CHARLES BARING, younger son of the late Sir Bart., and was born in graduated in high honours Church, Oxford, in 1829.

a small curacy in Oxford, incumbencies of All Souls, place, and of Lympsham, was consecrated Bishop of Exeter and Bristol, on the 17th. Monk, in 1856, and hence to the see of Durham on the death of the Hon. and Dr. H. Montagu Villiers, the income of the see of £8,000 a year, and the was the patronage of

(then mayor of London) commissioned Mr. Durlam to make a bust of the Queen for presentation to the corporation on his retirement from office. This bust was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1856, and in consequence of it Mr. Durham received a commission to make a statue of "*Hermione*" for the Egyptian Hall in the Mansion House. Since that he was commissioned to make a companion statue from P. B. Shelley, also intended to grace the Mansion House: the choice of subject being left open to him, he selected "*Alastor*." Some years ago the people of Halifax, desiring to do honour to their representative, Frank Crossley, Esq., and to mark their sense of his generous gift of a public park to the population of the borough, invited artists to compete by sending in designs for a statue of Mr. Crossley. Mr. Durham's design was selected, and the fine colossal marble statue executed by him is set up in a pavilion built for it in the park which the munificence of Mr. Crossley has bestowed upon the town, and was inaugurated there in August, 1860. Mr. Durham since engaged upon a public work of still greater importance and larger proportions. A public subscription having



almost completed when the death of H.R.H. the Prince Consort caused her Majesty to desire that a statue of her lamented husband should be substituted for her own, as originally intended, to crown this national design. The sculptor made the required alteration, and the grand tribute to the memory of the Great Exhibition was inaugurated on the 10th of June, 1863, in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society. Since then the statue of her Majesty has been adopted as another memorial in unison with the principal group. A statue of the Prince by Mr. Durham has also been erected by public subscription in a commanding site in the island of Guernsey. In addition to these *opera magna*, Mr. Durham has exhibited many minor works of great merit; namely, "Paul and Virginia" (1857), "Fate of Genius" (1858), "Chastity" (1860), "Go to Sleep" (1861), "Sunshine," and "the Lady of the Lake" (1863). Mr. Durham is now engaged on several public commissions, and amongst them a third statue of the Prince Consort for the Agricultural College at Framlingham, Suffolk, and many ideal productions.

DUVERNAY, YOLANDE-MARIE-LOUISE, a popular *danseuse*, daughter of M. Jean-Louis Duvernay, was born in France, about the year 1815, and with a considerable reputation made her first appearance in England at Drury Lane, on the 13th of February, 1833, in a ballet called the "Sleeping Beauty." She was received with extraordinary favour, and soon after performed in the "Maid of Cashmere," a ballet opera, adapted from "Le Dieu et la Bayadère," by Auber. This same part had already been made famous by Mdle. Taglioni in Paris. In December, 1836, was produced the ballet of "The Devil on Two Sticks," which met with great popularity. In this ballet Duvernay introduced to the English public the graceful dance with castanets, "La Cachuca," with which her name has been more especially identified. Her charming execution of this dance

established the lady as the worthy compeer of Taglioni and Fanny Elssler. In 1845 she retired from the stage having married Mr. Stephens Le Lyndford Hall, Norfolk, formerly for Barnstaple, but was left a widow in 1860.

DYCE, THE REV. ALEXANDER, the son of a general officer in the East-India Company's service, cousin of the late William Dyce, was born in Edinburgh, in 1798. His education was commenced at the School of that city, and was completed at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in due course. Having entered the Church, he served as curate of Lantegloss, in Cornwall, afterwards of Nayland, in Suffolk, and in 1827 took up his permanent residence in London. His publications were, "Select Translations from Quintus Smyrnaeus," an edition of the poet Collins, and "Specimens of British Poetesses." He subsequently edited, with notes and illustrations, the dramatic and poetical works of Peele, 3 vols.; of Greene, 2 vols.; of Webster, 4 vols.; of Milton, 5 vols.; of Beaumont and Fletcher, 11 vols.; of Marlowe, 3 vols.; and he completed in 6 vols. the edition of Shirley, which Gifford had left unfinished. His edition of Shakspeare in 6 vols., which appeared in 1839, was very favourably received. He has also published the critical and theological works of Bentley, 3 vols.; the poetical works of Skelton, with a biography and copious annotations, 2 vols.; "Specimens of British Poets;" "Remarks on Collier's and Knight's editions of Shakspeare;" "A Few Notes on Shakspeare;" "Strictures on Collier's new Edition of Shakspeare." To Pickers's "Aldine Poets" he contributed the "Lives of Shakspeare, Pope, Akenside, and Beattie." He has also for many years past been employed on a translation of "Athenæus" from the Greek with an elaborate commentary. In the Camden Society he undertook the publication of Kempe's "Nine Dances."

and for the Shakspeare of the old tragedies of and "Sir Thomas More." He was one of the founders of the Society, several volumes of which were edited by him. In the task of collecting materials for a new edition of our early writers, and in giving their true text, his judgment has earned him a high reputation. Among his publications is "Recollected Table-Talk of Samuel Pepys," which passed through three editions in this country, and has been many times reprinted in America. His editions of Peele, Spenser, and Marlowe, have been adorned, with great improvement, with large volumes; and a new edition of the Shakspeare is now in the press, which will consist of ten volumes, and which Mr. Dymoke is endeavouring to render more complete than the edition

3. THE HON. SIR HENRY, of Scrivelsby Court, near Hornby, Lincolnshire, the titular "Chamberlain," is the eldest son of the late Lord Dymoke, of Scrivelsby, who died in 1801. He is by feudal tenure, as owner of the "Hereditary Grand Jurisdiction of England," inherited by the Lords Marazion, of which title he is under a claim. He discharges the duty and office of "Chamberlain" at the coronation of King George, but the ceremony was omitted in the programmes of the coronation of William IV. and Queen Victoria. Sir Henry, a tenant of Lincolnshire, was understood to have received the title at the hands of Lord Dymoke in 1841, as a recompense for his right to act as "Chamberlain" at the coronation of her

E.

EADIE,\* THE REV. JOHN, D.D., LL.D., is a native of Stirlingshire. He was born about the year 1813, and was educated at the University of Glasgow. Having received orders in the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, he has held for many years, together with a pastoral charge in Glasgow, the Professorship of Biblical Literature in that Church. He has edited the "Bible Cyclopædia," published "Commentaries" on several of St. Paul's epistles, a "Life of Dr. Kitto," &c., and has been a contributor to the "Journal of Sacred Literature," &c.

EARLY,\* J. P., a brigadier-general in the army of the Confederate States of America, was born about the year 1820. Little is known of his early education; but on the outbreak of the civil war he espoused the cause of the South, and was appointed to a subordinate command, and was actively engaged. His name has latterly become conspicuous in connection with the successful dash into Maryland, almost to the very gates of Washington, under General Breckenridge, in the summer of 1864, in the course of which he gained a pitched battle against the Union forces, that created great alarm in the North. He is also reported to have been the officer who directed the burning of Chambersburg, in July, 1864, in retaliation of similar acts on the part of the Federal officers. General Early sustained a high reputation as a subordinate officer up to this period. But he was not so lucky when employed in a separate command. After much manoeuvring at the head of about 20,000 men, he was attacked first at Opequan by the Federal general Sheridan, and suffered a severe defeat, followed by two subsequent reverses.

EASTBURN, MANTON, D.D., bishop of the Reformed Church in Massachusetts, was born in England in 1801. He graduated B.A. in Colum-

bia College, New York, in 1817, and M.A. in 1820. After a course of study in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, he was ordained Deacon by Bishop Hobart, of New York, in 1822. Having held one or two charges, in 1827 he became Rector of the Church of the Ascension, New York, and graduated D.D. at Columbia College in 1835. Previous to this, Dr. Eastburn was known to the public by a lecture he had delivered at the semi-centennial anniversary of the incorporation of the college, and by some lectures in poetry delivered before the New York Athenæum in 1825. In 1833 he published his "Lectures on the Epistle to the Ephesians." In 1839 he delivered the opening lecture before the New York Historical Society. In 1842 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of Massachusetts in Trinity Church, Boston, to which diocese he succeeded in full on the decease of Dr. Griswold in the following year. He has since edited "Thornton's Family Prayers."

EASTHOPE, SIR JOHN, BART., son of a gentleman of Gloucestershire, was born at Tewkesbury in 1784. In 1826 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Alban's, and subsequently represented Banbury for a short time in the Liberal interest. In 1834 he became the proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, then the leading organ of the Liberal party. In 1837 he was elected M.P. for Leicester, which borough he continued to represent until 1847, when he sold his interest in the *Chronicle*, and retired from public life. He had previously received the reward of his political adherence to the Whig party in the shape of a baronetcy from Lord Melbourne just before the latter quitted office.

EASTLAKE, SIR CHARLES LOCKE, President of the Royal Academy, is the son of a solicitor of Plymouth, where he was born about 1793. He was educated at the Charterhouse, which he quitted at an early age, for the purpose of pursuing his artistic

studies. After the usual probation at the Royal Academy, under Fuseli, he painted a picture of "The Raising of Jairus's Daughter," purchased by the late Mr. Jeremiah Harman, one of the leading connoisseurs of the time, to whom he was employed to make copies from celebrated pictures in the Louvre; an occupation which an incursion of the Emperor Napoleon from Elba, in 1815, compelled him to relinquish. On his return home he employed himself chiefly in portrait painting in his native town, and on the arrival at Plymouth of the *Bellerophon*, with Napoleon Bonaparte on board, he managed, from a skiff made daily alongside, to paint a full-length life-size portrait of the emperor as he appeared at the gangway of the ship. In 1817 Mr. Eastlake visited Italy, and in 1819 was accompanied by the late Sir Charles Barry. In the following year he made the tour of Sicily, after which he returned to Rome, where he remained several years. The first year in which we find any pictures from his pen in the Royal Academy was in 1818, when he exhibited views of the Bridge and Castle of St. Angelo, the Coliseum, and St. Peter's. Soon afterwards, he began to paint the costume groups, illustrative of Italian life, for which the neighbourhood of Rome affords such abundant materials, a class of subjects then much sought for by its occasional visitors. The first of his works of this kind sent over to England for exhibition was "A Girl of Albano leading Blind Woman to Mass" (1825); which succeeded, in 1827, a more ambitious attempt, "The Spartan Leader." In 1827 Mr. Eastlake was elected Associate of the Royal Academy, and in the year ensuing he produced "Pilgrims arriving in sight of Rome" his most successful effort. During his residence at Rome he painted many pictures, of cabinet size, subjects connected with Roman history, *ditti*, *contadini*, &c. In 1830 he obtained the rank of Royal Academician, and returned to England, w

must always rank among successful efforts. In a very many may be classed severally of the Tarco-Greck "Greek Fugitives;" his "King his Captives;" his "Foix," &c. About this time he devoted himself more to religious subjects, and his "Singing the Little Children," "Weeping over Jerusalem," "Ishmael," remind us in some of the best works of the author, but are more agreeable. The reputation attained by Eastlake both as an amateur and as an artist led to his appointment in 1841, by Sir Robert Peel, of Secretary to the Royal Academy of Fine Arts. In 1843 he was appointed Keeper of the Navy; but he resigned the office in 1847. In 1850, on the death of Mr. A. Shee, he was appointed President of the Royal Academy, and received the honour of a knighthood. In 1855 Sir Charles Eastlake was appointed Director of the National Gallery, under the new extended form of organization, which that institution has since become numerous and valuable.

Highby, a considerable literary reputation by a work published in 1841, entitled "Letters from the Shores of the Baltic;" a pleasant and vivid record of a lengthened visit to a sister who had married an Esthonian baron, and had settled on the shores of that sea. Five years later, appeared "Livonian Tales" from the same pen, comprising the three graphic stories of "The Disponent," "The Wolves," and "The Jewess." Lady Eastlake has also been an occasional contributor to the pages of the *Quarterly Review*. Two articles by her on "Dress" and "Music" have been reprinted, and form a number of "Murray's Home and Colonial Library."

EASTMAN, MRS. MARY H., is a daughter of Dr. Thomas Henderson, U.S. army. In 1835 she was married to Captain S. Eastman, U.S.A.; and, as the companion of her husband at Fort Snelling and other frontier stations, has enjoyed excellent opportunities of studying the Indian character, which she has most graphically depicted in her writings. Mrs. Eastman has published four works relating to the aborigines of America; viz., "Dacotah; or, Life and Legends of

(ROBERT GROSVENOR), third son of Robert second Earl Grosvenor, and first Marquis of Westminster, was born April 24th, 1801. He received his education at Westminster School and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1821. In the following year he was elected M.P. for Shaftesbury, upon a casual vacancy, and represented the family borough of Chester from 1826 till 1847, when he succeeded Mr. George Byng as M.P. for Middlesex, for which he sat until August, 1857, when he was elevated to the peerage. In the House of Commons he never failed to vote for all the measures for the advancement of civil, religious, and commercial liberty. He took a special part in the struggles to obtain the Ten Hours Factory Bill, in the reform of the Ecclesiastical Courts, the Irish Church, and in purity of election. One piece of legislation in that direction he had the satisfaction of proposing and carrying after a severe fight; namely, the bill reducing the county polls to one day. He also introduced a bill to relieve Nonconformists from the payment of rates, for prohibiting the payment of voters' expenses by the candidate, and for imposing upon the constituencies the payment of all expenses connected with the taking of the poll. Lord Ebury held the offices of Comptroller of the Royal Household from November, 1830, down to the retirement of Earl Grey's Ministry, in the autumn of 1834, and that of Treasurer of the Household from July, 1846, down to July, 1847. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1831. His lordship is a magistrate for Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Cheshire, and a deputy-lieutenant for the latter county as well as for Middlesex. His lordship, since his elevation to the House of Peers, has laboured hard and constantly to obtain from Parliament such a revision of the Book of Common Prayer as will render it more in harmony with the feelings of the nation at large upon religious questions, and for the clergy a repeal of the Parlia-

mentary test imposed by the act of 1662.

EDEN, THE REV. ROBERT, M.A., son of the late Rev. Thomas Eden, was born at Whitehall, near Bristol, in 1803. Having been educated at a private school near Bristol, he became a Scholar, and afterwards Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1825, and M.A. in 1827. He was appointed an Examiner at Oxford in 1828-9, and held the post of Examiner for Halliwell College, 1839-56. He was appointed Chaplain to the Bishop of Norwich in 1849, and Vicar of North Walsham in 1851-4; Honorary Canon of Norwich Cathedral in 1852, and Vicar of Wymondham in 1854. He is the author of the "Churchman's Theological Dictionary;" the "Exposition and Writings of Archbishop Philpot, with Biography;" "Eight Thoughts on the Inspiration of the Holy Scriptures" (1864). He has also edited Bishop Bilson's "The perpetual Government of Christ's Church with Life of the Author;" "The Moderation of the Church of England," by Timothy Puller, D.D.; Dr. Stanley's "Faith and Practice of the Church of England Man;" and published Sermons preached before the University, and on other public occasions. He was also one of the chief editors of the Parker Society publications.

EDMONDS, JOHN WORTZ, an American jurist, born at Hartford, New York, March 13, 1799. He graduated at Union College in 1819, was admitted to the Bar in 1819, and commenced the practice of his profession the following year. From 1831 to 1836 he was successively a member of each branch of the New York Legislature, and from 1836 to 1843 he was employed by the U.S. Government in missions to the Indians on the frontier. In 1843 he became Inspector of Prisons in the State of New York, and to his efforts are due the improvements in the penitentiary system now pursued in it. In 1845 he became a State judge, and in 1848

## EDMONSTONE—EDWARDES.

was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S. In 1853 he retired from the Bench and returned to the practice of his profession. Judge Edwards is chiefly known for his domestic advocacy of the theory "Spiritualism," on which he published a work of some length in 1853. He not only pretends to hold converse with the spirits of the departed, but denies the divinity of Christ and the "atonement," and has started elaborate and rather blasphemous theories of faith in connection with favorite dogmas, which unfortunately has found several adherents.

**EDMONSTONE, SIR ARCHIBALD**, son of the late baronet of that name, was born in 1795, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he obtained B.A. in 1816. Sir Archibald is an accomplished gentleman and a firm and zealous supporter of the interests of the Established Church. He is the author of "A Journey to the Oasis of Upper Egypt;" a poem called "The Progress of Religion;" "The Christian Gentleman's Daily Prayer;" &c. Sir Archibald is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Scirlingshire, in which county he holds a considerable property, and which his father many years represented in Parlia-

**EDWARDES, SIR HERBERT BEXLEY, K.C.B.**, was born 12th Nov., 1812, at Frodesley, Shropshire, at the house of his father, the Rev. B. Edwards. He was educated at Rev. John Jones's, Richmond, Surrey, and King's College, London. In 1830 he was appointed to a cadetship in the 1st of the R. I. Compy., and landed in India early in 1841. He was posted to the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, in which corps he remained till December, 1845, when, having passed examinations in the Hindostanee, Persian, and Persian languages, and attracted attention as a political writer, by twenty-four letters in the Edinburgh Gazette, from "Brahminess Bull" to his cousin John Bull in London. He was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Hugh Gough, then Com-

mander-in-Chief, shortly after the first Sikh war broke out, and was engaged at Moodkee and at Ferozshah, at which latter battle he was severely wounded. The result of the campaign involved the British in intimate political relations with the Sikh Government, and it was their object if they could maintain. The late Sir Herbert Edwards was appointed Resident at Lahore, and Lieut. Edwardes his confidential secretary. In the autumn of 1846 he was sent to the court of Jummah, for the suppression of the rebellion of the Shikhs. In the spring of 1847 he accompanied a Sikh force sent to suppress Bannoo, an Afghan viceroy in India. The result of the campaign was incomplete, and Lieut. Edwardes drew up a plan for another campaign should annex Bannoo to the Sikh territory, by the capture of numerous little forts of the rebels, and building one at each of them in their stead. How this was accomplished is told in Lieut. Edwardes's "Year on the Frontier in 1848-49." In the autumn of 1848 he had a narrow escape from his life in a skirmish under the command of Sir Solomon, or "Solomon's" The rebellion of Dewan I. Mooltan, against his government, broke out in 1848. Lieut. Edwardes first marched with the small force that was with him to rescue the British officers at Mooltan, but finding that Mr. Vans / Lieut. Anderson had been killed, he conceived the design of capturing the country from the rebels and shutting him up in his Mooltan till a regular army sent against him from Lahore. He concentrated the Sikh troops in the Derajat, under Col. / of the Sikh service; raised a force of irregular horse and foot among the warlike tribes of the frontier; and calling to his aid / of the loyal Nawab of Bha-

the Sutlej, Lieut. Edwardes effected his enterprise, and after defeating Moolraj in two pitched battles and taking ten of his guns, he forced him to retire into his citadel, and abandon almost all his province to the conquerors, who subsisted on the revenue till the close of the war. The regular siege of Mooltan by the British force under General Whish followed; and Moolraj surrendered on the 22nd Jan., 1849, just as the breach was about to be stormed. In the course of these operations Lieut. Edwardes lost the use of his right hand by the accidental explosion of a pistol in his belt. For his services in this war he received, though a subaltern, a brevet majority, and was created an extra Companion of the Bath, by a special statute. The Directors of the East-India Company, at a court held 13th September, 1848, unanimously voted him a gold medal in testimony of their high approbation of his services; and at a subsequent Court added a good service pension of £100 a year. On the restoration of peace, Major Edwardes came to England to recruit his health; but returned to India in the following year, and resumed civil and political employ in the Punjaub under Sir Henry Lawrence, President of the Board of Administration. After holding charge successively of the districts of Jullundhur and Hazara, he succeeded Col. Mackeson as Commissioner of the Peshawur frontier, in November, 1853. In this important charge he effected a reconciliation between his own and the Afghan governments, which proved of vital importance in the great mutiny of the native army in 1857, securing as it did the neutrality of Dost Mahommed Khan, and the tribes of Affghanistan. Lieut.-Colonel Edwardes was also enabled to raise about 5,000 hardy soldiers on the border, and send them down to aid in the recovery of Delhi. For maintaining peace on the frontier at such a critical period, he was made a K.C.B., Civil Division, in 1860, and in February, 1861, he was

promoted to brevet colonel. Sir Herbert Edwardes is an Honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Cambridge. He is an earnest advocate for an openly Christian course in the government of India, extending entire toleration to native religions, but withdrawing from them all countenance and support; and making the Bible a class-book in the government schools. During a furlough in England, 1860-61, Sir H. Edwardes was engaged in writing a biography of the late Henry Lawrence; but ill-health and the necessity of returning to India early in 1862 prevented its completion. He now holds the post of Commissioner of the Umballa division, and Agent to the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjaub for the cis-Sutlej districts. In 1864 he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub.

EDWARDS,\* Miss AMELIA BEDFORD, Novelist, the daughter of a Peninsular officer, and maternally descended from the Walpole family, was born in 1831. At an early age she exhibited a taste for both art and literature, and since 1853 has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, including *Eliza Cook's Journal*, *Chambers's Journal*, *Sharp's London Magazine*, *Once a Week*, *All Year Round*, &c. She is the author of several juvenile books, among which the best known are "The Little Lark" and "The Story of Cervantes." She has also published the following novels: "My Brother's Wife" (1854), "The Ladder of Life" (1857), "The Hand and Glove" (1859), and "Barbary History" (1864), which last was pronounced by the *Athenæum* and *Times* to be the best novel of the season. Miss Edwards has written "An Abridgment of French History," published in Messrs. Routledge's "Cheap Library;" she is also the editor of the letter-press to "The Photographic Historical Portrait Gallery," Messrs. Colnaghi & Co.

EDWARDS, EDWARD, born in London in 1812, became, in 1851, after many years' employment on the general catalogue of the printed books

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d in France by M  
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Ministerial Plan of  
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of "A Descriptive  
Series of French  
abinet of the British  
of "The Economy  
England" (1840);  
e Present State of  
stion" (1846), and  
tions on the ques-  
ries in this country

He is also the  
biographical and  
icles in the *Ency-*  
(edition 1858-60);  
e various Schemes  
proposed for the  
man Knowledge,"  
ransactions of the  
d Society.

LUTHERLAND, born  
0, resided for some  
a literary capacity.  
of several works,  
ussians at Home"  
e Opera, from its  
862). He was at  
critic of a London  
uring the rebellion

*tated London News, &c.* He was also  
for many years London correspondent  
to one of the leading daily papers of  
the United States.

EGYPT,\* ISMAIL PACHA, fifth Vice-  
roy, the son of Ibrahim Pacha and  
grandson of the celebrated Mehemet  
Ali, was born at Cairo in 1830, and  
succeeded his brother Said Pacha,  
January 18, 1863. He was educated  
in Paris, and on his return to Egypt  
in 1849, he formed a part of the  
opposition to the policy of Abbas  
Pacha, the then Viceroy, who, as it  
was supposed for political purposes,  
made, in 1853, a criminal charge  
against him, which was not, however,  
proceeded with. In 1855 he visited  
France on a confidential mission, and  
subsequently Rome, where he con-  
veyed some magnificent Oriental pre-  
sents for the Pope's acceptance.  
The present viceroy's policy in Egypt  
is said to be in accordance with that  
of his predecessor, namely, the develop-  
ment of the resources of his country;  
but he has had much difficulty in his  
transactions with M. Lesseps in rela-  
tion to the Suez Canal, the last  
phase of which vexed question was  
the award given by the Emperor  
Louis Napoleon as arbitrator in that



History of New York." Among his early works which have attracted most attention are "Love me, Love my Horse," the "Foray," "Lady Jane Grey," and "Ars Celare Artem." He is well known, too, for his etchings in outline, and pencil and Indian ink sketches, among which may be mentioned the series intended to illustrate Hood's "Bridge of Sighs," and those on Irving's "Dolph Heyliger," executed in 1850. His pencil drawing of "Christ Healing the Sick," executed in 1857, and now the property of Dr. Anthon, of New York, was a great success. In 1858, on the appearance of Longfellow's "Miles Standish," Mr. Ehninger prepared a set of eight illustrations of the poem, which have been copied by photographic process, and are extremely popular. He has lately been engaged in perfecting a scheme of photographic etching.

EHRENBERG, CHRISTIAN GOTTFRIED, a German naturalist, was born at Delitzsch, in Prussia, April 19, 1795. He studied chiefly at Leipsic, and there took his degree as Doctor in Medicine. Military obligations drew him to Berlin in 1815, where he devoted himself to microscopical studies in physiology, which attracted the attention of the learned, and was the cause of his being sent on a scientific expedition to Egypt in 1820, by the Academy of Sciences. He set out in company with Hemprecht, and the important reports which the two addressed to the Academy procured for them larger grants, and having exceeded the term of their mission, they traversed Egypt together, Abyssinia, and a great part of Africa. Hemprecht having succumbed to the fatigues of the journey, Ehrenberg accomplished their joint plan alone. He brought home magnificent collections of plants and animals, until then unknown. He was named Assistant Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at Berlin, but preferred setting out with Humboldt to explore Central Asia, and more particularly the plateau of the Altaï. Since then, Ehrenberg has occupied himself in

microscopical studies, and chiefly on the infusoria, which have led him not only to discover the exterior structure of these animals, but also their interior, their habits, and all the conditions of their existence. The work on infusoria, in which his discoveries were embodied, drew upon him the attention of the learned throughout Europe. He found in these minute forms of animal life a mass of phenomena hitherto unexplained, the phosphorescence of the sea, the rain, red snow upon the Alps, attributed to the heaps of infusoria, the existence of vegetable soil, according to his observations, &c. infinitely small creatures have been found in entire mountain-chains, and play an important part in the formation of the crust of the earth. Ehrenberg has published a number of scientific works on the subject of his microscopical investigations. By the study of the infusoria he is best known to scientific men. In 1843 he was elected Principal Secretary to the Berlin Academy of Science, to which he has annually contributed several important papers, and is a member of most of the learned societies in Europe.

EICHWALD, EDWARD, a Russian naturalist and traveller, was born at Mitau, in Courland, July 4, 1794. He studied medicine and the natural sciences at Berlin. After travelling in Germany, Switzerland, France, and England, he returned to Russia in 1821, where he became a private lecturer in the University of Dorpat. In 1823 he was appointed Professor of Zoology and Midwifery at Kasan. From 1824 to 1827 he explored the Caspian Sea and the Caucasus, and on his return was made Assistant Professor in the University of Wilna. This university was suppressed, and subsequently Eichwald held several minor but respectable posts, until, in 1831, he was called to St. Petersburg, where he occupied the chair of Zoology and Mineralogy in the Academy of Sciences, and in the Medico-Chirurgical Society, and afterwards was appointed Professor in

In 1831 he retired from  
 the title of Councillor  
 since the days of Pallas,  
 tributed more than any  
 or naturalist to our  
 the geography, natural  
 ethnography of Russia.  
 works are written in  
 uch, Latin, and Russian.  
 m may be mentioned,  
 form, his earliest work,  
 o the Caspian and the  
 1834-1837, 2 vols.); his  
 the Mineral Wealth of  
 Provinces of Russia"  
 Paleontology of Russia"  
 he Russian language,  
 n translated into French,  
 ntific Observations made  
 r through the Tyrol"  
 German language.  
 ORD, THE RIGHT HON.  
 1788 CHARTERIS, is the  
 he earl of Wemyss, and  
 818. He was educated  
 Christ Church, Oxford,  
 aduated B.A. in 1841.  
 ear he was elected M.P.  
 a division of Gloucester-  
 he represented until  
 e resigned his seat, hav-  
 d the support of the

in a house of business at Boston,  
 which he quitted after two years to  
 travel. Being in Rome in 1845 he  
 formed the idea of writing a "His-  
 tory of Liberty," and commenced it  
 at that time. On his return to Bos-  
 ton he devoted himself to teaching  
 and writing for the periodicals. Be-  
 sides instructing private pupils, he  
 organized a school for vagrant chil-  
 dren. In 1849 he published some  
 "Passages from the History of Li-  
 berty," treating of the lives of Arnold  
 of Brescia, Savonarola, and other  
 Italian reformers, which were ob-  
 viously intended to form a part of  
 the more extensive work he had in  
 contemplation. The first important  
 instalment of it appeared in 1849,  
 under the title of "The Liberty of  
 Rome," which was subsequently al-  
 tered to that of "History of Liberty:  
 Part I., The Ancient Romans." In  
 1853 Part II., "The Early Chris-  
 tians," appeared. In 1856 he pub-  
 lished "A Manual of the United  
 States' History between the Years  
 1492 and 1856," which is distin-  
 guished for its great clearness and  
 research. Mr. Eliot is an advocate  
 for a stronger infusion of the religious  
 elements into American education

his generation. The eldest and the youngest of his sons became respectively bishops of Elphin, and Bath and Wells, while the third son, Edward, rose to be lord chief justice, and to be created Lord Ellenborough. The subject of this memoir was born in 1790, and sent to Eton at the usual age. In 1814 he entered Parliament as M.P. for St. Michael's, a small Cornish borough, since disfranchised, which he continued to represent down to the time of his accession to the honours of the peerage as second Baron, in 1818. In the House of Commons he was in no way distinguished for great oratorical powers or the promise of future eminence as a statesman. It would appear that in early life he had exchanged the strong Toryism of his father for a more liberal creed. He was Lord Privy Seal, and afterwards President of the Board of Control, under the Wellington administration of 1828-30. He was reappointed to this office, with a seat in the cabinet, on the construction of Sir Robert Peel's first and brief administration of 1834-5, on whose retirement from office he went into opposition. In 1842 he was sent out to India by Sir Robert as successor to the vacillating earl of Auckland, who had involved us in so much loss and discredit in the Afghan war. Reaching India in the midst of a serious crisis, when on all sides "men's hearts were failing them because of fear," he, by dint of innate force of character, in the short space of two years avenged the outraged British name, restored confidence to the army, suppressed the rising spirit of revolt, and made over the country to his successor, in a condition of prosperous stability to which it had attained under no previous ruler. To use the language of an Indian journal, "After arriving in India, in 1842, Lord Ellenborough took two or three months to look about him. He soon found that the administration of his predecessor had been a 'secretariat administration,' and to that cause alone he attributed the fact

that after an experiment of years it had closed in dismay and defeat. He therefore resolved to take the executive power from the hands of his secretaries, and to wield it himself. Hence it was that a country which he found distracted, shaking to pieces, with an exhausted treasury, and a discontented army, he left in a condition to which it never before attained; the country overflowing, the army enthusiastic, and the secretaries in their proper places. Hence, too, his unpopularity with the civil service." The summary of Lord Ellenborough's career may be stated in a few words. Though, on first landing in India, he professed pacific intentions, it was not long before he found it necessary to draw the sword in earnest. Affairs in Afghanistan having been brought to a successful issue, the British forces evacuated the country, bearing the gates of Kandahar in triumph, and having destroyed the fortress of Ghazni. Scarcely had this been carried into effect, when the Amirs of Seistan took up arms; but the late General Sir C. J. Napier was despatched against them by Lord Ellenborough, and after one or two decisive victories, including the bloody battle of Kandahar, the territory of Seistan was formally annexed to the British dominions. Doubts have been cast in some quarters on the justice of the course pursued by his lordship in the Scindian war, and the invasion of that country has been regarded as an unprovoked aggression; but the Amirs had unquestionably drawn down retribution upon themselves by violating their solemn treaty with us, and by attacking the British resident, and levelling his house to the ground. In the following year (1843) Lord Ellenborough invaded the independent Mahratta state of Gwalior, in conjunction with General (now Lord) Gough, for the purpose of putting an end to the civil war which was raging there during the regency of the youthful rajah, Dhar

1841, appointed him to the  
 st Lord of the Admiralty,  
 and him in the peerage as  
 Lenborough and Viscount  
 He resumed office in 1858  
 Derby, as President of  
 of Control, but resigned  
 a weeks afterwards on  
 a difference with his col-  
 to the treatment of the  
 jects of the British Crown  
 ter the cessation of the

T, SIR CHARLES, K.C.B.,  
 late Right Hon. Hugh  
 nephew of the first earl  
 as born in 1801. He en-  
 val navy at an early age,  
 at the battle of Algiers,  
 nently in India, on the  
 frica, and in the West  
 was for some time Chief  
 lent of Trade and her  
 plenipotentiary in China,  
 essent, in that capacity, at  
 strations in that country,  
 the ransom of Canton in  
 11. He has subsequently  
 Chargé-d'Affaires in Texas,  
 or of Bermuda and Trini-  
 as created a K.C.B. (civil  
 1855.

, THE VERY REV. GILBERT,  
 of the late Right Hon.  
 and brother of Sir C

held the post of secretary and A.D.C.  
 to Sir John Franklin in Tasmania.  
 He was appointed a clerk in the  
 Foreign Office in 1840; attaché at St.  
 Petersburg, 1841; secretary of Lega-  
 tion at the Hague, 1848; transferred  
 to Vienna, 1853; and appointed  
 Minister at Denmark, 1858. In 1859  
 he was sent on a special mission to  
 the king of the Two Sicilies, and in  
 1862 to the king of Greece, and was  
 appointed envoy to the king of Italy  
 in 1863, in succession to Sir James  
 Hudson.

ELLIOTSON, JOHN, M.D., F.R.S.,  
 Fellow of the Royal College of Phy-  
 sicians, formerly Professor of the  
 Principles and Practice of Medicine  
 and of Clinical Medicine in University  
 College, London, and born in Lon-  
 don early in the present century,  
 and was educated at Edinburgh and  
 at Cambridge, where he graduated  
 M.D. After attending the medical  
 and surgical practice of St. Thomas's  
 and Guy's Hospitals for three years,  
 and being five years Assistant-Phy-  
 sician to the latter institution, he was  
 elected one of its Physicians. In 1831  
 he was appointed Professor of the  
 Practice of Medicine in the University  
 of London, and in 1834 he succeeded  
 in effecting the establishment of an  
 hospital in University College, where  
 his lectures and operations drew large

bach's "Physiology," with notes more bulky than the original, which has passed through several editions. He was, moreover the founder, and was elected the President, of the Phrenological Society, the President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, a F.R.S. and Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1837, the attention of Dr. Elliottson having been directed to certain wonderful phenomena, and certain modes of producing these phenomena, and of removing diseases ill understood and difficult to cure, he devoted himself to the study of mesmerism. At length, convinced of the substantial truth of that agency, he established in 1849 a Mesmeric Hospital, at which numerous cures, that would seem all but miraculous, have been performed. Differences, however, having arisen between himself and his medical colleagues and the Council of University College, London, he resigned his professorship, December, 1838. The *Zoist*, a mesmeric and phrenological journal, established by him, and completed in thirteen volumes, contains all his labours in mesmerism. Since the completion of the *Zoist*, he has written largely on subjects connected with mesmeric influences in the *Medical Times*.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES, THE REV., D.D., was born in Killybegs, co. Donegal, Ireland, May 16, 1792. Being a Wesleyan, and unable to take the Dublin University test, he was refused admission to that institution in 1815. With the assistance of its distinguished scholars, he passed through what was equivalent to a university education; and having emigrated to America, he was received, in 1818, into the travelling connection of the Ohio Conference. For four years he led the life of a pioneer missionary, and in 1822 was appointed Superintendent of the mission among the Wyandot Indians at Upper Sandusky, and was subsequently presiding elder of the Ohio district for five years. In 1827 he was elected Professor of Languages in Madison College, Uniontown, Penn-

sylvania. In 1831 he was at Pittsburg, where he became afterwards presiding elder of the *Pittsburg Conference*. He was later transferred to the *Christian Advocate* at Cincinnati, which he edited till 1848. Four years he worked as a minister here, when, in 1852, he returned to his editorship at Cincinnati, which he held for five years more. He has written a "Treatise on Mesmerism" (1834), "Life of Bishop Doane" (1851), and "History of Secession from the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1855). Dr. Elliott has been for some time President of the Wesleyan University at Iowa.

ELLIOTT, CHARLES W. American author, born in Connecticut, May 27, 1811. Descended from Eliot, the Apostle. After some years in New York, he betook himself to the study of horticulture and landscape gardening in 1839, under Downing, at Newburgh, and devoted those pursuits at Cincinnati till 1848. In 1850 he returned to New York. In 1853 he was one of the founders of the "Children's Society." In 1857 he was one of the commissioners to lay out the central park in New York. Mr. Elliott has recently published the following works: "Mysteries or Glimpses of the Supernatural" (1852). This was intended to refute the theories of Spiritualists. "St. Domingue: Revolution and its Hero, l'Ouverture" (1855), and "England: History from the Conquest of the Country by the Danes, A.D. 986, to 1776" (1857).

ELLIOTT, THE REV. BISHOP, M.A., was born in the year 1795, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained B.A. in honours in 1817, of which he became a Fellow. He was Seatonian Prizeman in 1822, Vicar of Tuxford, Nottingham, and was appointed a Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral in 1825.

many years he devoted the management of his age which period he was assively to both branches legislature, of which he left a useful and practical resigned, however, his tor in the Upper House age been instructed by his to vote against the tariff war. He has taken little ic affairs since 1851, in his letters on that ques- "Agricola," were pub- collected form. He has argely to the periodical South, and he has pub- address before St. Paul's Society" (1850), "Caro- by Land and Water" "Fiasco: a Tragedy" has recently written ant Secession.

GEORGE EDWARD, D.D., divine, born in Boston graduated at Harvard 33, studied theology at re Divinity School until ster a year's travel in ordained in 1840 pastor Church, Charlestown, a. a post he still holds.

of popular education.

ELLIS, SIR HENRY, K.H., born in London in Nov 1777, is the son of John Ellis, Esq., descended from a family which had been seated for several generations in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, whence he was elected Scholar to St. John's College, Oxford, in 1796, and subsequently became Fellow of his college. Having held for four years the post of a sub-librarian in the Bodleian Library, in the year 1800 he received an appointment in that of the British Museum; in 1806 he became Keeper of the Printed Book Department, from which he afterwards removed to the Department of MSS.; and in 1827, upon the death of Joseph Planta, Esq., was appointed Principal Librarian. He discharged the duties of that post till 1856, when he retired upon a pension. Sir Henry Ellis was for many years one of the Secretaries of the Society of Antiquaries, and subsequently held the office of director of the Society. His first publication was a "History of the Parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch," 4to., 1798; and amongst other works, an "Introduction to the Domesday

writer of the English portion of the edition of Dugdale's "Monasticon," published in 6 vols. folio, 1817-30. He received the third class of the Guelphic Order from King William IV., in 1833.

ELLIS, SIR SAMUEL BURDEN, K.C.B., only surviving son of the late John Ellis, Esq., R.N. (who commanded a company in the naval brigade at the taking of Quebec, and was present at the death of General Wolfe), was born in 1787, and entered the royal marine forces in 1804; he served at Trafalgar 1805, and Sir Robert Calder's action off Cape Finisterre, the Walcheren expedition in 1809, the taking of the island of Gaudaloupe in 1810, and was engaged in the capture of the American frigate *President*, 1814. In 1839-40 he was actively employed in India, and took part in the China war of 1840-41. He became a lieutenant-general in 1857, and was made a K.C.B. for his services in 1860.

ELLIS, WILLIAM, an eminent writer on social science, was born in London about the year 1800. Educated for commercial pursuits, he early became the manager of an insurance company; but, happening to widen the sphere of his knowledge, by help of the writings of Tooke, Mill, Bentham, &c., he devoted himself to the study of social science in its highest form. He also took a great interest in education, and may be regarded as the founder of the Birkbeck schools. He is the author of "Progressive Lessons" on social subjects, "The Outlines of Social Economy," "An Introduction to the Study of Social Science," "Outlines of the History and Formation of the Understanding," "Progressive Lessons in Social Science," "The Phenomena of Industrial Life," "Education as a means of Preventing Destitution," &c. He has also contributed papers on social questions to the *Westminster Review* and other periodicals.

ELLIS, THE REV. WILLIAM, was born in London towards the close of the last century. In early life he

became connected with the London Missionary Society, and was employed as a clergyman in missionary work among the inhabitants of islands of the Southern Ocean. He returned home in 1825, and published the results of his experience of natives and the leading features of those islands under the title of "Tahitian Researches," in 1829. He was Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society from 1833 to 1837. He has also published a "History of Madagascar" (1838); "Three Voyages to Madagascar" (1858); "Vindication of the South-Sea Missions" (1837); "History of the London Missionary Society" (1844). Mr. Ellis married in 1837, Miss Sarah Stickney (see next following).

ELLIS, MRS., wife of the above, better known under her maiden name, Miss Sarah Stickney, was born in 1812. She early connected herself with literature, and published her "Facts of Private Life." She was one of the first to treat social subjects in relation to women, and gained great popularity as the authoress of "Women of England," "The Danger of England," "Social Distinctions," "Family Secrets," &c. In 1837 she became the second wife of the late William Ellis.

ELMORE, ALFRED, A.R.A., born in Clonakilty, in the county of Cork, in 1815, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1834. Among his early pictures were "The Crucifixion," exhibited at the British Institution in 1838; "The Martyrdom of a Becket," at the Academy in 1839. The latter was painted for Mr. O'Connell, and both are now in a Roman Catholic church in Dublin. He next visited Italy, and on his return exhibited "Rienzi in the Forum," in 1840. One or two pictures of slighter pretension at the British Institution, gleanings of Italian travel, were collected by the Art-Union prize-holders. Historical or semi-historical incidents treated by him in the spirit of the great painters, proved even more successful. The "Origin of the

These pictures subse-  
quently appeared in  
between "The Invention of  
Loom" (1847), "The  
Robert, King of Naples,  
1" (1848); "Religious  
the Time of Louis  
; "Griselda" (1850);  
the Pop" (1851); "A  
Pepys' Diary—"Mr.  
my Wife's Portrait"

**THERESA and FANNY,**  
sisters, born at Vienna;  
808, Fanny in 1811.

two sisters almost  
joined together, the  
the more celebrated.  
the rudiments of her  
a Herschelt, the ballet-  
Viennese Opera, and  
the boards of the Kärn-  
then only six years old.

er instructed by Anmar,  
the portion of her art  
added by Baron F. von  
1827 the two sisters  
aples, where they tho-  
pleted their education.

returned to Germany,  
her appearance at Berlin,  
rated an extraordinary  
for this the career of

**ELWIN, THE REV. WHITWELL,** is  
a member of a good family in Norfolk,  
and was born February 26, 1816.  
He was educated at Caius College,  
Cambridge, where he graduated B.A.  
in 1839. He was ordained Deacon in  
the same year, and Priest in 1840, by  
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obtained the Crosse Theological Scholarship in 1833, the first Hebrew Scholarship in 1834, and the Norrisian Prize for a Theological Essay in 1835. He became afterwards fellow and tutor of his college, incumbent of St. James's, and afterwards of St. Sidwell's, Exeter, in 1841; was Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's College, Lampeter, from 1843 to 1849, when he was appointed Vicar of Kenwyn, Cornwall, and Prebendary of Exeter; the vicarage of Kenwyn he resigned for that of Heavitree, Devonshire, in 1857. In 1854 he was elected Norrisian Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge, and, in 1857, Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He was consecrated Bishop of Ely in March, 1864. The diocese of Ely contains the counties of Cambridge, Beds, Hunts, and part of Suffolk. The Bishop has the patronage of forty-two livings, and the bishopric is of the annual value of £5,500. Bishop Browne published, in 1850-53, an "Exposition of the Thirty-nine Articles," 2 vols. 8vo., reprinted since in one vol. 8vo. (6th edition, 1864), and re-edited for the use of the American Church, by Bishop Williams, of Middle-

short time afterwards, under the name of "Guido, and other Poems," many graceful lyrics, scattered here and there, tended to confer reputation for poetic feeling. In many years she has been chiefly known as a prose writer, having published "Constance Latimer, or the Girl;" "Pictures of Early Nature's Gems, or American Flowers;" "The Waldorf;" "Glimpses of Home Life,"

EMERSON, RALPH WALDO, an eminent American essayist and of an Unitarian clergyman, was born about 1803, and graduated at Harvard College in 1821. He turned his attention to theology, and was ordained minister of a Unitarian church of Boston. His views in regard to forms of religion, embracing soon afterwards Unitarianism, he abandoned his professional views in regard to forms of religion, and retired to the quiet village of Concord, where he devoted himself to his favorite studies—the nature of man, and his relation to the universe. He delivered a lecture called "Man-thinking," and was elected to the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society, and an address to the students of the Divinity College, Cambridge, the following year. He died

and delivered the lectures which form the volume called "Famous Men." In 1852, in conjunction with Mr. W. H. Channing, he edited the "Memoirs of Maria, Marchesa d'Osoli." Mr. Encke in 1856, published a work "English Traits," and in 1860 "Fruit of Life." He has also contributed largely to American periodicals.

**JOHANN FRANZ**, Director of the Royal Observatory at Berlin, born at Hamburg, Sept. 23, 1791. His studies were interrupted by the wars of 1813-14, when he was in the legion of the Hanoverians, and afterwards as a lieutenant in the Prussian artillery. After the peace, he received an appointment in the observatory at Göttingen. In 1825 he was appointed Director of the Observatory and also became Secretary of the Mathematical Class in the University. He was the first to announce the comet discovered by him on the 26th of November, 1818, a very short period of revolution which accounts that comet being named after Encke.

was created Knight of the class of Peace, of the order Pour le Mérite. Encke is Perpetual Secretary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences. M. Encke has since published "A New Method for Discovering the Movements of the Planets."

**ENGLAND, SIR RICHARD, G.C.B.**, son of the late General Richard England, of Lifford, co. Clare, Ireland, was born in Canada in 1793, and entering the army at the age of sixteen, saw some active service at Flushing, on the staff in Sicily, and in France, where he served with the army of occupation. In 1832-3 he held the chief military command in Caffraria, and subsequently distinguished himself in the Caffre war of 1835-6. In the latter year he served in India, in command of the Field Force in Upper and Lower Scinde, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his services in the Affghan war, in which he effected the relief of Candahar with a brigade of the Bombay army. In 1854-5 he commanded the Third Division of infantry in the Crimea, and took part in the battles of Alma and Inkermann, as well as in the unsuccessful attack on Sebastopol of June, 1855 and in the subsequent operations.

the University of Pesth. Before the completion of his academical career, he translated into his native tongue Goethe's "Götz von Berlichingen," and published two comedies and a tragedy, all of which met with success. In 1833 he adopted the profession of an advocate, which he soon relinquished to travel over Germany, France, England, Sweden, and the Low Countries. On his return he took an active part in politics, and became (1838) editor of the *Buda-pesti Arvzkönyv*, a work in which all the most eminent Hungarians took part. M. Eötvös contributed to it a novel entitled the "Carthusian," that raised him greatly in the public estimation. A pamphlet, too, from his pen on "Prison Reform" at this time created considerable sensation, which was increased by his vigorous support of the proposal for emancipating the Jews. At this period, also, the since celebrated Louis Kossuth was the subject of bitter attacks from the Conservative party. Baron Eötvös took his part, in a pamphlet written in 1841, which displayed great skill and adroitness. The same year saw him one of the leaders of the opposition in the Senate of the Hungarian Diet, where his rank, his fine presence, his readiness in debate, and his literary attainments gave him great influence. The commercial crisis of 1841 having severely crippled his means, he was obliged to devote himself to his pen, and in 1844 the "Village Notary" appeared, a romance intended to expose the abuses of the nobles in the different counties. It has been translated into English by Count Pulszky. He was also a constant writer in a popular journal, the *Pesti Herlap*, in which he became now the antagonist of Kossuth, arguing in behalf of centralization against the latter's scheme for the autonomy of the counties. These articles were collected and published in one volume in 1846, under the title of "Reform." In 1847 he published another romance, "Hungary in 1514," being a tale founded on the revolt of

the peasantry in the breaking out of the year 1848, M. Eötvös became Minister of Public Instruction in the cabinet of Count Batthyány. After the assassination of Count Batthyány he was obliged to resign, and fled to Munich until the close of the Hungarian insurrection. In 1849 he published his memoirs on "The Influence of the Ideas of the 19th Century on the Government and the People of Hungary." From that year until 1859 M. Eötvös devoted himself to politics; but the failure of the promised concessions of the emperor to his subjects in 1859, and the temporary Convention of 1860, drew him from politics in conjunction with M. Kossuth. His name was for some time associated, he became a moderate liberal party, and a morally master of the difference existing between the emperor and the Hungarians. He admitted, however, that the emperor occupied a prominent position in the time past by M. Deak. His brother patriot's name was M. Eötvös.

ERICSSON, JOHN, a Swedish mechanic, was born at Vermeland, Sweden, showed a decided talent when quite young, and at eleven received the rank of cadet in a corps of engineers. In 1816 he was made "grand ship canal boatman" and the North Sea. He entered the Swedish service, rose to the rank of ensign, and was employed in the survey of North America. In 1826 he obtained permission to visit England, where he brought into public notice his invention—intended to work steam, by condensing the steam soon discovered that it was worked by mineral water. It was a total failure, and he competed for the prize offered by Liverpool and Man-

that locomotive, and produced one that attained the then unprecedented speed of fifty miles an hour. It was subsequently removed to the United States, where he has been the author of many inventions which have become familiar to the public. His most important, however, which attracted most attention is the caloric engine, intended to supersede the use of steam. Mr. Ericsson first brought this valuable invention before the public in London in 1833, and constructed an engine of five-horsepower, and exhibited it to a select scientific gentlemen of the city. But although it met with the approbation of many distinguished men, and Faraday pronounced it the feasibility of the scheme, the English Government, though seemingly inclined to give the subject their attention, ultimately let it drop. The subject was, however, recently revived in the United States, and a ship named the *Ericsson*, 100 tons burden, was built and fitted with a caloric engine. On her trip she gradually attained a speed of twelve miles an hour; but on her return she was unfortunately wrecked by a severe squall, and the ship was subsequently raised and taken into dock, and the "caloric" replaced by an ordinary steam engine, on the construction of which Mr. Ericsson claims to have made a very important improvement. After this Captain Ericsson retired into private life until the outbreak of the civil war, when he built the first *Monitor*. This was thus named by the construction as a warning to the naval powers of Europe, and although it was a formidable ship in still water, in its famous encounter with the *Virginia*, it foundered at sea. It was the first to introduce the use of iron turret-ships into the world, though the invention of the turret had been previously demonstrated by our countryman, Captain John Ericsson, C.B. Mr. Ericsson was knighted of the Order of Vasa,

and a member of many scientific societies.

**ERLE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM**, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, is the son of a Dorset clergyman. He was born in 1793, at Fifehead Magdalen, in that county, and educated at Winchester and at New College, Oxford. His father, the Rev. Christopher Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset, was descended from a family of some antiquity and note in the West of England. Having graduated B.C.L. in 1818, Mr. Erle was next year called to the bar, and went the Western Circuit with great success, though he had to struggle against two such men as Follett and Wilde. In 1834, the year when he married the eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Warden of New College, and Prebendary of Winchester, Mr. Erle became King's Counsel; and, in 1837 he was returned to the House of Commons by the city of Oxford, which he continued to represent till the dissolution of 1841. In Parliament he was a silent member, steadily supporting the Whig party, and devoting himself to his profession, in which he gained the highest eminence. In 1844 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and in 1846 was transferred to the Court of Queen's Bench. He was promoted to the Chief Justiceship of the Common Pleas in 1859, on the elevation of Lord Campbell to the woolsack.

**ERSKINE, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS**, a younger son of the first Lord Erskine (who was Lord Chancellor in 1806-7), was born in 1788, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and made a King's Counsel in 1827. He was appointed, in 1831, Chief Judge of the Court of Review, and, in 1839, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. This post he resigned on account of ill health in 1845. He was sworn a member of the Privy Council on his first elevation to the judicial bench in 1831.

**ESPARTERO, DON BALDOMERO**,

PRINCE OF VITTORIA, Marshal and formerly Regent of Spain, was born in 1792, at Granatula, in La Mancha. The youngest of the nine children of a cartwright, he was destined, from his feeble constitution, for the priesthood; but in 1808, when the French invaded Spain, he enrolled himself as a volunteer in the body of students called the Sacred Battalion. He was then placed at a military school until his twenty-third year, when he entered upon active service as sub-lieutenant. Upon the expulsion of Napoleon from Spain, his restless spirit led him to join Morillo in the South American colonies. He returned to Spain, and in 1833, when Ferdinand died, took a decided part in favour of Donna Maria against Don Carlos, her uncle. He took the field against Zumalacarregui, and sustained many defeats; but the tide of victory at length turned, and in the end Espartero became Regent of Spain. For the next six years he governed the country with a fair share of success, although continually thwarted by intrigue. When Narvaez entered Madrid, Espartero, compelled to retire, sought the protection of a British man-of-war, and sailed to England. He remained for some time in London, but was afterwards invited to return to Spain, where he resided as a private citizen until June, 1854. In July, Queen Isabella, sorely against her will, sent for Espartero, and commissioned him to form a Ministry. Espartero entered the capital, and on the 19th July formed a Ministry in conjunction with General O'Donnell, his former rival; but his government encountered great difficulties in the thorough corruption of the Court and the administrative departments; in the hostility of the clergy, the restlessness of the Carlists, and the fickleness and subordination of its own professional supporters. At length, in the summer of 1856, matters reached a crisis. It was impossible that two such men as Espartero and O'Donnell could work together in harmony for any length of time. Espartero was

dismissed, and insurrection broke out in Madrid, Barcelona, and elsewhere, but he took no part in it, and made in his name, and age, of the most brilliant political fortune or military prestige. In 1857 he resigned his senatorship. Since then Espartero has rarely appeared in connection with Spanish politics.

ESQUIROS, ALPHONSE, author, was born at Paris, and was educated in an institution by the Abbé Frère, the famous system on the principles of history. M. Esquiros first published a volume of poetry, under the title "Les Hirondelles," in 1833, which was reviewed in a very flattering manner by Victor Hugo. In 1837 he published "Les Magiciens," a romance, and in 1839 "Clémentine," a romance, which reached its fourth edition. In 1840 he published a remarkable work on "Les Vices et les Prostitutes," and in 1841 "Les Vierges Sages, les Martyres, les Vierges Impures," which appeared in 1841. "Les Prisonniers," poems written from the prison of St. Pelagie, the same cell which Béranger occupied, and to which M. Esquiros was condemned for supporting Lamennais. In 1844 he published "L'Histoire des Mœurs et des Institutions, et des Manners du dix-neuvième siècle," a collection that had previously appeared in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, &c. M. Esquiros, although at the Revolution, refused a pension at the hands of the Government. In 1849 he published his work, "De la Vie des Peuples," conjectures on another work. In 1850 he was elected as a representative of the people in the Legislative Assembly for the department of Saône-et-Loire. He had been editing for above a year a journal at Marseilles. He published his "Martyrs de la Révolution" and his "Fastes Populaires."

went to Holland, where he collected materials for a series of articles for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which have been translated into English. In 1853 he came to London, where he resides, occupying the post of Examiner to the Military Education, and in writing *Les Deux Mondes* some essays on English life and customs, which have been translated, and published in a separate form, in 1854, in London, attracting much attention; as well as some of his life in Holland.

**THE DOWAGER COUNTESS** is known formerly by her name of Katherine Stephens, daughter of a carver and gilder, born 18th September, 1794. She was placed under the tutelage of Mr. Lanza, and was his pupil for five years, during which she sang at Bath, Bristol, London, and the Pantheon, London. In 1812 she became the pupil of Mr. Lanza, and made her *début* at the Theatre as Mandane, in *Les Femmes de Paris*; she appeared next in the "Beggars' Opera," and in the "Despatch." In 1814 she was at the Ancient Concerts.

**THOMAS SUTTON NOTHERON BUCKNALL**, eldest son of the late T. G. B. Estcourt, Esq., of Estcourt, near Tetbury (who was many years M.P. for Oxford University), was born in 1801, and educated at Harrow and Oriel College, Oxford. He entered Parliament in 1829, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Marlborough, which he represented till 1832. From 1835 to 1844 he sat for Devizes, and in the latter year succeeded the late Sir Francis Burdett as one of the members for North Wilts. In 1848 he was appointed by Lord Derby President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a member of the Privy Council; and early in 1859, on differences arising within the Derby Cabinet with respect to the need of a Reform Bill, he became Mr. Walpole's successor at the Home Office. In both these capacities he showed ability, industry, and administrative talents of a high order. He retired with his party in June, 1859. Mr. Estcourt represents a family which has been seated on the same property, on the borders of Wilts and Gloucestershire, for upwards of 500 years.

**ESTERHAZY,\* PRINCE PAUL ANTHONY**, the representative of an

lages, and estates. He is hereditary prince of the empire. He married June 18, 1812, Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles Alexander, prince of Thur and Taxis, by whom he has a son and heir, Prince Nicolas Paul Charles, who married in 1842 the eldest daughter of the then earl of Jersey.

EVANS, DAVID MORIER, son of the late Joshua Lloyd Evans, formerly of Llanidlass, Montgomeryshire, was born in 1819. He became connected with periodical literature at an early age, and having been for several years assistant City correspondent to the *Times*, he assumed, in 1857, the management of the same department of the *Morning Herald* and *Standard* newspapers. He is the author of numerous commercial works, all of which have passed through two or three editions; including the "Commercial Crisis, 1847-48;" the "History of the Commercial Crisis, 1857-58;" and "City Men and City Manners." He has also prepared an interesting account of the principal commercial frauds of the past few years, in which his City experience was of great service to him, and which he published in 1859, under the title of "Facts, Failures, and Frauds." For several years he has been the editor of, and one of the principal contributors to, the *Bankers' Magazine*, first started under the auspices of the late Mr. J. W. Gilbart, and he also conducts the literary and statistical department of the "Bankers' Almanack and Diary."

EVANS, SIR DE LACY, G.C.B., General, son of the late John Evans, Esq., of Miltown, Ireland, was born in that country in 1787. He entered the army in 1807, and served with distinction both in India and in the Peninsula. He took part in nearly all the engagements in Spain and Portugal, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in reward of his gallantry in the field. In 1814-15 he was actively employed in North America, and was present at the capture of Washington, but returned to Europe in time to take part

in the battle of Waterloo, where he had two horses shot under him, and was afterwards on the staff of the army of occupation at Paris. In 1830 he entered Parliament as an advanced Liberal, being elected for Evesham. In May, 1833, he was chosen for Westminster, against Sir John C. Roebuck, and continued to represent the constituency down to 1841, when he was unsuccessful. He was re-elected, however, in 1846, and has since continued to represent Westminster down to the present time. In 1835 he was chosen to command the British Auxiliary Legion raised to aid Queen Christina against Don Carlos, and for his successes there he was made a K.C.B. In 1846 he became a major-general. On the formation of the army sent against Russia in 1854, he was appointed to the command of the Second Division, and highly distinguished himself at Alma and at Inkermann; soon after which he returned, invalided, to England, and on the following February received the thanks of Parliament for his services. He has since become a G.C.B., and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour.

EVANS,\* JOHN, F.R.S., F.S.A., F.G.S., Hon. Secretary of the Numismatic Society, and eminent both as an antiquary and a geologist, is a son of the late Rev. A. B. Evans, D.D., of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, and was born in the year 1823. He was educated at Bosworth School. His principal work is, "Ancient British Coins" (8vo., 1864), by far the most important book on this subject. He has also written on the "Flint Implements of the Drift" (*Archæologia*, vols. 38 and 39), and a variety of papers in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (of which he is one of the editors), and elsewhere.

EVANS, MARY A., born about the year 1820, in the north of England; the daughter, it is said, of a dissenting minister in Derbyshire, is the reputed authoress of several works of fiction of a high class and of wide popularity, published under the nom de plume of George Eliot. Her first

THE VEN. ROBERT  
S., B.D., was born at  
August 30, 1789, and  
the Royal Grammar

Thence he went to  
re, Cambridge, and  
ing high honours in  
and classics, in 1811.

utor of his college for  
quitted Cambridge in  
m 1836 to 1842 was  
in, near Chester. In

the College living of  
Westmorland, and in  
ointed Archdeacon of

He is author of several  
: Rectory of Valehead,"  
ography," "Biography  
hurch," "The Ministry

"The Bishopric of  
of the Ancient British  
gland under God," &c.

EDWARD, an American  
, and diplomatist, was  
ester, Norfolk county,  
U.S.A., April 11, 1794.

an eminent clergyman  
l Judge of the Court of  
us for Norfolk county,

er brother served as  
nister at the Spanish  
eived his early education

the battle of Waterloo, and after-  
wards proceeded to the University of  
Göttingen, where he studied the Ger-  
man language, literature, and educa-  
tion. On leaving Göttingen, he made  
excursions to Prussia, Saxony, and  
Holland, and passed the winter of  
1817-18 in Paris. In the next spring  
he revisited London, passed a few  
weeks at Cambridge and Oxford, and  
made the tour of Wales, the Lake  
country, and Scotland. While in  
England he acquired the friendship  
of several eminent men; among  
others, of Scott, Byron, Jeffrey,  
Campbell, Mackintosh, Romilly, and  
Davy. In 1818 he travelled through  
the south of France and Switzerland,  
and divided the winter between Flor-  
ence, Rome, and Naples. In 1819 he  
passed into Greece, thence to Con-  
stantinople, returning by Wallachia,  
Hungary, and Austria. Mr. Everett  
went back to America in 1819, to  
enter upon the duties of his professor-  
ship. Soon after his return he was  
invited to become the editor of the  
*North American Review*, which had  
then acquired only a limited circula-  
tion. Under the auspices of its new  
editor the demand rapidly increased,  
and this critical journal was the



class of men. In 1824 he had taken no active part in political life, but his *Review* had demonstrated his acquaintance with the wants and spirit of the nation; and the constituency of Middlesex returned him unsolicited to Congress by a great majority. During the ten years he sat in the national parliament, he was permanently on the Committee for Foreign Affairs, and for a part of the time its chairman; he was also Chairman of the Select Committee on the Georgia Controversy. He also drew up the report of the minority of the Committee of Foreign Relations on the controversy with France in 1835, as also the report on the Panama Mission and the matter of Fulton. He opposed General Jackson in his policy of removing the Indians without their consent, and advocated free-trade principles. In 1835 he retired from Congress, and was next year chosen Governor of Massachusetts. In 1839 he was again a candidate for the same honour, but was defeated on local questions by a majority of one out of a constituency of 100,000. In 1841 he was selected by President General Harrison to re-

in retirement, occupied in literature, it is said, with literary works. For a reader to "Allibone's Crary of British and Amer (London and Philadelphia) they are very fully dis oration before the Ph Society, already ment come in the States a hor and an effect scarcely produced by an haran in Washington, after advent to power, and mence of the civil characterized by a spin to the Union. In Com always brief, but tel public man, his firm intelligence, and assiduous him great respect in and his scholarship w in the bestowal of t D.C.L. by the Univers during his visit to that c rett also enjoys considerable in America as a poet of "Alaric the Visigoth" in this country, and was by the poet Campbell.

EVERSLEY, THE  
VISCOUNT, CHARLES SE

form Act down to his peerage. He was, 1839, Speaker of the House, in succession to Abercromby (afterwards Viscount), and retired after years' tenure of the office in 1857. In this dignified and courteous spirit of impartiality, and assistance with the forms of the House, secured him the respect of all parties to that even under Sir R. B. Disraeli's administration was made to oust him, though he professed to be a Conservative. His lordship, who was in the Speakership, is now the Speaker, is of Winchester, Governor of Wight, Colonel of the 1st Life Guards, and an Aide-de-camp to the Queen for the Yeomanry. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in 1858, and was appointed Master of Church Estates, in 1859, when he was created an Ecclesiastical Com-

**HEINRICH GEORG AUGUST**, Orientalist, was born at Bremen on November 16, 1803. After his education in the College of his native town, he

examined the libraries of England and France. In 1838 he accepted the chair of theology at the University of Tübingen, where he remained until the revolution of 1848 recalled him to his old functions in his native town. About this time he published a pamphlet "On my Departure from the University of Tübingen, with some Considerations upon the Present Epoch." Among Ewald's numerous works we may cite "The Composition of Genesis" (1823); "Upon the Metres of Arabic Poetry" (1825); "The Song of Songs" (1826); "A Critical Grammar of the Hebrew Language" (1827); "A Complete Treatise on the Hebrew Language used in the Old Testament" (1835); "A Hebrew Grammar" (1842); "History of the People of Israel up to the Advent of Christ" (1843-50); "Commentary on the Apocalypse" (1828); "The Prophets of the Old Testament" (1840), and a great number of literary and scientific reviews.

**EWART, WILLIAM**, Esq., second son of the late William Ewart, Esq., merchant, of Liverpool, was born in 1798, and educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, having obtained the university prize for English verse. He entered Parliament as a Free-trader and Liberal in 1828, as M.P. for the

several reports, the in which have been univers ledged. He published in "World a Workshop," in 1851, "Brazil illustrated," in 1852, "on Matter and F" and "Things and Scenes in V" during the same year.

**EWELL,\* RICHARD S.** the Confederate army in . born in Virginia in 1821. through a military ed became a cadet in the ar He served through the M paign with some distinct at its close only a capta goon regiment. On the the civil war he espous of the South, and his military command becam that he was forthwith ployed, and rendered ver services, especially when the renowned "Stonewal That officer recognized ability, and indefatigabl conduct in the field ever wall Jackson's melanco fully justified this reco in the formation of Ge Lee's army for the defe mond, when Grant inva in the spring of 1864, t entrusted the command finest corps d'armée. A pating in the successes the Confederate forces i part of the campaign, G was unfortunately incap service in the field throug of a very severe wound previously received, m regret of the whole army lant chief.

**EWING, THOMAS, LL.**  
 rican statesman and jur  
 Ohio county, Virginia, De  
 the son of an officer who s  
 the revolutionary war, a  
 sion of which he became r  
 in circumstances. Thor

s appointed U. S. Senator, representing the interests of the State, became associated with Webster in their opposition to the so-called encroachment on executive power. He supported Mr. Clay's tariff Bill, and opposed the admission of Mr. Van Buren to the British court. In 1823, he opposed the admission of the French to the French question of executive power. He supported the fortification bills, and presented a memorial against the slave trade in the Senate, which he continued to have a hearing, though he died at that time to the prayer of the memorialists. In 1837, his senatorial term expired, and Mr. Ewing resumed the practice of his profession. In 1840, he supported the election of John Tyler to the presidency, and on his accession to office, he became Secretary of the Treasury, a post in which he was retained by President Tyler. He was a strong proposition for the establishment of a national bank, and both Houses, being in favor of the latter, as well as a

EXETER. THE LORD BISHOP OF, HENRY PHILPOTTS, D.D., a son of the late Mr. Philpotts, a respectable hotel-keeper at Gloucester, was born in that city in May, 1778, and having passed the usual course of education at the College School, Gloucester, was elected at the early age of thirteen years and a half to a scholarship at Corpus Christi College, Oxford. In June, 1795, when only eighteen years of age, he took his degree of B.A., and soon afterwards obtained the Chancellor's Prize for an essay "On the Influence of Religious Principle." Within a few weeks afterwards he was elected a Fellow of Magdalen College, and some time subsequently received the prize offered by the Asiatic Society for a Latin panegyric on the celebrated Oriental scholar Sir William Jones. Having taken his degree of M.A. in due course, Mr. Philpotts, in 1804, married Miss Surtees, a niece of Lady Eldon, and thus resigned his fellowship; he became one of the chaplains of the late Dr. Barrington, bishop of Durham, in 1806. He continued to hold this honour, in the enjoyment of the friendship and confidence of that noble-minded prelate, until his death, twenty years after-

the rich rectory of Stanhope. In 1821, Mr. Philpotts took his degree of D.D., and in 1825 he entered upon a controversy with Mr. Charles Butler, the author of "The Book of the Roman Catholic Church," a work of great plausibility and of considerable talent. Dr. Philpotts published his answer in an octavo volume, entitled "Letters to Charles Butler, Esq., on the Theological Parts of his Book of the Roman Catholic Church, with Remarks on certain Works of Dr. Milner and Dr. Lingard, and on some Parts of the Evidence of Dr. Doyle before the Committee of the Houses of Parliament." In this very valuable work the author handled his subject with such power and ability as to gain for himself the respect of at least one of his opponents, as evidenced by Mr. Butler's seeking and obtaining an introduction to him, and afterwards cultivating his acquaintance. In the ensuing year, Dr. Philpotts followed up the controversy by the publication of "A Supplemental Letter to Charles Butler, Esq., on some Parts of the Evidence given by the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops, particularly by Dr. Doyle, before the Committee of the two Houses of Parliament, in the Session of 1825; and also on certain Passages in Dr. Doyle's Essay on the Catholic Claims." In the year 1827, when the question of Roman Catholic emancipation occupied so much of public attention, Dr. Philpotts, consistently with his constantly-declared judgment of the necessity of efficacious securities from the Roman Catholics, issued his "Letter to Mr. Canning," in which were shown the utter worthlessness of those which he proposed in the bill of 1825. This powerful letter caused very great sensation at the time, and quickly passed through several editions. It is said that Lord Lyndhurst, while Master of the Rolls, adopted its statements in one of the ablest speeches he ever delivered in the House of Commons; and that Mr. Canning was so much excited, as to launch forth in an uncommon strain of personal abuse against his anta-

gonist. In 1828 Dr. Philpotts was appointed to the deanery of Exeter. When the Roman Catholic Relief Bill passed into a law in 1829, he extensively thought that Dr. Milner approved of the securities proposed, and adopted; and he was consequently reproached for his supposition, in having so powerfully supported the scheme of Mr. Canning, having approved the equally objectionable scheme of the duke of Wellington, when he had not actually assisted in concocting it. He patiently bore the shower of obloquy thus heaped upon him, without publishing any defence, contenting himself with simply stating to his friends that he had consulted Lord Sidmouth at Colchester, he considered it prudent not to make public the nature of the communication which had been made. His being consulted by the duke of Wellington, he considered confidential. In the following year the duke of Wellington recommended him for the bishopric of Exeter, vacant by the translation of Bishop Bethell. In that position he acted for more than ten years, as the leader of the High Church party, whose policy he has defended both in and out of Parliament, to whom he has defended in numerous controversies which have arisen between the Established Church and the Roman Catholics, past thirty years. In 1831 he refused to institute the late Lord de la Beche into the living of Brampton, Devon, though the latter was recommended by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and obtained a majority in his favour; and when the Archbishop of Canterbury instituted Mr. Philpotts, he published as a pamphlet, "Anathematization of the writings of Bishop Philpotts," in which he "anathematized" the writings of Bishop Philpotts, almost all controversial, far exceeding a pamphlet in the list of them occupying more than a hundred pages of the new folio of the British Museum.

EYRE, VINCENT, Colonel, of the Bengal Artillery, a me-

in family, was born about 1810, and was educated at Trinity College, Addiscombe. He joined the Bengal Artillery in 1838, and served in Afghanistan in 1841-2, as volunteer with the Horse Artillery during the insurrection in which he was severely wounded. He accompanied the army on retreat, and was made prisoner by Akbar Khan for eight months. He effected his escape to Sir W. P. Fraser's camp in September, 1843, and published an interesting account of the "Military Operations at Cabul," of the previous year. He is a skilful practical engineer, and as an able officer, as is shown by several scientific inventions of which his name is identified. He published in 1856, a pamphlet on "Boats and Floating Waggonways, and Military Service; and Observations on American Life-Boats." He also distinguished himself during the trying Indian Mutiny. He is a member of the Royal Geographical Society, and of other learned bodies, and was elected a C.B. in 1858, in recognition of his Indian services.

## F.

FAED, THOMAS, Artist, was born in Burley Mill, in the stewardry of West Lothian, where his father was a weaver and millwright. He showed an early taste for art, and, encouraged by a successful painting exhibited at the age of twelve, he painted miniatures in his boyhood. He repaired to Edinburgh at the age of twenty-one, and exhibited there some pictures of rural life, which met with success. Since that date he has exhibited in the Scottish Academy.

His principal works have been "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Fishwife," "The Old Man O'Shanter," and "The Turn."

FAED, THOMAS, Artist (brother of the above), was born at Burley Mill in 1826. His father died in 1844, while Thomas was still in his boyhood; but, aided by his brother, who was working his way to reputation as an artist in Edinburgh, he resolved to follow the bent of his genius, and in 1843 repaired to seek instruction in the Scottish capital. While a student at the School of Design, where for a brief period he was under the tuition of Sir W. Allan, he was annually successful at the competition for prizes in various departments. The earliest work of art he exhibited in public was a drawing in water-colours from the "Old English Baron;" but ere long he commenced oil-painting, exercising his brush on such subjects as draught-players and shepherd boys. At length, after becoming an Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1849, and executing, among other approved works of art, the popular picture of "Scott and his Friends at Abbotsford," Mr. Faed settled himself permanently in London, and began to exhibit at the Royal Academy. In 1855, his work, "The Mitherless Bairn," elicited from critics the praise of being "the picture of the season." In 1856 Mr. Faed exhibited "Home and the Homeless;" and in 1857, "The first Break in the Family." His more recent pictures are "Sunday in the Backwoods," "His only Pain," and "From Dawn to Sunset."

FAIRBAIRN,\* THOMAS, the son of Mr. William Fairbairn (whom see), was born in Manchester in 1823, and received a private education. A residence in Italy, extending at various times over many years, afforded him opportunities for the study and appreciation of art, and directed his mind to efforts for the encouragement of it in this country, especially in connection with education. Mr. Thomas Fairbairn was chairman of the Exhibition of the Art Treasures of the United Kingdom at Manchester in 1857. On the occasion of her Majesty's visit to that exhibition, in June of that

year, he was offered the honour of knighthood, which he declined. He was one of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition of 1851, and again took an active part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1862, in the same capacity. Mr. Fairbairn is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Lancashire, and is at the head of the great engineering firm at Manchester, the origin of which we have traced to his father in our next article.

FAIRBAIRN, WILLIAM, F.R.S., Civil Engineer, is a native of Kelso, Roxburghshire, where he was born in 1789. Having received his early education at Newcastle-on-Tyne, he entered into business at Manchester, at first in partnership with Mr. Lillie, and afterwards on his own account. Not long after the opening of the first railway, he commenced some experiments in the building of iron vessels, which he brought to maturity in 1835 or 1836. He also aided Stephenson with his practical knowledge in the erection of his bridge across the Menai Straits, and the profession are indebted to him for many important successful experiments on the strength of iron. Mr. Fairbairn was one of the founders and first members of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. He is the author of many able papers on subjects connected with his profession, and has recently published two important works, one on "Mills and Mill-work," and another on "Iron—its History and Manufacture, and its application to Building Purposes." Mr. Fairbairn is a corresponding member of the National Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Turin, a chevalier of the Legion of Honour; and he has been President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science.

FAIRHOLT, FREDERICK WILLIAM, Artist, born in London in 1818, is the author of "Costume in England," 8vo. (1846), which reached a second edition in 1860; "Dictionary of Terms in Art" (1851); "Tobacco—its His-

tory and Associations," 8vo. (1859); and of numerous papers on literary and archæological subjects in the *Archæological Journal* and other periodicals. An antiquarian draughtsman, Mr. Fairholt has won for himself an eminent position, and few living artists probably have executed so many illustrations for numismatic, archæological and literary works. His intimate acquaintance with most branches of archæology is evidenced particularly in the excellent plates executed by him for Lord Londesborough's "Miscellanea Graphica," Faussett's "Inventorium Sepulchrale," Roach Smith's "Man London," and in the woodcuts of Mr. Halliwell's folio edition of *Shakspeare*. The first antiquarian work entirely illustrated by him is the "History of the Silver Coinage of England," by E. Hawkins, late Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum. In 1845 he executed the illustrations (on copper and wood) to Wright's "Archæological Album," and in 1847 to the two volumes of ballads on "Robin Hood," edited by J. M. Gutch; in the same year he produced a little book, with illustrations by himself, descriptive of "The Home of Shakspeare," at Stratford-on-Avon, and the Shakspearian remains of the neighbourhood. In 1848 he executed the plates and cuts for Wright's "England under the House of Hanover," to Halliwell's edition of "Life of Shakspeare" and Johnson's "History of the Carpenters' Company." In 1850 he executed the illustrations to Roach Smith's "Antiquities of Richborough," a work produced at the conjoint expense of author and artist. Mr. Fairholt has also produced several volumes of a purely literary character. His first book was printed under the auspices and at the expense of the Percy Society, and consisted of two volumes devoted to the history of the old civic pageants of London. It was followed by others on Heywood's "Interludes," Barclay's "Eclogues," a series of "Ancient Songs and Poems on Costume;" and a collection of others on Felton's assassination.

cy. in 1835. She was educated at a school at Kensington, early showed that singular independence which has characterized her. She was at Court in her 21st year, and for a short time entered into the life of London. On becoming interested in the condition of the poor, she devoted herself to the extension of their remunerative spheres, and in 1860 collected together a volume of female compositors, despite of great difficulties, typographical establishments at Coram-street, in which (female compositors) alone were employed for which she obtained the approbation of her Majesty. Having formed a printing business, styled "The Victoria Press," now carried on, with the same machinery, in Farringdon-street. Among many other specimens of first-rate workmanship as produced, we may particularly notice the "Victoria Regia," printed by special permission, to which she was pleased to sign her name, by giving a warranting Miss Faithfull printer in ordinary to her Majesty.

He was brought up as a common day-school in the neighbourhood. At thirteen he went to Mr. Kichau, of Blandford street (to whom he was apprenticed in the following year), to learn the business of a bookseller and bookbinder, and continued to work at that trade till 1812. During his term of apprenticeship a few scientific works had occasionally fallen into his hands; these he read with avidity, and aided by patient study and such rough experiments in chemistry as could be accomplished by a youth with little leisure and still less pocket-money, he gradually made them his own. Among these books were the treatise on "Electricity" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mrs. Marcet's well-known "Conversations on Chemistry." The perusal of the former led to the construction of his first electrical machine with a glass phial. On this he afterwards improved by constructing another machine with a proper cylinder, and added other simple apparatus for the purpose of trying a variety of experiments with electricity. Through the kindness of Mr. Dance, a member of the Royal Institution, and a customer of his master, Mr. Faraday was enabled to attend the last four lectures



in the cause of science. The reply was immediate, as well as kind and favourable. Nor was it without its results. Early in the following year, his patron, acting for the managers of the Royal Institution, offered him the situation of Chemical Assistant under himself as Honorary Professor, and Mr. Brande as Professor of Chemistry. This post he accepted, and shortly afterwards entered upon his duties, taking up his abode at the Royal Institution, where he has ever since resided except for a short interval. In the autumn of the same year, Mr. Faraday went abroad as assistant and amanuensis to Sir H. Davy, in whose company he visited France, Italy, Switzerland, the Tyrol, and other parts of the Continent, and returned to England in April, 1815, when he resumed his place at the Royal Institution. After experimenting on various matters of lesser importance, of which he published accounts from time to time in different scientific journals, in 1820 he discovered the chlorides of carbon, and in the following year the mutual rotation of a magnetic pole and an electric current. These were strong encouragements to further exertions in his beloved pursuits, and led on to the condensation of the gases in 1823. In 1829 he laboured hard, and, as he thought at the time, fruitlessly on the production of optical glass; but, though unsuccessful in his immediate object, his experiments produced the heavy glass which afterwards proved of immense assistance to him in his magnetical investigations. In 1831 the series of "Experimental Researches in Electricity," published in the "Philosophical Transactions," began with the development of the induction of electric currents and the evolution of electricity from magnetism. Three years later he established the principle of definite electrolytic action, and in 1846 received at one time the Royal and the Rumford medals for his discoveries of diamagnetism, and of the influence of magnetism upon light respectively. In 1847 he declared the magnetic character of

oxygen, and the magnetic flame and gases. His papers and other contributions to the modern science too numerous to mention here in detail. It also served that the "Researches" termed "Experimental," contained many hypothetical ideas, and many into theories generally adopted of their time. Amongst these specify the considerations of static induction, atmospheric electricity, and also those relating to force, both representative and sical, on which, having stated his views, he is contented them for solution to time experience. It should be his last hypothetical view the conservation of force, a last paper treats of the division and other metals. The results of Mr. Faraday have been tirelessly pursued in the Royal Institution, Albemarle-street, London, where he has delivered lectures on various subjects every year since he first appeared at the lecture in the great theatre. In 1825 with his friend Mr. Brande for some three years pre- delivered early morning lectures to students in the laboratory when Mr. Fuller founded the Chemistry, called after him the Royal Institution, he gave Mr. Faraday the first proposition desiring that he should occupy the chair as long as he would to the Institution, without being required to give lectures, or other duties exacted of him in consideration of the value of his services to the cause of science. In November, 1835, Professor Faraday received from Lord Melbourne's government a pension of £300 per annum in recognition of the importance of his scientific discoveries. In the following year he was appointed adviser on lights to the Treasury and in the same year became a member of the Senate of the University of London. From 1838 he was chemical lecturer

a knight of the Prussian  
 nt, a knight of the Italian  
 t. Maurice and Lazarus,  
 ie eight foreign associates  
 rial Academy of Sciences  
 ere he was also appointed  
 r of the Legion of Honour  
 e is likewise a member of  
 ed and scientific bodies,  
 this country, but also on  
 it and in America.

CARLO LUIGI, an Italian  
 nd writer, born October  
 at Russi, in the Roman  
 s studied medicine at  
 l early became noted for  
 : upon organic disease,  
 ssays to scientific journals  
 connected with his pro-  
 ymician as he was, his  
 vted to the liberal move-  
 country. In 1841, being  
 y the Papal government,  
 red to leave the States.  
 rds resided in Florence  
 1, and he visited during  
 iod the Medical Colleges  
 d England. The amnesty  
 Pope Pius IX. on his  
 abling Farini to return to  
 untry, he was appointed  
 in the town of Osimo.

visionally governing that State. In  
 1860 he was appointed Commissioner  
 at Naples, to carry out the new or-  
 ganization of that portion of the  
 Italian monarchy. M. Farini has pub-  
 lished a work entitled "The Roman  
 State," a "History of Italy," and  
 "Letters to Lord John Russell and  
 Mr. Gladstone."

FARNHAM, ELIZA W., Philanthro-  
 pist and Authoress, was born in  
 Albany co., New York, Nov. 17, 1815.  
 Her maiden name was Burhans, and  
 she was married to Farnham the  
 traveller in 1835, in the state of  
 Illinois. In 1841 she returned to  
 New York, and devoted herself to  
 prison-visiting and lecturing before  
 assemblies of her own sex. In 1844  
 she was appointed matron of the  
 female department of the State prison  
 at Sing Sing, where her system of  
 governing by kindness instead of co-  
 ercion was submitted to a trial, and  
 with the best results. During her  
 tenure of this office, which lasted four  
 years, she published "Life in Prairie-  
 land," and edited an edition of Samp-  
 son's "Criminal Jurisprudence." Re-  
 moving, in 1848, to Boston, she  
 became for some months connected  
 with the Institution for the Blind

Registrar-General, and a Fellow and Member of the Council of the Statistical Society. He is the author of "The Medical Annual," 1835-39; "Statistics of English Lunatic Asylums," 1839; "Report on Mortality of Lunatics," 1840; "Vital Statistics in MacCulloch's Statistics of the British Empire," 1837; "Statistical Novels," 1842; "English Life Table," 1846; "Letters on the Causes of Death and Public Health in the Registrar-General's Reports for the years 1837-49;" "Report to the Registrar-General on Cholera in England," 1832, &c.

**FASSACUTZ,\*** David G., a Rear-Admiral in the United States navy, was born in Tennessee at the close of the last century. He was appointed to his position direct from his native State and first saw service, without any previous training for it, as a volunteer, as early as the year 1812. Under Commodore Porter he was engaged in the Essex in her famous cruise against the British during 1812-13. After the cap-

ture of the Essex, he was captured, and remained in the hands of the British until the year 1814, when he was released.

In 1862, the first officer raised to Admiral in the Federal March, 1863, he ran by batteries of Port Hudson a few days again before co-operating with General the reduction of the stronghold. In 1864, ordered to attempt the capture of the city, he took the imports of the harbour of August, with the loss of one of his iron-clads, the its entire crew, from the a torpedo. A few weeks said to be within shells of the city; but it would not had not, up to September, succeeded further with the but was expected to attack a larger one against the port, celebrated during the blockade-runners. Admiral has served in the American more than fifty years, of which only has he employed at sea.

**FAUCIT, HELEN,** daughter of a prominent family of

heart and the World,"  
"Merano;" Mr. Trough-  
"Sforza;" and of many

Of Shakspearian per-  
r Juliet, Beatrice, Con-  
zen, Portia, Rosalind,  
beth have met with  
adation. Miss Fawcett

great success in her  
of "Antigone," and in  
"Daughter," an adapta-  
Danish, by Mr. Theo-

On the 25th of August,  
married Mr. Theodore  
n see), but she has con-  
ear on the stage at in-  
her marriage, out of  
the dramatic art.

ARIEL CLAUDE JULES, a  
ate and politician, born  
rch 31, 1809. He was  
vacating his studies for  
1 the revolution of July,

nt, in which he took an  
Shortly afterwards he  
be practice of his profes-  
pendence of his charac-  
irony of his address, and  
a of his opinions, early  
reputation. From that  
recent time he has been  
a champion of French

General Council of the "Lyon et  
Rhône," he refused to take the oath  
to the New Constitution. His defence  
of Orsini in 1858 created a great sensa-  
tion by its boldness and eloquence.

In the same year he became a member  
of the Legislative body; since which  
time he has distinguished himself by  
his speeches against the law of "de-  
portation," the war with Austria of  
1859, and in favour of complete liberty  
of the press, and also in 1864 by an  
attack on the policy of the Imperial  
Government in the Mexican war,  
which created a marked effect. M.  
Favre published in 1837 a work en-  
titled "Contemporaneous Biography."  
Many of his most famous speeches  
have been printed, and he has also  
given to the world several pamphlets.

FAWCETT,\* HENRY, Professor of  
Political Economy at Cambridge, a  
son of a gentleman of landed property  
in one of the midland counties, was  
born about the year 1833, and was  
educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge,  
of which he was a scholar, and where  
he graduated in high mathematical  
honours in 1856. He was called to  
the bar at the Middle Temple in 1862,  
but has not been able to follow his  
profession, owing to the loss of his

American author and diplomatist, born in New York, February 10, 1807. He was called to the bar in 1828, but did not follow the profession, preferring a literary life instead. He was at first a contributor to, and then editor of, the *New York Mirror*, some of his articles in which were published in a collected form in 1832, under the title of "Dreams and Reveries of a Quiet Man." Having married in 1833, he spent the ensuing three years in Europe, during which he published his "Minute Book," a journal of travel, and his first novel, "Norman Leslie." In 1837 he was appointed United States Secretary of Legation at the court of Berlin, from whence he was transferred in the capacity of Resident Minister to Berne, in Switzerland, a post he held till 1860. In 1840 he published the "Countess Ida," and in 1843, "Hoboken: a Romance of New York," both of them novels written against the practice of duelling. In 1851 appeared his "Ulric; or, the Voices," a poem in 20 cantos. Mr. Fay's other works are "Sydney Clifford" (1839), "Robert Rueful" (1834), and some papers on Shakspeare. More recently he has published a "History of Switzerland."

FAZY, JEAN JACQUES, a Swiss statesman and economist, descended of a French Protestant family, was born in Geneva, 12th May, 1796. He studied in France, settled in Paris, took the part of the Liberals against the Restoration, and distinguished himself specially by his pamphlets on political economy. In 1819 he published his first work of note on "The Bank of France." From his fertile pen came afterwards a number of other works, showing how closely M. Fazy has studied the material interests of modern society. He has been actively concerned at different times with the political press in France. In 1830, as editor of the journal *La Revolution*, he signed the protest of the journalists against the *ordonnances* of Charles X. He was opposed to the candidature of Louis Philippe, and when the latter ascended

the throne of France, he joined the Radical opposition. He carried his French politics with him into Switzerland, and became a political leader of great influence in his native country. Throughout his career he has been active, energetic, patriotic; although his extreme opinions have raised against him powerful adversaries, his integrity has never been called in question. To his native town, Geneva, he is considered to have been a great benefactor in having been the principal means of effecting the demolition of its ancient fortifications, thereby giving it an increase of territory, and greater scope of material development. In recognition of his services in this direction his fellow-citizens made him acquire a considerable portion of land. He occupied several important posts, and great ability, according to the opinion of his friends, not so in the estimation of his opponents. M. Fazy, however, fell into great disgrace in August, 1848, by the part he took in the election of M. Arthur Chénevère to a chair in the Council. Some serious riots ensued, which resulted in the death of several persons, and in consequence he thought it prudent to withdraw from his native city. M. Fazy was one of the founders of the journal *La Presse Chrétienne*, was at one time editor of the *Revue de Genève*, and displayed considerable taste for poetry in his tragedy, "La Mort de Lévi" (Geneva, 1826).

FECHTER, CHARLES, an actor, has distinguished himself on the stages of France and England, was born in London, Hanway Yard, Old Street, about 1823. His father was German, and his mother an English woman. He was educated in France to some extent, as a sculptor, but his inclinations tended towards the stage. He made his *début* at the Salle de la Vierge, in "Le Mari de la Veuve," and spent some weeks at the Conservatory, where he enrolled himself in a *troupe* about to make the round of Italy. On his return he applied himself to sculpture, which has continued to be the occu-

quently became lessee and was most successful in the pieces there produced "The Duke's Motto" &c."

ROBERT, M.D., Physician to the Queen, is a native of Scotland, and was born in 1782. He was educated in England and received his M.D. from the University of Edinburgh in 1823. In London, he gained a reputation for his skill, and held the post which he held at his household. He is the author of a treatise on "Puerperal Fever," and holds the post of Physician to King's College.

JAMES, Architect, was born in Scotland, in 1808. His architectural career was commenced in 1828, when he commenced the counting-house, and became an active partner in a mercantile establishment.

He remained some time in the mercantile business, and journeyed chiefly with a view to the study of architecture, Mahomedan, and Christian. One of the first-

1855. An "Essay on a proposed New System of Fortification," by Earthworks, published in 1849, has been referred to with respect by competent military authorities, and received a practical illustration in the Russian defence of Sebastopol, and subsequently in the great military operations of the civil war in America. A pamphlet of practical suggestions for the improvement of the British Museum and the National Gallery was followed by a "New Design" for the latter at the Academy Exhibition of 1850. Mr. Fergusson is also the author of "The Palaces of Nineveh and Persepolis Restored" (1851). He is also the architect of the Nineveh Court in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham. Since 1859 he has been employed as one of the Royal Commissioners, appointed to inquire into the defences of the United Kingdom.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born near Edinburgh in 1808. He was educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, where he joined the College of Surgeons in 1828. He settled in London in 1840. He is Professor of Surgery at King's College, London, Surgeon to King's College

and at Portland, Maine, and being elected to the legislature of the latter state, at once rose to distinction. Devoting himself to his profession from 1832 to 1839, he declined even in 1838 to be nominated for Congress. He sat, nevertheless, in the latter year on the committee for revising the statutes of the State of Maine. He was member of the United States House of Representatives from 1840 to 1843, distinguishing himself during that period by his speeches on the Loan Bill, the Bankrupt Act, and the Army Appropriation Bill. From 1843 to 1852 he continued ardently to follow his profession. He was a member of the convention which nominated General Harrison for the Presidency in 1840, and of that which nominated General Taylor in 1848, although he was in the latter instance favourable to the claims of Mr. Webster. He was also a member of the Convention of 1852 which nominated General Scott. Mr. Fessenden was elected to the Senate by the Whig party, and at once asserted his position by the delivery, shortly afterwards, of one of the most striking speeches ever heard in the Senate of the United States. He has spoken also on the Kansas affair, on the relations with England, and on the Lecompton Compromise. On the outbreak of the American civil war, he sided with the North, and in the summer of 1864 was selected, on the retirement of Mr. Chase, to succeed him as Secretary of Finance. He has endeavoured to restore the embarrassed state of the public purse, by soliciting loans in various forms, but hitherto (Sept. 1864) with but partial success.

FEUILLET,\* OCTAVE, an eminent French writer and dramatist, was born at Saint-Lô (Manche) August 11th, 1812. He was early sent to the College of Louis-le-Grand, at Paris, where he greatly distinguished himself. Under the name of Désiré Hazard, he commenced his literary career, in 1844, by contributing, in conjunction with MM. P. Bocage and Albert Aubert, to a romance called the

"Grand Vieillard," which appeared in the *National*; since which he has never ceased writing papers and reviews, as well as producing at the various theatres comedies, dramas, and farces, many of which have been received with success by the public. His most dramatic productions are: "Le Terrible," "Le Bourgeois," "La Crise," "Le Pour et le Contre," "Péril en la Demeure," "Le Village," "Dalila," "La Rédemption," and "Rédemption." His known novels are "Bel Cheveu Blanc," and "Le Jeune Homme Pauvre." He was elected in 1862 to fill the vacancy in the French Academy left by the death of M. Eugène Scribe.

FIELD, CYRUS WEST, an American merchant, born at Stockbridge, Massachusetts, November 30, 1819, received an education in his native state, and commenced life in a counting-house in New York, and was soon afterwards enough to fight his way into the proprietorship of a cable-manufactory establishment. He prospered to such an extent that he found himself able to retire from business in 1853, and on a tour in South America the following year he began to devote his attention to the subject of telegraphs, and was instrumental in procuring a charter from the Government of Newfoundland, granting him an exclusive right for fifty years to establish a telegraph from the north-eastern continent of America to that of Europe. From thence to Europe. At the same time, Mr. Field devoted himself exclusively to the execution of this undertaking. He was engaged in the construction of a line of telegraph in New England, and in the two attempts to lay a submarine cable between New England and Cape Breton. He visited Europe in 1854 and 1856 for the purpose of prosecuting his scheme, and accompanied the expedition in 1858 fitted out to lay a cable under the Atlantic.

ter brother of the pre-  
 Haddam, Connecticut,  
 1805, whence he re-  
 .bridge, Massachusetts,  
 fourteen, and was sub-  
 ated at William's Col-  
 ame state. He was  
 bar in 1828, and com-  
 e at New York, where  
 d for more than thirty-  
 e is chiefly known for  
 he cause of law reform,  
 ointed, in 1847, by the  
 e State, a commissioner  
 d pleadings, took an  
 the preparation of the  
 ocedure. His exertions  
 n may be said to have  
 t of legal revolution in  
 e States, and especially  
 , Kentucky, Indiana,  
 nesota, California, and  
 indeed, have attracted  
 of celebrated jurists on  
 of the Atlantic. Mr.  
 intrusted by the State  
 n 1857, as president of  
 to prepare a political  
 code, and a civil code,  
 when incorporated with  
 procedure, will contain  
 of the law.

1842 Mr. Field was presented by his  
 College to the rectory of Rye-phan,  
 Norfolk, which he resigned in 1863.  
 He is understood to be now engaged  
 (1864) in preparing a new edition of  
 Origen's "Hexapla."

FIELDS, JAMES T., an American  
 author and publisher, and partner  
 in the Boston publishing firm, Tick-  
 nor & Fields, born in Portsmouth,  
 New Hampshire, in 1820. He has  
 resided the greater part of his life in  
 Boston, before the Mercantile Library  
 Association of which city he delivered  
 poems in 1838 and in 1849, the orator  
 of the first occasion being the cele-  
 brated Edward Everett, and of the  
 last, Daniel Webster. Mr. Fields has  
 also, of his personal exertions, pre-  
 pared and published an edition of De  
 Quincey's writings in 21 vols. He  
 visited Europe in 1848, and in the  
 ensuing year gave to the world a  
 volume of poems, which were fol-  
 lowed in 1854 and 1858 by two others,  
 printed for private distribution, the  
 latter being entitled "A Few Verses  
 for a Few Friends." He visited Europe  
 again in 1860.

FILLMORE, MILLARD, ex-Presi-  
 dent of the United States, was born  
 January 7th, 1800, at Summer Hill,



ing a son. In 1821 he resided in Erie county and attended a large school in the city of Buffalo. In 1826 he married Abigail, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Powers, by whom he has a son and a daughter. In 1829 he was elected to the State Assembly as representative of the county of Erie. Being a member of the Whig party, he was at that time in opposition, and had little opportunity of distinguishing himself; but he took a prominent part in assisting to abolish imprisonment for debt in the state. In 1832 he was elected to Congress, and took his seat the following year. In 1835, at the close of his term of office, he resumed the practice of the law, until he became a candidate for Congress, and took his seat again in 1837. During this session he took a more prominent part in public business than on the first occasion, and was placed on the very important committee of elections. He was successively re-elected in the two following Congresses, and in both distinguished himself as a man of talents and great business capacity. At the close of the first session of the 27th Congress he declined to be a candidate for re-election; returned to Buffalo, and

though in the spring of 1856 was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidential election.

FINNIS, THOMAS (a man of London, was born in the year 1800, at Hythe, and was in business. From his early distinguished attention to City affairs he was elected to the Corporation. He next acted as deputy sheriff, and was elected an alderman in the same year he was elected sheriff of London and the exercise of these offices indeed in all others he was in charge, Alderman Finnis great quickness of mind and readiness of judgment. In 1856, he was elected Lord Mayor, a handsome testimonial to him by his friends at the end of his year of office. He was of the firm of Finnis & Co. vision merchants, of London. He is known as a man of great energy in the pursuit of mercantile life. Originally he was in the navy, in which profession his family had distinguished themselves. The untimely

to light in that distant  
at, as a mark of esteem,  
ian Finnis, in one of his  
His brother, Col. Finnis,  
e first officers who fell  
mutiny.

**LD, THE RIGHT HON.**  
son of the late David  
Esq., a merchant in  
born in that city in  
ated at Trinity College,  
1838 he was called to the  
obtained a silk gown in  
ng "led" the Munster  
me years, and having  
t in Parliament, as M.P.  
agh of Ennis, he was  
licitor-General for Ire-  
and Attorney-General  
ng year. In 1860 he  
l to the Judicial Bench,  
Judges of the court of  
in Ireland.

**DINGE, LORD, THE**  
**LAURICE FREDERICK FITZ-**  
**BERKELEY,** second son of  
l of Berkeley, was born  
l entering the navy in  
with distinction on the  
and other stations, part  
under Sir Thomas M.  
1810 he was sent on the

interest from December, 1852, to the  
following April, when he was unseated;  
from 1835 to the dissolution of 1837,  
and from 1841 till 1857. He held a  
seat at the Admiralty Board under  
Sir James Graham and Lord Auckland,  
in the Grey and Melbourne adminis-  
tration, and again under the earl of  
Minto from 1837 to 1839, when he  
resigned his post on account of a  
difference with his colleagues as to the  
propriety of sending ships to foreign  
stations with reduced complements of  
men, on which he published his views  
in detail in a "Letter addressed to  
Sir John Barrow, Bart.," published in  
1839. He resumed his old post at the  
Admiralty under Lord Auckland and  
Sir Francis Baring in Earl Russell's  
administration, and subsequently,  
from December, 1852, till 1857,  
under Sir James Graham and Sir  
Charles Wood, in the Aberdeen and  
Palmerston administrations; and  
during a great part of the latter  
period was First Sea Lord. He was  
created a Peer in 1861.

**FITZMAURICE, THE HON. WIL-**  
**LIAM EDWARD,** brother of the fifth  
earl of Orkney, was born in 1805, and  
educated at Oriel College, Oxford.  
He was for some time Captain in the  
2nd Life Guards and sat in Parlia.

inherited by bequest the greatest portion of the Irish estates of his father, he was appointed in 1855 Lord-Lieutenant of the Queen's county.

**FITZPATRICK,\* WILLIAM JOHN**, son of the late John Fitzpatrick, Esq., of Dublin and Griffinrath, co. Kildare, is a native of Ireland, and was born August 31st, 1830. He was educated first at a Protestant school, and afterwards at the Roman Catholic College of Clongowes Wood. He is a Magistrate and Grand Juror for co. Dublin, and is known as the author of "The Life, Times, and Correspondence of Bishop Doyle" (J.K.L.); "The Life, Times, and Contemporaries of Lord Cloncurry;" "The Friends, Foes, and Adventures of Lady Morgan;" "Lady Morgan, her Career, Literary and Personal" (the sequel); "Anecdotal Memoirs of Archbishop Whately;" "Lord Edward Fitzgerald and his Betrayers, or a Note on the Cornwallis Papers;" with several pamphlets historical and critical.

**FITZ-ROY, ADMIRAL ROBERT**, son of the late General Lord Charles Fitz-Roy, by his second wife, Frances Anne, eldest daughter of the first marquis of Londonderry, was born in June, 1805. He entered the navy at an early age and attained the rank

is the author of an account of the Voyages of H.M. ships *Atterbury* and *Beagle*," and he is also an acting member of the French Academy.

**FLAGG, EDMUND**, a lawyer and journalist, was born at Wicasset, Maine, United States, 1815, and graduated at Bowdoin College in 1835. In the following year he wrote "Sketches of a Journey" for the *Louisville Journal*, and two years later published a volume by the same hand, entitled "The West." He was admitted to the bar in 1837. The following year he commenced his career in journalism as editor of the *St. Louis Dispatch*, being at the same time associated with George W. Brown in the editorship of the *Literary News Letter*. He practised his profession at St. Louis, Missouri, in conjunction with Sargent S. Prentiss. He was the conductor of the *Gazette*, Marietta, Ohio, 1842; and subsequently reporter of the *St. Louis Evening Gazette*; secretary of St. Louis county; secretary of Hon. A. Hannegan, United States Minister to Berlin, 1848; and practised law at St. Louis. He was also State Counsel for the State of Missouri.

received the main education. In 1798 he was named aide-de-camp, and received the rank of a commission in the army which was to accompany the Consul to Italy; and in arms was in the campaign of Austerlitz, of Jena, and was named Baron of the Empire after the battle of Agram. His intrepidity in the Russian war raised him to the rank of general of brigade, and named him to be promoted to general of division, and he was afterwards named as aide-de-camp to the Emperor's own person. In 1814 he recognized the provisional government; and to his post of aide-de-camp he returned after the re-appearance of Napoleon, at whose side he fought at Waterloo. On the restoration he retired to Switzerland, and then to England, where he married the daughter of Lord Byron. He subsequently succeeded to his own right. The revolution restored to Count de Montebello his peerage and his rank in

one whose extraordinary career from 1800 to 1815 embraces almost all the principal events of that wonderful epoch.

**FLEMING, SIR VALENTINE**, second son of Valentine Fleming, Esq., of Tuam, co. Galway, was born in 1809, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in honours in 1834. Having been subsequently called to the English Bar, he was appointed in 1841 Commissioner of the Insolvent Court for Hobart Town, and was promoted successively to the Solicitor and Attorney-Generalship of Tasmania. In 1854 he was further advanced to the post of Chief Justice of that colony, and subsequently received the honour of knighthood. Sir Valentine represents a branch of the Flemings who claim the ancient Irish barony of Slane.

**FLETCHER,\* ANOUS**, Sculptor, the son of the late Mrs. Fletcher, well known as the friend of Jeffrey, Sidney Smith, and other leaders of the old Whig party, was born about the commencement of the present century. He is chiefly known by his beautiful bust of Mrs. Hemans; but he has executed several other very excellent works, mostly in

... own the  
... in 1853.  
... the same  
... the same.

**FLOCON, FERDINAND**, one of the ex-members of the Provisional Government of France, is the son of the director of the state telegraphs. He was born in Paris about 1800, and in 1820 became a reporter on the *Courrier Français*, of which journal he was afterwards one of the writers. He fought at the barricades in the Revolution of 1830, and in the dissensions which terminated in the settlement of the crown on Louis-Philippe, maintained Republican principles. Leaving the *Courrier*, he attached himself to the *Tribune*, and afterwards to the *National*, which he quitted to become, with Ledru Rollin, one of the founders of the *Réforme*. On the outbreak of the Revolution he associated himself with Louis Blanc, Marrast, and Albert, installed himself at the Hôtel de Ville, and was made Minister of Commerce under the new government. The events of December, 1851, obliged him to quit France.

**FLOTOW, FRIEDRICH VON**, a popular German composer, born at Tentendorf, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in 1810 was first intended for the sea.

and possession of the whole "Alessandra," "Martha" established in Germany as a com operas. "Indra," "Marie-Katerina" are favourites in Germany.

**FLOURENS, MARIE** Physiologist, was born (Hérault) in 1794. known as one of the guished savans of the and as the author of learned works in physio He is, moreover, Prof parative Physiology in of Natural History in P Secretary of the Academi in the same city, a Mem Royal Society, and of of Edinburgh, Stockh Madrid, Turin, and of other capital in Christen he sat as deputy for th ment of Besièrres, but part in politics. In 184 a peer of France, and in the College of Fra honours nor revolutions terrupted his lessons as a physiologist. Of works, the best and inc is his book on the "De

ty in all things."

GUSTAV LESBRECHT, a sculptor, was born at Berlin, January 18, 1802. He was educated at the University of Leipsic, and proceeded to Vienna, where he became the pupil of the celebrated Von Schwanthaler. He devoted himself with great industry to the study of Hebrew and the languages of the East. His first publication was a "Hebraic Anthology" (collected pieces of poetry) which attracted the attention of the Austrian Government, and he was entrusted with a mission to the East. In this capacity he spent several years in traversing Persia, Germany, and Italy. In 1832 he was elected to a professorship at the College of Meissen. The following year he published his "History of the Arabs" of the Koran. After his return to Paris and Vienna, he published a "Concordance of the Bible," a valuable work. His last production, however, was at the expense of the Government of London, being an English Latin translation, of a "Medic and Biographic

dictionary," anticipating the importance of the Westminster Hall competition in 1844, Mr. Foley there exhibited his "Ino and Bacchus" and "A Youth at a Stream," having modelled the latter figure for this occasion. At the close of this competition, Mr. Foley was chosen as one of the three sculptors selected to execute the statues for the New Palace of Westminster, and received commissions for "Hampden" (1847) and "Selden" (1853), now in St. Stephen's Hall. The Associateship of the Royal Academy was conferred on Mr. Foley in 1849. In 1851 he exhibited "The Mother;" in 1854 "Egeria," commissioned by the Corporation of London, and now in the Mansion House. He has since executed in bronze the group of "Lord Hardinge and Charger," for Calcutta, a group so universally admired, that a requisition signed by 150 of the first names in art and literature was presented to its author, expressing their desire to see its duplicate erected in London, in proof of the capabilities of an English sculptor. This work was the labour of several years, and completed in 1856. In 1858 he modelled "Caractacus" (for the Mansion House); and in the same year Mr.

list of commissions still in hand comprises, among others, those of the late "Prince Consort," for Dublin, Cambridge, and Birmingham; "Sir Charles Barry," for the New Palace of Westminster; "Lord Herbert;" "Sir James O'Connell" (equestrian), for Calcutta; "Lord Canning;" "General Bruce," late Governor to the Prince of Wales," for Dunfermline Abbey; "Father Mathew," for Cork; "Sir Henry Marsh," for Dublin; "Mr. J. Fielden, M.P.," for Tadmorden; "Edmund Burke," for Dublin; "Lord Elphinstone," for Bombay, &c. He is also commissioned by Her Majesty to execute "Asia," a group of four figures, for the memorial to the late Prince Consort in Hyde Park. Of his numerous monumental works, the best known is that of the late "James Ward, R.A.," at Kensal Green. The catalogue of his busts also presents many names of rank and eminence. In addition to the title of R.A., Mr. Foley is a Member of the Royal Hibernian Academy, and in 1862 was chosen a Member of the Belgian Academy.

FONBLANQUE, ALBANY, the son of John De Grenier Fonblanque, Esq., an eminent equity lawyer and Queen's counsel, and brother of Commissioner Fonblanque, was born in 1797. Originally intended for the bar, he became the pupil of Chitty, the well-known special pleader; but having discovered that he possessed the power of writing on the current topics of the day, he resolved to devote himself to politics. "Castlereagh's 'Six Acts,'" it has been said, "made a political writer of him." At first he was engaged as a writer of political articles in the *Chronicle*, under Perry and Black. On the death of the former, Clements, who had purchased the paper, dispensed with his services. He then became the chief contributor to, and afterwards the proprietor and editor of, the *Examiner*, the then leading London weekly newspaper, which he conducted for many years with great brilliancy and ability. In 1837 he published a selection from

his editorial contributions to the paper, under the designation of "England under Seven Administrations." A few years since, the government Lord John Russell enlisted Mr. Fonblanque's talents in the public service, and withdrew him in a measure from literary pursuits. He is now the chief of the statistical department of the Board of Trade.

FONBLANQUE, JOHN SAMUEL MARTIN, Commissioner of Bankruptcy, eldest son of John Fonblanque, of the Middle Temple, was born in Brook Street, in March, 1787. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Caius College, Cambridge. Whilst there, he burst a blood-vessel on the lungs, and being advised that only change of climate could save his life, he obtained a commission in the 21st Fusiliers. With this regiment he served at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Sicily, and the Greek Islands; then in Italy, under Lord W. Bentinck, from whom, at Genoa, he received the appointment of Deputy Judge Advocate-General. Thence he went to America, was present at the battle of Washington, at the battle of Timore, and ultimately at the repulse before New Orleans, where he was made prisoner within the enemy's lines, being one of the very few who had succeeded in crossing the water. His last military service was in the Army of Occupation in France. He left Valenciennes in November, 1816, and was almost immediately called to the bar, having kept the necessary terms at Lincoln's Inn. During his residence at Cambridge. Early in the following year, Lord Eldon appointed him one of the seventy Commissioners of Bankruptcy. The abuses and imperfections of the bankruptcy system did not escape his attention, and long before law reform had become fashionable he published a pamphlet on the subject. In or about 1826, Fonblanque, Sutton Sharpe, and Richard started the *Jurist*, a quarterly journal of jurisprudence and legislation, the first periodical which system

late form, "Historical Sketches" (1833), and "History of the War in the East" (1864). **FORREY, PETER**, an American poet and historian, born in New York, November 26, 1790, was educated in the trade of a printer, and followed that occupation in New York till 1815, removed in that year to Washington. From 1820 to 1825 he superintended the publication of the *National Calendar*, an annual of national statistics. He was publisher of the *National Journal* for many years, and notably during the administration of John Quincy Adams, when it was the government paper. In 1836 he became Mayor of New York, a post he held for four years. In 1838 he undertook, by the order of the United States government, the publication of a documentary history of the American Revolution, of which ten folio volumes appeared, occupying, in their edition, nearly thirty years: a work comprising a vast mass of political, economical, and historical information. Mr. Forrey was for some years Secretary of "The National Association for the Promotion of Education," and has also published several historical tracts.

**FOREY, ELIE-FRÉDÉRIC**, Marshal of France, born in Paris, January 10, 1794, was educated at Dijon, and admitted to the Military School of St. Cyr in 1812, from whence he became adjutant to the 2nd light infantry regiment. He took part in the first expedition to Algiers, was subsequently engaged in garrison duty in France, and having reached the rank of captain, returned to Africa, where he distinguished himself at the battle of Medeah, as also in the operations which followed the first siege of Constantine, and at the Iron Gates. He was placed at the head of a battalion of chasseurs-à-pied in 1840, he fought through four other African campaigns, and returned to France with the rank of colonel in 1844. He became a general in 1848, took an active part in the coup d'état of December,

1851, and was in the following year made a general of division and commander of the Legion of Honour. At the breaking out of the war with Russia, he was placed on the reserve division of the army of the East, and for a time held the command of the siege force before Sebastopol. In 1857 he was nominated to the first division of the army of Paris. He commanded this division during the Italian war in 1860, winning with it the first battle of the campaign, that of Montebello, against the Austrians. He also distinguished himself at Magenta and Solferino, and was wounded at the latter. When the expedition to Mexico was decided upon in 1861, General Forey received the command of the French troops. After overcoming many grave obstacles and fighting several sanguinary engagements, he attacked and stormed the strong post of Puebla, thereby throwing open the road to the city of Mexico. For this service he was made Marshal of France, when he resigned his command to General Bazaine, and returned home. He had received the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and had been called to the Senate in 1859.

**FORREST, EDWIN**, an American actor, was born in Philadelphia, United States, March 9, 1806. He very early manifested a strong disposition for the stage, and performed female parts in the old South-street Theatre as early as 1818, and Young Norval at the Tivoli Gardens a year after, being then thirteen years of age. In this character he made his debut at the Walnut-street Theatre, November 27, 1820. Shortly afterwards he proceeded to the west, but returned to New York after some years' absence. In the summer of 1826 he visited his native city, where he played a short engagement. He visited Europe in 1834, and met with considerable success in England, for which he expressed himself obliged to the kindness and attention of Mr. Macready. On a second visit to Europe he married, in 1837, the



daughter of Mr. Sinclair, the singer, with whom he returned to America in 1838, but from whom he has since been separated. In New York he had a difference with Macready which led to a *fracas*, and also, it is said, with Mr. Charles Mathews.

FORRESTER, ALFRED HENRY, better known to the public by his *nom de plume* of "Alfred Crowquill," was born in London in the year 1805. He was educated at a private institution at Islington, where he was a schoolfellow of Captain Marryatt. In due course he became a notary in the Royal Exchange, with which office his family has been connected for a century and a half, but retired from business about 1839. He commenced his literary career at the age of sixteen as a contributor to periodical publications. Later in life he devoted himself to drawing, modelling, and engraving, both on steel and wood, with the design of illustrating the works of his pen. His first publication was "Leaves from my Memorandum Book," a book of comic prose and verse, illustrated by himself, which was followed by his "Eccentric Tales." In 1828 he joined Mr. B. Disraeli, Theodore Hook, and other writers, in the magazine edited by Hook, entitled *The Humorist*, and subsequently contributed to *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Punch*, the *Illustrated London News*, &c. He has exhibited several large pen-and-ink drawings at the Royal Academy, and has also painted in oil. He has besides gained some reputation as a designer and modeller. His published works include, "The Wanderings of a Pen and Pencil," a large antiquarian book, profusely illustrated; "The Comic Arithmetic;" "Phantasmagoria of Fun;" "A Bundle of Crowquills;" "Magic and Meaning;" "St. George and the Dragon;" "Picture Fables;" "Railway Railery;" "Gold, a poem;" "Absurdities," &c.

FORSTER, THE REV. CHARLES, B.D., the friend and correspondent of the late Right Rev. Bishop Jebb, was

born about the year 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degree. He entered orders in Ireland, but eventually became Chaplain to the Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, by whom he was presented to the Rectory of Stinstead, near Braintree, Essex, about the year 1828, and was appointed in 1835 one of the preachers in Canterbury Cathedral. He is the author of "The Life and Correspondence of Bishop Jebb" (1836); and several learned works on ancient sacred history, including "The Apostolical Authority of the Epistle to the Hebrews vindicated" (1838); "Critical Essays on Genesis and St. Matthew" (1836); "Four courses on the subject of Scriptural History" (1823); "The Historical Geography of Arabia, with an Alphabet and Glossary of Hamyaritic inscriptions discovered there" (1829); "The Israelitish Authorship of the Inscriptions near Sinai vindicated against Professor Stanley" (1829); "Mahometanism Unveiled" (2 vols. 1829); "The One Primeval Language traced experimentally through Ancient Inscriptions" (1851), &c. This latter work created no little controversy on its appearance.

FORSTER, JOHN, historian, biographer, and critic, was born at Newcastle in 1812, and at an early age devoted himself to literature. He was an extensive contributor to the columns of the *Examiner* for more than eighteen years, and for ten years was its editor. He is the author of a series of "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth," in 5 vols.; and a biography, entitled "Goldsmith and his Times." He has also contributed largely to the *Edinburgh* and the *Quarterly Reviews*, the *Foreign Quarterly Review* (of which he was for several years the editor), and to other leading periodicals. On the retirement of Mr. Dickens from the *Daily News*, Mr. Forster succeeded him but resigned after holding the editorship for nearly a year. In 1855 Mr. Forster was appointed Secretary

WILLIAM, Q.C., was born in the year 1812. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1837, proceeded M.A. in 1837, went to the bar at the Inner Temple, and was called to the Northern Circuit a Queen's Counsel. He was a standing counsel to the Government in Council for the author of several works, including "The Trial by Jury" (1852); "The Duty and Office of a Judge" (1849); "On the Relation with Creditors" (1850); "The Law relating to the Bankrupts" (1850). He is the author of "A Life of Lord Fortescue" (1864).

THE RIGHT HON. SAMUEL PARKINSON, the late Lieutenant-General Fortescue, and ex-presumptive to Lord Fortescue, was born in 1823, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, and won first-class honours in classical literature, and the Chancellor's Prize in 1848.

In December, 1851, he was elected for Marylebone, for which he resigned his seat in 1859, and was shortly afterwards called to the Upper House in his father's barony of Fortescue. He succeeded to the earldom in 1861. His lordship was successively a Lord of the Treasury, 1846-7, and Secretary of the Poor-Law Board (1847-51); also at the same time an active member, and latterly chairman of several successive Metropolitan Commissions of Sewers. In May, 1856, while visiting a military hospital, with a view to the motion which he carried in 1850, in favour of sanitary reform in the army, he caught the ophthalmia which deprived him of one eye, permanently impaired the other, and so much injured his health as to oblige him ultimately to retire from the House of Commons. His lordship has published pamphlets upon "Official Salaries" (1852), "Representative Self-Government for the Metropolis" (1854), "Parliamentary Reform" (1859), and a work on "Public Schools for the Middle Classes" (1864). He married, in 1847, the eldest daughter of the late Right Hon. Col. G. Dawson Damer, by whom he has a young family.

ders of Chiswick; and in his new sphere acquitted himself with so much credit, that in 1842, when news of the peace with the Celestial Empire reached England, the Botanical Society of London appointed him its collector of plants in Northern China. Setting sail in that capacity, Mr. Fortune, besides sending home some of the finest plants that ever reached this country, became familiar with the varieties of Chinese life. His adventures by land and sea were full of romance: and whether feasting with mandarins, enjoying the hospitality of Buddhist priests, battling with the swarming natives, fighting single-handed with the Jaudou pirates, or gaining admission to the city of Loo-Chow in the disguise of a "China-man," he seems to have exercised equal energy and sagacity. Mr. Fortune published his "Three Years' Wanderings in China" in 1847. The book attracted much attention, and its author, while enacting the part of curator of the Physic Garden at Chelsea, was, in the summer of 1848, intrusted by the East-India Company with a mission to make investigations respecting the tea-plant. After an absence of more than three years, Mr. Fortune again set foot on the shores of England; but on giving to the public his valuable work, entitled, "Two Visits to the Tea Countries of China," he started forth once more to pursue his adventurous career and prosecute his scientific researches. The results of this last journey are embodied in "Residence among the Chinese, Inland, on the Coast, and at Sea; being the third visit, from 1853 to 1856." In the succeeding year, Mr. Fortune was employed by the United States Patent Office to collect in China the seeds of the tea-plant and other plants, a duty which occupied him two years, and which he discharged with considerable success. He has also been a frequent contributor to the *Athenaeum* newspaper.

FOSS,\* EDWARD, F.S.A., biographer, son of the late Edward Smith Foss,

Esq., a solicitor of Essex-street, London, was born in the year 1787. He is known as the author of "The Grandeur of the Law, or the late Peers of England" (1843); and of "The Judges of England" (10 vols. 8vo., 1848—1857). Mr. Foss was magistrate for Kent and Surrey for the borough of Dover, in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

FOSTER, BIRKET, Artist, the son of the late Mr. Myles Birket Foster, was born at North Shields, Northumberland, in 1812. He was educated at Hitchin, Herts, and having a great love of drawing, at the age of eight he was placed with Mr. Landells, a wood-engraver, by whose advice, as he had practised engraving for a short time, he became a draughtsman. At the age of twenty-one he started on his own account, and illustrated several children's books, and drew a great deal for the *Illustrated London News*. He illustrated his fellow's "Evangeline," Bentley's "Minstrel," Goldsmith's "Poetical Works," and several other works of the same kind; since that date B. Foster has been employed in most of the better class of illustrated works that have issued from the press, especially a handsome volume devoted to English landscape, with descriptions from the pen of Professor Taylor, published in 1863. Eventually he resolved to follow up a different branch of art, and having been elected a member of the Water-Colour Society in 1860, he has already, with very great encouragement to his newly-adopted branch of the art.

FOSTER,\* JOHN G., a Major General in the United States Army, was born in New Hampshire, 1824. He was educated at West Point, and entered the army as Lieutenant of Engineers, July 1, 1846. He served in the Mexican war, distinguished himself at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, and at El Molino del Rey, where he formed one of the storming party, and where he was severely wounded. For these services he was breveted successively First

one of the defenders of it during its bombardment, April 12 and 13, the Burnside expedition. Major Foster received of a brigade, and in took part in the victory at Island and Newbern. 1862, he received the 1st division of Gen. Ayres' corps, when he reconquered Bogue Island, North Carolina, the construction of which he superintended. In May, 1862, he was Major-General of Volunteers, placed in command of the 1st of North Carolina, Eighteenth Army Corps. Following he fought and won at Kingston, and led against Goldsborough. 1863, he was besieged at Hill (whom see), himself in a position of peril, from which, extricated himself by the gauntlet of the rifles and retreating. in charge of the united forces of Virginia and North Carolina, 1863.

His opinions in the Assembly on various points of political economy—on treasury bonds, savings banks, the duties on liquors, the project of completing the Louvre, &c., gained him the confidence of the majority. Four times he was Minister of Finance under the Presidency of Louis Napoleon, and to the entire satisfaction of capitalists. He was the author or promoter of the Bank of Algiers, and has rendered immense service to the finance and commerce of France, by his able reports on a variety of subjects, which have led to ameliorations in the levying and collection of taxes, and to the abolition of imposts which pressed injuriously on trade without any benefit to the State. In commerce, however, he has always been what is called a protectionist, yet advocating great modifications in the customs tariff. He was one of the directors of the Paris exhibition in 1855. In the year 1861, on the recurrence of one of those financial crises so common in France, the Emperor again called to his assistance M. Fould, by whom, on certain stringent conditions, it was accorded. His advent to power, although it failed to restore the desired equilibrium, yet insured general

educated at Woolwich, and obtained his first commission in the Engineers in 1812, and attained the rank of captain in 1854. He is chiefly known as the designer of the building used for the International Exhibition of Works of Industry and Art of 1862, and now (1864) in the course of reconstruction in the Alexandra Park, near Muswell Hill.

FOX, SIR CHARLES, Civil Engineer, is a son of the late Francis Fox, Esq., of Derby, where he was born in 1810. At an early age he was articled to his brother for the medical profession; but a taste for engineering led him to devote to mechanical science every leisure moment, and the impression produced upon his mind by the opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway induced him to relinquish medicine and become an engineer. His first employer was Captain Ericsson. Mr. Fox then struggled on as a lecturer, as a scientific assistant, and occasionally as a practical mechanist. At length he was appointed by Robert Stephenson assistant-engineer to the London and Birmingham Railway Company, at the commencement of the construction of that line. He remained with the company until a year after the opening of the line, in all five years, when he joined the late Mr. Bramah in establishing the firm of Bramah, Fox, and Co., which, on the retirement of the precedent partner, changed its name to the well-known one of Fox, Henderson, and Co. His greatest triumph was the construction of the vast building for the Great Exhibition in Hyde Park, in 1851. The drawings for this edifice occupied Mr. Fox eighteen hours each day for seven weeks; and having completed his great work, he received the honour of knighthood in recognition of his genius and skill. He subsequently constructed the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, and has also executed many extensive railway and other engineering works.

FOX, CHARLES RICHARD, Lieut.-General, an eminent numismatist, is a natural son of the third Lord Hol-

land. He was born about 1798, and entered the army. He was at one time Surveyor to the Ordnance, and sat in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, for Shaftesbury and Calne, before the Reform Bill, and subsequently for Shaftesbury (1832-3), and for the Tower of London (1841-7). He married a daughter of the late King William IV. General Fox has published "Gravings of Un-edited and Rare Coins, with Descriptions" (4 vols. 62), mostly from specimens in his own collection, which is particularly rich in the department of Greek and Roman coins.

FRANCATELLI, CHARLES, of Italian extraction, was born in London in 1805, and educated in France. Having had the opportunity to study under the Count de Carême, he took a high view of the culinary science, and making it his honourable profession, he became successively Chef de Cuisine at the establishments of the Duke of Chesterfield and Dudley, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Rowland Boscawen. He subsequently managed the Reform Club, better known as the Reform Club, whence he removed to the Household, where he remained several years as Maître d'Hôtel. He was next promoted to her Majesty's Cook in Ordinary to her Majesty, and next farmed the once famous Coventry House Club, and for several years held the post of Chef de Cuisine to the Reform Club. He has been successful as an author, his best work being the "Modern Cook," which has gone through twelve editions, having appeared in 1815-4, and published in 1861 "The Cook and Butler's Assistant," "Cookery for the Working Classes," "The Royal English and French Confectionery Book." He was (1864) manager of the St. James Hotel, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly.

FRANCIS, GEORGE HELEN, born about the year 1817, at an early age became connected with the *Times*, *Mirror of Parliament*, and other parliamentary reporter; was subsequently sub-editor of the *Mor-*

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IN, JANE, Lady, daughter of Sir John Franklin, Esq., born about 1826, became in 1828 the wife of Sir John Franklin, accompanied him to Vancouver, on his appointment as Governor of that colony. Several years later he started on his last expedition to the Arctic, and when serious apprehensions were first entertained as to the fate of the *Erebus* and *Franklin's* name became known to the public. In the spring of 1848 the Government offered rewards of two thousand pounds to any person discovering or affording relief to the missing party, or making any exertions with this view. Several years later she addressed a public appeal to the American people through the President of the United States for active co-operation in the search, which was nobly responded to by General Winthrop on behalf of his country in 1850 and in subsequent

years. Knowledge of this interesting fact, which might otherwise have remained to this hour in doubt and obscurity, was brought to the last expedition sent out by Lady Franklin. There resulted from it a vote of the House of Commons of £8,000 to the officers and crew of the *Porpoise*, and £2,000 for a statue of Sir J. Franklin, to be erected in London; and the Royal Geographical Society, in testimony of their appreciation of Sir John's important geographical services, and of his widow's persevering efforts to bring them to light, conferred on Lady Franklin the honour, and exceptional distinction, of their founder's gold medal, at their anniversary meeting in 1860.

FRANKS,\* AUGUSTUS WOLLASTON, F.R.S., was born about the year 1826, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1849, and proceeded M.A. in 1852. He is known as the author of a work on "Ornamental Glazing Quarries," and he has contributed anonymously to periodical literature on antiquarian and ecclesiastical subjects. He was elected Director of the Society of Antiquaries in 1858.

FRANZONI, LUIGI, an Italian prelate, was born at Genoa in 1790, of noble parents. He imbibed from

the temporal privileges of the Church in Piedmont, compelled the government to institute a criminal procedure against the archbishop in 1850; in consequence of which he was kept for three years in prison at Fenestrelles, and then, by a second judgment, condemned to perpetual exile. He has ever since been acting as one of the chiefs of the ultramontane party in France and Switzerland, and the reactionary clergy of Sardinia still acknowledge his authority. Since 1850 he has chiefly resided at Lyons, issuing from time to time protests, whenever his favourite tenets have seemed invaded.

FRASER, ALEXANDER, one of the earliest members of the Society of British Artists, was born in Scotland about 1796, and, although an exhibitor for more than thirty-five years in London, may be considered, both in style and subject, a member of the Scottish school. Many of the subjects of his most successful pictures have been selected from Scottish life. One of the most favourable specimens of his art will be found in the Vernon Gallery, under the title of "Interior of a Highland Cottage." Among other prominent efforts of his pencil may be enumerated "Tapping the Ale-barrel," "War's Alarms," "The Village Sign-painter," and above all, "Robinson Crusoe reading the Bible in his Cabin," charmingly conceived and forcibly executed. This picture was painted many years ago for the late Lord Northwick. Among his successful delineations of Scottish and rustic life, of more ambitious aim, are such pieces as a "Scene from the Heart of Mid-Lothian" (1843), the "Laird's Dinner interrupted by Claverhouse's Dragoons," and the "Last Moments of Mary Queen of Scots" (1847).

FRASER, \* ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, F.R.S. Edinburgh, Professor of Metaphysics and Logic in the University of Edinburgh, is the son of a Scotch clergyman, and was born in co. Argyll about the year 1818. He was one of the pupils of the late Sir W. Hamilton at

the university of Edinburg appointed to his present post. About the year 1849 he was editor of the *North British*. He succeeded to his post on Sir W. Hamilton's death. He has published "Essay in Philosophy," and a work entitled *Philosophy in History and*

FRASER, CHARLES, an American artist, born in South Carolina, August 20, 1800, early showed an aptitude, and at fourteen years produced creditable landscapes in pencil. He was, however, induced by his parents to study the law, to the practice of which he was admitted in 1816, and he applied himself to his legal studies with such success that he enabled, in 1818, at the early age of seventeen years, to retire with a competency. By the advice of Mr. Mallory, whom he had long been in intimacy, he now gave himself up to miniature painting, in which he has attained extraordinary success. In 1825 he painted a portrait of Lafayette, and probably hardly a man of any note in the history of South Carolina during the half-century who has not been at one time or other. He has painted many historical pictures, and subjects of still life, chiefly in the same state.

An exhibition of his works was held in Charleston, numbering 318 portraits and 139 landscape and other pictures in oil. Mr. Fraser is also the author of some poems of merit, and has been a contributor to periodical literature.

FREDERICTON, THE BISHOP OF, JOHN MURDOCK. He was born in 1804, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honour in 1826, and M.A. in 1830. He was for many years Vicar of St. Thomas, and Prebendary of that cathedral. In 1845 was consecrated Bishop of Fredericton. His diocese comprises the entire province of New Brunswick, and the income of the see

1863-4, and was for of the Secretaries of tectural Society. He or Wallingford in the in 1859, but did not to has written much litical, and architec- the *Spectator* and is the author of the —“A History of (1849), “Essay on (1850), “The Archi- ff Cathedral” (1851), d Conquests of the ), “Ancient Greece taly” (in “Oxford 58), “The History of St. David’s,”—the with the Rev. W. d the “History of ent” (vol. i. 1863).  
 STHA WALKER, His- daughter of John ., M.D., was born at 5th, 1822. She mar- Rev. John Robinson, pool, near Notting- stinues to write under . She is known as the interesting historical the “Life of Margue- Queen of Navarre”

hours to reading and making verses, and for the first time saw himself in print. In 1829 he left Germany and went to Amsterdam, where he obtained a situation at the office of a foreign banker. Here he remained for about six years, keeping books, writing letters, and making for himself a name rather than a competence. While at Amsterdam his friends, Adelbert von Chamisso and Gustav Schwab, introduced him to literature at large. When he returned to Germany he found himself famous in his own country. Nevertheless, he became once more a merchant's clerk at Barmen, and did not desert commercial pursuits altogether until his poems had passed through several editions. In 1841 he married. In 1842 the king of Prussia conferred on him a small pension, which he accepted, then believing the king a Liberal and a man of progress. When he was undeceived on this point a year or two after, he resigned the pension, publishing at the same time a volume of political poems, in which he stated openly and honestly his reasons for so doing. The book created a great sensation, and made its author the subject of a royal pro-



was brought before a jury and acquitted. This was the first instance in Prussia of a political "crime" being tried by jury. After two years of vexation and persecution he was again obliged to seek an asylum in England, where he was still residing in 1862. The following is a list of his works:—"Poems," 1 vol., 1st edit. 1838, 16th edit. 1855. "Poetical Annual of the Rhine," 2 vols. 1840 and 1841. "To the Memory of Karl Immermann," 1 vol. 1842. "A Confession of Faith, Poems of the Time," 1 vol., 1st edit. 1844, 2nd edit. 1848. "The Lyrical Poems of Victor Hugo," translated, 1 vol., 1845. "Translations from Mrs. Hemans, Tennyson, Longfellow, Barry Cornwall, Mary Howitt, &c." 1 vol., 1846. "Six Revolutionary Poems," No. I., 1846. "New Political and Social Poems," 2 Nos. 1848 and 1851. "Shakspeare's Venus and Adonis," translated, 1850. "Between the Sheaves, a Gleaning of Poems of a former date," 1 vol., 1849. "The Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock, a Selection of English Poems," 1852. "Poesy and Poets, an Anthology," 1 vol., 1854.

**FREMANTLE.** THE RIGHT HON. SIR THOMAS FRANCIS BART., son of the late Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas F. Fremantle, G.C.B., was born in 1798, and educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1819. He represented the borough of Buckingham in the Conservative interest from 1826 to 1846, when he was appointed deputy-chairman of the Board of Customs, and subsequently chairman of the Board, which office he still (1864) continues to hold. He was successively Secretary to the Treasury under Sir R. Peel's first and second administrations, Secretary-at-War 1844-5, and Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1845-6. He is also a Baron of the Austrian empire.

**FREMONT,** JOHN CHARLES, "the Pathfinder of the Rocky Mountains," was born in South Carolina, in January, 1813. His father was an emigrant from France, and his mother a

lady of Virginia. He received a good education, though left an orphan at his fifth year; and when at the age of seventeen he graduated at Charleston College, he contributed to the support of his mother and her children. From teaching mathematics he turned his attention to civil engineering, and was recommended to the Government for employment in the Mississippi survey. He was afterwards employed at Washington constructing maps of that region. Having received the commission of lieutenant of engineers, he proposed to penetrate the Rocky Mountains. His plan was approved by the Secretary of War, and in 1842, with a full complement of men, he reached and explored the South Pass. He not only discovered the locality of that great pass through which thousands now press their way to California, but he defined the astronomy, geography, botany, geology, and meteorology of the country, and described the route since followed, designating the points from which the flag of the Union is now flying. He also discovered a chain of wilderness fortresses. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of captain, and in a short time cleared the northern part of California of the Mexican troops. In the patient of other and broader views, he planned a new expedition to the distant territory of Oregon. He approached the Rocky Mountains, discovered a new line, scaled the summits south of the South Pass, deflected to the Great Salt Lake, and pushed examining right and left along his entire course. He also connected his survey with that of Wilkes's exploring expedition. Later in the winter, without resources, adequate supplies, or so much of a guide, and with only twenty-five companions, he made towards the Rocky Mountains; in which daring expedition he traversed 3,500 miles in sight of eternal snows, discovered the grand features of Alta California, its great basin, the Sierra Nevada, the valleys of San Joaquin and Sacramento, and establishing the geography of the western portion of the continent.

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shores of the Lake of Tain; and  
during his stay in the Alps  
made frequent pedestrian excursions  
over the passes. While engaged on  
a trip of this kind, the news of the  
revolution in Paris of July, 1830,  
reached him; and when it was known  
that Louis-Philippe had become king,  
he and his family applied to be per-  
mitted to return to France, but were  
refused. He then wrote to the new  
king of the French, and begged for  
permission to serve as a private  
soldier in the French army. The  
French government answered his  
petition by a renewal of the decree of  
his banishment. Thus thwarted in  
his expectations, Louis-Napoleon en-  
tertained hopes of another revolution  
in France, though as yet he had  
formed no definite plan of preferring  
his own claims in opposition to those  
of the Bourbon dynasty. In the be-  
ginning of 1831 he and his brother  
left Switzerland, and settled in Tus-  
cany. They both took part in the in-  
surrection at Rome. The elder brother  
died at Forli, March 17, 1831, and  
Louis accomplished a dangerous flight,  
through Italy and France, to Eng-  
land, where he remained a short time,  
and then retired to the Castle of



taires sur la Suisse," and "Manuel sur l'Artillerie." The latter is a work of considerable size, and was favourably reviewed in the military journals of the day. In the years 1831-2, when the throne of Louis-Philippe was still unsteady, a party in France had their eyes fixed on the duke de Reichstadt. According to French statements, a whole *corps d'armée*, generals and their staff included, was, in 1832, ready to acknowledge Napoleon II. so soon as he should reach the frontier; and they had even determined, if the ex-king of Rome did not appear himself, to receive his cousin. After the death of the duke de Reichstadt, and of his own brother, Louis-Napoleon became the legal heir of the imperial family, and thus succeeding to his cousin's claims, he is said to have been buoyed up with the hope of obtaining power in France by the conversion of Chateaubriand and other notables of the time. His designs upon the throne of France became evident in the early part of the year 1835, and in 1836 his plans were so far ripe as to induce him to make an attempt to seize the fortress of Strasburg. This town, with its strong garrison, its associations with the great Napoleon, and containing a population not very well affected to the actual government, seemed a favourable point for a demonstration. In the event of success there, Louis-Napoleon intended to march the next day towards Paris, to rouse and arm the intermediate provinces, to take with him the garrisons of the principal places on his route, hoping to reach the metropolis before the government could take any active measures against him. In June, 1836, he left Ahrenenberg for Baden-Baden, where he gained over Colonel Vaudrey, commander of artillery in the garrison of Strasburg. In August he went secretly to that city, and there had an interview with fifteen officers, who promised him their assistance and co-operation. He then returned into Switzerland, leaving the further arrangements for the insurrec-

tion to some of his adherents. The affair, however, failed miserably. The prince himself was taken prisoner, and was detained a prisoner in France from October 30th till November 1st, when he was conducted to Switzerland. He learnt that on the first instance of his capture, his mother had been in the vicinity of Paris, to try to obtain his pardon and save his life by her solicitude and sympathy for him. He was spared, on the condition that he should be sent to the United States, but he tested against this, but in the end he was accordingly conveyed to his native country. There, however, he did not long remain, but returned to Switzerland, where he found his mother on her death-bed. In 1838 Louis-Napoleon published, with the assistance of Louis-Napoleon, a favourable account of the affair at Strasburg, and in consequence, sentenced to imprisonment, and to pay 10,000 francs. These circumstances which were regarded by the French government as the commencement of a new conspiracy at Ahrenenberg induced them to demand that Louis-Napoleon should be banished from Switzerland. Some of the cantons were inclined to maintain their independence, and Louis-Napoleon was declared a citizen of Thurgau. The French government sent him to the frontier, and threatened to support its demands, if not complied with by force. The ambassadors of the principal European powers signified their concurrence in the proceedings of the French government, and in the circumstances the prince found it advisable to leave Switzerland. He again took refuge in England. At the end of the year 1838 he resided in London, and published his celebrated work titled "Des Idées Napoléon." In 1840 he determined to attempt on the French coast, and hired in London a steamer named the *City of Edinburgh*, and thereon with Count Montholon, Voisin, and fifty-three others, he landed with this party

of the town, towards the heights above Boulogne, he planted a flag, with a 3 at the top of the staff. However, that he was hard on unequal numbers, he on the beach, and was cap- his followers, in attempt- pe to the steamer. The Count Montholon, Gene- and others, were then con- ners to Paris, where they before the Chamber of e charge of high treason. Since landed, he had dis- nated papers, addressed to nation, in which he prot- t the Bourbon dynasty had ign, and that he appointed President of the Council, l Clansel Minister of War. f the prince and his fol- place at the beginning of fore upwards of 160 of f France, many of whom heir elevation to his uncle, r Napoleon. M. Barryer a counsel for the prince Montholon, and made a ce, but in vain. The for- stituted to perpetual im- in a fortress in France:

bly, and subsequently President of the French Republic. Arriving at this hazardous position, he sought to strengthen his hold on the French nation, and more especially among the soldiery, by reviving, whenever an opportunity offered, the most agreeable souvenirs of his uncle's rule; but, at the same time, he persisted in disavowing all ambitious views, and protested constantly of the injustice of such suspicions. He made a pilgrimage to Ham, and in the neighbourhood of his former prison expressed repentance for his rash attempts at Strasburg and Boulogne. Having by such measures counteracted the preparations which a few Constitutionals were inclined to make against a possible *coup d'état*, he cajoled the Parliament until December 2, 1851, on the morning of which day, before sunrise, stimulated by the urgent advice, and aided by the energetic action of such men as St. Arnaud and Fleury, he swept into prison every statesman in Paris known for his public spirit and ability, dissolved the Assembly, seized the most distinguished generals suspected of disaffection, and proclaimed himself Dictator. A number

power to himself. He was to appoint the Senators and the Council of State, and pay such of the members of the former as he thought fit, and he even pretended to nominate the candidates for election to the legislative body. The ministry was to be responsible to him only; he was to command the land and sea forces, and was to declare war or a state of siege on his own authority. This state of things, which was but a prelude to the full accomplishment of his great aim—Imperial sway, in name as well as in fact—lasted but a year. In the autumn of 1852 he made tours through several of the departments of France; and on his return, his most devoted adherents in the Senate represented that the cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" with which the President had been greeted during his progress, unmistakably indicated the will of France, and proposed that the question of restoring the Empire should be formally submitted to the nation. The proposal was accepted. The French nation, by a majority of five or six millions, voted the restoration of the Empire, which was accordingly proclaimed December 2, 1852. The prince then assumed the style and title of "Napoleon III., Emperor of the French, by the grace of God and the will of the People." He was soon recognized by the Government of this country, and afterwards by other powers, and eventually by the Emperor of Russia and the German sovereigns. The new emperor showed a disposition to make light of the recognition which he desired so ardently; but he was, at the same time, preparing to compel the acknowledgment of his power in a more effectual and less formal manner. Already, his ambassador was asserting at Constantinople those claims which brought him into direct collision with the Czar, then the virtual ruler of Eastern and Central Europe. In 1853, when the quarrel seemed imminent, Napoleon III. abandoned so much of his claims as might fairly give cause of complaint to Nicholas, as protector of

the Greek Church; and thus he prepared the way for an alliance of the two Western powers, which the Czar could never believe to be possible. This union with England at once raised the position of the French emperor among the sovereigns of the Continent. In 1854, war at length broke out between Russia and France and England, and was brought to close in 1856, shortly after the capture of Sebastapol. The Emperor, the French, desirous of no longer prolonging the contest after the event, then induced Great Britain, although fully prepared to continue to a satisfactory issue, to listen to the view of a pacific solution of the dispute. On the 29th January, 1853, the emperor was married to Eugénie Marie de Guzman, Countess de Teba. The only issue of this marriage hitherto, is the Prince Imperial, born in 1856. On the 16th of April, 1858, accompanied by the empress, he more landed in England, but now a visit to the British court, when the Queen, on the 18th of the same month, invested his Imperial Majesty with the insignia of a Knight of the Garter. Early in 1858 an unsuccessful attempt was made on the emperor's life by Orsini, who had concocted his plans in England, aided Dr. Bernard, a Frenchman residing in England; and the acquittal of Bernard by an English jury led to temporary suspension of cordial relations between the French and English Governments; but this feeling has passed away, and the treaty of free trade recently agreed upon by the emperor and this country tends to cement the friendly relations which, it is to be hoped, will long exist between the two nations. In 1859–60 the Emperor Napoleon proceeded to Italy, at the head of an army, for the purpose of aiding Victor Emmanuel against the Austrians whom he defeated at Magenta and Solferino, and to whom he dictated the Peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy and the Duchies were ceded to Sardinia, and Venetia to

with the purpose of protecting the Catholic portion of the country. He sent a considerable military force to occupy the country, which caused no little jealousy in England at the time,—and he consented to withdraw these troops when the insurrection had been suppressed by the efforts of the Porte, and the representations of the British Government. At the close of the year he organized, in concert with Great Britain and Spain, an expedition against Mexico, with the intention of demanding redress for the wrongs inflicted on subjects of the British Empire, and for the payment of the debt hitherto obstinately refused by Mexico. This, however, proved not to be his real object. Great Britain and Spain, in joint action with the Emperor, consequently entered the war alone, and after many bloody battles, succeeded in imposing an imperial form of government in the country, the crown of which the Archduke Maximilian of Austria had been induced to accept. Co-operated with the British Government in a hostile demonstration a few years ago, to

threatened to disturb the peace of Europe. This favourite scheme of his proved abortive, the initiative of its rejection as impracticable having been frankly taken by Great Britain. Immediately afterwards the Schleswig-Holstein dispute broke out again, consequent on the death of the late king of Denmark; and on the German powers threatening to interfere in the matter, the British Government appealed to the Emperor of the French, as a co-signatory to the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish territory, to co-operate with it in resisting the aggression. Mortified, however, at the recent refusal of his scheme of a congress, he held back, and left Denmark to its unhappy fate. In September, 1864, the emperor concluded with the Cabinet of Turin a new Franco-Italian treaty, having for its object the withdrawal from Rome of the French troops within two years at the latest, or sooner if the Papal Government should be enabled to organize an army sufficiently strong to defend the territory actually in its occupation, and upon the guarantee of the Italian Government that such territory should not be attacked from without.

panied by her mother, paid a lengthened visit to Paris, and was distinguished at the various entertainments given at the Tuilleries by the cogency and elegance of her demeanour, and by great personal beauty—of the aristocratic English rather than the Spanish style. Her mental gifts were not less attractive; for her education, partly conducted in England, was very superior to that generally bestowed on Spanish women, who seldom quit their native country. Shortly after the opposition of the higher Northern Powers had put an end to the idea of a union between the Emperor Louis-Napoleon and the Princess Carola Wasa of Sweden, he apprised the council of ministers of his intended marriage with the daughter of the Countess Montijos; a measure which excited some disapproval among them, and even led to their temporary withdrawal from office. During the short time which intervened between the public announcement of the approaching event and its realization, the Countess Téba and her mother took up their abode in the palace of the

attributed.

FRENCH, EX-QUEEN  
K E-AUGUSTE, the second  
Ferdinand the First, King  
Sicilies, born in April, 1809,  
died in November, 1809,  
lippe, then the exiled Duke  
In 1814, after the fall  
the duke with his family  
Paris; and the immense  
his father were restored  
now took up his residence  
palace at Neuilly, where  
nine children were born  
consort devoted herself  
soul to her maternal  
duties. By the events  
Louis-Philippe became  
French; but his queen  
to have valued the accession  
of dignity and  
it gave to her. Indeed,  
that she was very aver-  
sion to the sceptre; she  
that his happiness, if  
name and his life, might  
perilled; but when he  
king, she meekly took  
his side, sharing his trou-

at Claremont, near  
a residence offered to  
king and queen by the  
her Majesty, and which  
still occupies. In 1864  
he was present at the  
the Count de Paris with  
the daughter of the Duke  
de Montpensier, when  
from the company as  
complete ovation.

**SIR HENRY BARTLE ED-  
,** son of the late Edward  
and nephew of the late  
John Hookham Frere, was  
and, having received his  
on at Haileybury, entered  
civil service in 1833.  
some inferior posts, both  
nd judicial, he was ap-  
856 British Resident in  
or his able services there  
dian mutiny was created  
il division, in 1859. He  
ed Governor of Bombay

**THE REV. JOHN ALEX-  
,** a son of James Hartley  
and nephew of the late  
John Hookham Frere, was  
year 1814, and was edu-  
nity College, Cambridge.

visited the principal universities  
on the Continent, returning to  
pathological and anatomical studies.  
On his return he settled at Göttingen,  
where he opened a course of lectures  
which were extremely popular in the  
university. In 1851 he was called to  
Kiel, to direct the Polyclinic and Aca-  
demic hospital there; but the year  
following, having taken part in the  
war of the duchies of Holstein and  
Schleswig against Denmark, he was  
obliged to re-enter Germany, and be-  
come titular professor of pathology  
and therapeutics in the university of  
Breslau. In this city he was likewise  
director of the Medico-Clinical school.  
In 1854 the King of Prussia conferred  
upon him the decoration of the Red  
Eagle, with the title of his body phy-  
sician. He has contributed largely to  
Wagner's "Physiological Dictionary,"  
to Liebig's "Chemical Dictionary,"  
besides a "Practical Treatise on Dis-  
eases of the Liver," which was subse-  
quently translated into French, and  
published in Paris (1860-61).

**FRISWELL,\* JAMES HAIN,** born in  
1827, at Newport, Shropshire, was  
educated at Apsley school, near Wo-  
burn, Beds. He was originally in-  
tended for the law (his father being a



was the first of his series of pictures. He spent the first six weeks of the year 1837 in the studio of A. A. Schreyer, who had been taught by Mr. Nass, who had been continued for three years, perfecting himself in drawing and composition. In 1839 he exhibited, at the British Institution, a portrait of one of the children of his preceptor. This was followed next year by "Othello and Desdemona," a picture which was favourably noticed at the time by the literary reviews and journals. In this year he exhibited at the Academy his "Malvolio before the Countess Olivia," and in 1841, his "Parting Interview between Leicester and Amy Robsart." The next year he exhibited at the British Institution a sketch from "Sterne's Sentimental Journey," and also contributed to the Exhibition a scene from the "Vicar of Wakefield," representing Olivia and the Squire standing up *à-s-d-das*, to see which is the taller. This picture was a general favourite, and was purchased on the first day after the opening of the Exhibition. In 1843 he sent two contributions to the British Institution, "Dolly Varden," from Dickens's "Barney Rudge," and the Duel Scene from the play of the "Twelfth

Labour," a cottage scene containing A. R. A. Mr. Frith was obtained for the British Institution in 1852, when he sent a female portrait, entitled "Eyes." In 1847 he added to his large picture, "Merrymaking a l' A-go," and another entitled "The Head," illustrating the "Spectator;" and in 1848 by his "Olivia accused of Bewitching a man in the reign of James I." In 1849 he exhibited his "Adventure in 1750," "Scene from Molière's *l'homme*." His picture titled "Coming of Age," an illustration of English life in the days of Queen Elizabeth, was exhibited at the Exhibition of 1850, and he exhibited three pictures,—"A Lady;" a scene from "The Man;" and "A tale to the duke and the knight of La." The bottom of the table of 1851 contains pictures, "The Gleaner," brought as a Nov before

"Lamermoor," the "Poison Cup," "Kenilworth," and a "Portrait." In 1855 he exhibited his "Maria Making Malvolio," "The Lovers," "A Lady at the Opera," and "Feeding the Calves." In 1856 his pictures were "Garden Flowers," "Many Happy Returns of the Day," and "A Vision of the Future." He has subsequently exhibited "Ramsgate Sands," "The Derby Day," "The Railway Station," perhaps the most renowned of his many popular pictures; and has been commissioned by Her Majesty to paint the marriage ceremony of the Prince and Princess of Wales at St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

FROST, JOHN, formerly Alderman and at one time Mayor of Newport, and a Magistrate for that borough, was born about the year 1780. In early life he was engaged in business, and was placed in the Commission of the Peace by Lord Melbourne's Government. In 1839, having adopted the views of the Chartists, he aided them in some riots in Monmouthshire, which were with difficulty suppressed, and being tried at a special assize in the December following, was capitally convicted of treason. His life, however, was spared; but he expiated his offence by a sentence of transportation for life. Part of his sentence, however, was remitted, and since his return to England he has lived in retirement at Stapleton, near Bristol. He is now (1864) engaged in writing a series of letters in a Monmouthshire journal, with reminiscences of his past life.

FROST, WILLIAM EDWARD, A.R.A., was born at Wandsworth, Surrey, in 1810. Having received an education suited to an artistic career, he was introduced, at the age of fifteen, to Mr. Etty, and by his advice placed at Mr. Sass's academy in Bloomsbury, which he attended for three years, studying also at the British Museum. In 1829 he was admitted a student of the Royal Academy, and in the course of the next fourteen years painted upwards of three hundred portraits.

Aspiring to higher success, he became, in 1839, a competitor for the gold medal of the Academy,—the subject being "Prometheus Bound,"—and won the prize. In the competition at Westminster Hall of 1843, he gained a prize (in the third class, of £100) for his cartoon, "Una alarmed by Fauns." In the same year, an Art-Union prizeholder selected his "Christ Crowned with Thorns," exhibited at the Royal Academy. The turning point in Mr. Frost's career had arrived. Portrait-painting was abandoned. Pictures in the peculiar class for which the painter is now known, followed, and found ready purchasers: "a Bacchanalian Dance," "Nymphs Dancing" (both 1844); "Sabrina" (1845), "Diana and Actæon," painted for Lord Northwick (1846). The last secured for him his election as Associate of the Academy that same year. In 1847 his "Una and the Wood Nymphs" was purchased by her Majesty. The "Euphrosyne" of the succeeding year, commissioned by Mr. Bicknell, also attracted the notice of royalty, and procured for him a command to paint a group for the Queen, "The Syrens" (1849). Among his principal subsequent pictures have been the "Disarming of Cupid," painted for Prince Albert; "Andromeda" (both 1850); "Wood Nymphs," and "Hylas" (1851); "May Morning" (1852); "Chastity" (1854); "Bacchante and Faun" (1855); "The Graces" (1856); "Narcissus" (1857); "Zephyr and Aurora" (1858); "Daughters of Hesperus" (1860); "Venus and Cupid" (1861); "Panope" (1862); and "The Glacis" (1863).

FROTHINGHAM, RICHARD, JUN., an American author and politician, born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 31, 1812. His early efforts were devoted to journalism, and he formed a connection with the *Boston Post*, of which he is chief editor. He was chosen to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1839, of which he continued a member till 1850. In the latter year, an attempt

to return him to Congress on the democratic interest failed; but in 1851 he was a delegate to the National Convention of that party, and was active in procuring the nomination of General Pierce for the Presidency of the United States. As a delegate to the Convention summoned in 1853 to revise the Constitution of Massachusetts, Mr. Frothingham took an energetic part in its debates. He published his "History of Charlestown" in 1848, and in the following year his "History of the Siege of Boston; and of the Battles of Lexington, Concord, and Bunker's Hill." He has also written some papers on Banking, and a further historical work from his pen is, we believe, in the press. He was three times Mayor of Charlestown, from 1850 to 1853, and has been for several years treasurer of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, Archdeacon of Totnes, was born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23rd, 1818, and was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in classical honours, and obtained the Chancellor's Prize for the English Essay in 1842 (subject, Political Economy). He was elected Fellow of Exeter College the same year. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. H. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints," and took Deacon's orders in 1844. In 1847 and 1848 he published two books, "The Shadows of the Clouds," and "The Nemesis of Faith," both of which were severely condemned by the University authorities. When Mr. Newman joined the Church of Rome, Mr. Froude, adopting free-thinking opinions, gave up his fellowship, left the university, and proposed to emigrate, but subsequently, however, determined to remain in England. He has since returned into communion with the Church, in which he regards himself as a layman, having resigned his

orders as a deacon, beyond never proceeded. In 1850 to contribute articles to *Minister Review* and to *Fraser's Magazine*, chiefly on English History, after some years' occupation, he published in 1855 two volumes of his "History of the English Reformation." The fourth volumes followed the fifth and sixth in 1857, seventh and eighth in 1858, the work down to the reign of Elizabeth.

FUAD, MEHMED, PASHA, distinguished Ottoman statesman in Constantinople, in the East. His father was a Mollalla, much given to poetry, and was the celebrated *Laili*, one of the few Ottomans whose works have been printed. In 1828, Fuad's father fell in with the court, his property was confiscated, and himself exiled. He did not accompany him, but devoted himself to the study of the schools of Galata. In 1830, however, we find him serving in the Turkish navy, and subsequently entering the Interpreters' Government, an establishment taking both of the nature of a school for politicians and a department of the public service. His diplomatic life was at its height at the period of the death of Mahmud II, and when the successes of Ali threatened to disorganize the Ottoman empire. Anxious to conciliate the European Powers, the Turkish Government sent him to each court, and to the one he succeeded to England, attached in the capacity of interpreter. In 1843 he was nominated interpreter to the Porte, afterwards despatched on a mission to Spain, to congratulate the young queen on her accession to the throne. He at the same time was charged with a mission to Portugal of Donna Maria of Portugal, returned home decorated with the Orders of the Tower and

great popularity with his  
n. During the disturbances  
cipalities, which followed  
tion of 1848, Fuad was  
ommissioner at Bucharest,  
he Hungarian war he was  
mission to St. Petersburg,  
clusion of which he was  
ne Secretary under the  
of Ali Pasha. The publi-  
pamphlet by him in 1853,  
The Truth upon the Ques-  
the Holy Places," so ex-  
dignation of Prince Men-  
at to avoid insult, he was  
to tender his resignation  
an. He was subsequently  
ner at the head-quarters of  
ha in the Crimean war;  
in 1855, to the Tanzimat,  
nk of Mushir and title of  
d in 1856, Minister for  
ffairs. He was named  
ommissioner in the unfor-  
ise rebellion of 1860, and  
ier of the Empire in the  
ear. Fuad Pasha belongs  
al school of Ottoman poli-  
g, probably, to his varied  
uous contact with Euro-  
pe.  
ETON, LADY GEORGIANA,

(1864).

FÜRST,\* DR. JERUS, was born in  
Saxony, about the close of last cen-  
tury, of Jewish parents. He is one  
of the best-read men in Hebrew and  
Rabbinical lore, as well as a proficient  
in Gentile classical literature. He is  
Professor of Hebrew, Syriac, and  
Talmudical departments in the uni-  
versity of Leipsic. Dr. Fürst was the  
originator, and for many years the  
editor, of the well-conducted Hebrew-  
German weekly, *Der Orient*. Dr.  
Fürst has written many learned works  
on subjects connected with the  
religion, literature, and history of his  
people. He is also the author of a  
Syriac Grammar, and *Chrestomathie*.  
But his two great works are his  
magnificent Hebrew Concordance  
(thick folio, 1,428 pp.), and his "Bio-  
graphical Dictionary of eminent He-  
brew *Literati* and *Savans*, past and  
present."

#### G.

GAERTNER, FRIEDRICH VON, Chief  
Surveyor and Director of the Royal  
Academy of Fine Arts at Munich, was  
born at Coblenz in 1792. He studied

of "The Last Moments of the Duke of Burgundy," which he painted doubtless by the chief of the French school. For the Gallery of the Louvre, in 1818, he painted a large picture of the Duke of Burgundy, which was purchased by the Emperor Napoleon. He was also the author of a number of other works, and was a member of the Academy of St. Louis. He died in 1840.

1832. He has published his "Lectures," and also "Prose Academica."

GARIBOLDI, JOSEPH, was born of poor parents, July 23, 1807. He always been fond of the sea, and voyages, when very young, and to Rome. When he was-and-twenty, he became acquainted with Mazzini in a conspiracy against Charles Albert, King of Sardinia, and was compelled to quit Italy. In 1834 he was again in Sicily and was condemned to death for a similar attempt. He fled to France, and landed at Marseilles, signaling himself there by his patients in a cholera-hospital, as the nurses had deserted. He sailed in an Egyptian corvette, and offered his services to the Bey of Tunis; but the life was not enough for him, and in 1836 he gave his sword to the republic of Genoa, then at war with Brazil. He shared war on Brazil with six months in a vessel of thirty tons, but was prisoner at Gualaguay, and, trying to escape, was cruelly killed. After being set at liberty, he fought for Rio Grande, and died through a variety of stirring duties, in company with his brave Anita. He commanded an Italian legion of 800 men against the Portuguese, and became celebrated for the battle of Salto Santo. In 1847, on hearing of the death of Pius IX. to the Papacy, he offered his services, but transferred them in 1848 to the provisional government of Rome, Charles Albert rejecting them. He was received with great enthusiasm at Rome, and was in the thick of the struggle which ended when the French troops attacked that city. On the entry of the French, Garibaldi fled, the French pursuing the Italians both hotly pursuing. During the terrible time which followed, his wife sank from exhaustion and dread. Garibaldi next became a manufacturer of soap and candles, on Staten Island. Thence he sailed to Valparaiso, and returned

to the United States, where the command of the U.S. army was offered him. In 1854, on visiting the Tyne, he was presented by the people of Newcastle with a sword. Afterwards he settled in the desolate island of Capri, where he commenced farming with great success. On offering his services to the Sardinian general, he was much opposed, but was allowed to organize a body of volunteers, called Alpine Chasseurs. They numbered 17,000; with them he engaged at Varese, Cambrata, Como, Brescia, Magenta, Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed at Marsala, in May, 1860, and in a short time took Palermo; he then marched on the mainland, and the struggle was carried from Reggio to Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Milazzo, and finally Naples, which King Francis II. evacuated. On his march to Gaeta he met King Victor Emmanuel, and saluted him "King of Italy." Capri and Gaeta subsequently capitulated. He did not get on well with the Sardinian lieutenants of the king, and, as poor in purse as he was when he set out, without any honours or titles, he put himself on board a vessel, and went back to his home in Capri. The cession of his native city Nice to France also deeply chagrined him. His insular retirement was not however of long duration. On the 29th July, 1862, he published at Palermo a revolutionary address to the Hungarians, inciting them to resist, possibly with the hope that such a movement would divert a large body of the Austrian troops from Venetia. But the effect of this proclamation was neutralized by a public letter from General Klapka addressed to Garibaldi, in which he demonstrated that any rising of the Hungarian people at that juncture would be ruinous to their cause. But Garibaldi was not to be deterred from his object. On August 1st he joined a body of volunteers at Ficuzza, a forest district, about twenty miles from Palermo. General Cialdini was then sent by the government at Turin to check the

which is one of the most remarkable of modern structures, for the simple magnificence of its façade, if not for the regularity of its arrangement. He also furnished the design for the royal palace at Athens, where he accompanied the King of Bavaria in 1836, and re-opened the quarries of Pentelicus, which had been forgotten since the time of Hadrian. The restoration of the cathedrals at Regensburg and Bamberg were executed chiefly under his direction. Upon the departure of Cornelius from Munich, Gaertner received the appointment of Director of the Academy of Arts.

GAGERN, BARON HEINRICH WILHELM AUGUST VON, some time first Minister of the Regent of the German empire, and leader of the Gotha or Constitutional party in Germany, was born at Beyruth the 20th August, 1799. He received his early education at the military school of Munich, was present at Waterloo, and, after the peace, entered the university of Göttingen, and afterwards studied at Jena and Heidelberg. Notwithstanding his affiliation to secret societies, on leaving Heidelberg he entered the service of the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, and became private secretary to Grollman, then Minister of the Interior. His principles proving too liberal for this responsible post, he was compelled to resign it. The best part of Gager's life has been spent in endeavouring to promote the principles of free government in the smaller states of Germany. The whole of his elaborate system fell to the ground through the cautious policy of the late Frederick William, who refused to accept the imperial crown it offered to him. He subsequently fought as Major in the ranks of the Schleswig-Holstein army, and assisted in the ruin of his last hope. In 1852 he retired into private life. In 1856 he published, in three volumes, the life of his brother, General Friedrich von Gager.

GALLAIT,\* Louis, a Belgian historical painter, was born at Tournay

in 1810, and studied at Antwerp and Paris. He first exhibited at Brussels in 1833, and three years afterwards produced his picture of "Tasso in Cell visited by Montaigne," which was a brilliant success, and at once established his reputation. His pictures, which are generally on a large scale, represent subjects from the history of the Low Countries, and is held to be one of the greatest living historical painters. His picture of "The Last Moments of Egmont," which he painted in 1853, was undoubtedly the chief attraction in the Foreign Gallery of the International Exhibition of 1862, there being always a crowd of admiring spectators before it. "The Abdication of Charles V.," and "The Last Honour paid to Egmont and Horn," were also eminent attractions in the same exhibition. Before its close he was entertained at a public dinner in London given to him by the amateur and artists of Great Britain. M. Gallait resides at Brussels.

GAMBIER, SIR EDWARD JOHN, nephew of the late Admiral Lord Gambier, was born in 1796, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated. Having been called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, he was appointed in 1828 Commander of Prince of Wales' Island, transferred in 1836 as a puisne judge to Madras, where he held the office of justiceship from 1840 till 1849, when he retired.

GARBETT, THE VEN. JAMES, M.A. was born about the year 1800, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. taking first-class honours in 1822. He was elected to a Michael fellowship at Queen's College, but afterwards became Fellow and Tutor of his former college, Public Examiner at Oxford (1829), Rector of Clayton, Sussex (1835), Prebendary of Chichester (1843), and Archdeacon of Chichester (1851). He preached the Bampton Lectures before the University of Oxford in 1842, and held the post of Professor of Poetry from that date

1st Charles Albert, King of  
and was compelled to quit  
3. In 1834 he was again in  
nd was condemned to death  
once for a similar attempt.  
d to France, and landed at  
, signalizing himself there by  
as patients in a cholera-hos-  
m the nurses had deserted.  
sailed in an Egyptian cor-  
offered his services to the  
mis; but the life was not  
ough for him, and in 1836  
is sword to the republic of  
le, then at war with Brazil.  
ed war on Brazil with six-  
n a vessel of thirty tons, but  
prisoner at Gualenay, and  
to escape, was cruelly  
After being set at liberty,  
bought for Rio Grande, and  
rough a variety of stirring  
s, in company with his brave  
a. He commanded an Ita-  
n of 800 men against the  
Rosas, and became cele-  
the battle of Salto Sant'  
In 1847, on hearing of the  
of Pius IX. to the Papacy,  
l his services, but trans-  
m in 1848 to the provisional  
et of Rome. Charles Albert

posed, but was allowed to organize a  
body of volunteers called *Alpini*  
*Chasseurs*. They numbered 17,000,  
with them he engaged at Varese,  
Camerlata, Como, Brescia, Magenta,  
Montebello, Solferino, &c. He landed  
at Marsala, in May, 1860, and in a  
short time took Palermo; he thence  
marched on the mainland, and the  
struggle was carried from Reggio to  
Pizzo, to San Giovanni, Mileto, and  
finally Naples, which King Francis II.  
evacuated. On his march to Gaeta  
he met King Victor Emmanuel, and  
saluted him "King of Italy." Capua  
and Gaeta subsequently capitulated.  
He did not get on well with the Sar-  
dianian lieutenants of the king, and,  
as poor in purse as he was when he  
set out, without any honours or titles,  
he put himself on board a vessel, and  
went back to his home in Caprera.  
The cession of his native city Nice to  
France also deeply chagrined him.  
His insular retirement was not how-  
ever of long duration. On the 26th  
July, 1862, he published at Palermo a  
revolutionary address to the Hun-  
garians, inciting them to revolt, pos-  
sibly with the hope that such a move-  
ment would divert a large body of the  
Austrian troops from Venetia. But



rifle-bullet in the ankle. He was conveyed to Spezzia, where the bullet was extracted, and where he was attended by an eminent English surgeon sent out specially for the purpose, and by the most distinguished Italian practitioners. He was never brought to trial. His great services in the cause of Italian independence in 1860 induced the king to grant him a pardon, and he was removed to Caprera, where he remained for some time after his tedious convalescence. In the spring of 1864 Garibaldi visited England. The excitement he caused and the ovations he received from the time he landed on British shores to the moment he quitted them produced a great sensation throughout Europe. In London he was fêted by the *élite* of the aristocracy, and was honoured with a banquet by the Lord Mayor and the city of London. In the midst of this he suddenly announced his intention of returning to Italy, thereby putting an end to his engagements to visit several provincial towns. The cause of this resolution was the subject of much controversy at the time. Having paid a visit to some friends in the west of England Garibaldi embarked in the

the Chamber on the 6<sup>th</sup> of June, 1848, being himself chiefly with commercial subjects. He took part in the discussions on the introduction of railways, and it was he who was preventing the state from indefinitely in eventual companies. He took part in the reform of the bank, and he succeeded the revolution of 1848, which time he was at Paris, and was Minister under the Provisional Government. In this latter capacity he was with a financial crisis, and several important reforms introduced into France, bonded warehouses, and rents. He was elected to the Executive Committee, but not re-elected to the assembly, and retired in 1851. In 1861 he published a history of the revolutions of 1848 in which being entirely official documents, has been received by the public.

GARRETT, Sir Robert, Major-General, son of Esq., of Ellington, in the north of England, was born in 1794 and an

form of self-sacrifice  
as of fiction is attain-  
ing nearer nature,

Two years later ap-  
peared, called "Ruth,"  
a temptation, error,  
and of that class of  
knowledges not the  
circumstances, and  
expiation of repent-  
with the working of  
the of ethics founded  
of the Bible. Mrs.  
first published some  
in a village, which  
led to "Household  
the title of "Cran-  
recently a tale in  
called "North and  
and she returns to the  
stricts of Yorkshire,  
readers through the  
of a "strike." In  
shed a life of the  
the Brontë, author of  
he has also collected  
shed in "Household  
er periodicals) into  
two," 2 vols., 1859;  
it," 1 vol., 1860;  
1861.

ALFRED MARGARET.

Human Face Divine" "The Travels  
and Adventures of the Rev. Dr.  
Wolff," the missionary, were taken  
down from dictation, and edited, in  
1860, by Dr. and Mrs. Gatty.

GAUTIER, THÉOPHILE, a French  
poet, one of the most original writers  
of his day, was born at Tarves, August  
31, 1808, where he commenced his  
studies, which were continued at the  
College Charlemagne. He cultivated  
with Gérard de Nerval the study of  
the old French dialect; and they were  
friends until the melancholy end of  
the latter. M. Gautier had a notion  
that he was born to be a painter, but,  
discouraged by his first attempts, he  
turned his attention to literature. In  
1830 he published a first volume of  
"Poésies," followed by a legend, in  
verse, "Albertus," and in 1838 he  
produced a new poem, "La Comédie  
de la Mort." He has also written  
novels, vaudivilles, travels, and criti-  
cisms. In all his works there is a  
manifestation of the love of external  
beauty and a worship of form; art  
for him being a kind of religion. His  
writings are scattered over innume-  
rable periodicals. Among his ro-  
mances we may cite "La Jeune  
Françoise," "Mademoiselle de Mau-

## GERMINY—GERVINUS.

assisted in the important work, "The Description of the City of Rome," by Plattner, the first idea of which was given by Niebuhr, and which Bunsen subsequently continued. He undertook to execute for this purpose a work under the title "Descriptiones de Regionibus Urbis," comprehending everything known of the topography of ancient Rome; but, unfortunately, this work has never been completed. Gerhard has been a writer; but a mere cataloguer of numerous works, large and small, which would be of little interest to the general public. He is a graphic, clear in all his descriptions. He is a collector of the antiquities in the Museum of Rome, Naples, and Berlin. He has written on Etruscan music, on the cups and vases, on the subjects of ancient art interesting to the scholar and antiquary. He has been for some years corresponding member of the French Institute, of which he was elected foreign associate in 1860.

GERMINY, CHARLES GABRIEL LE BŒUF, COUNT DE, late Governor of the Bank of France, is the son of a gentleman in Normandy, and first entered official life as Prefect of the Department of Seine and Marne in 1830. He subsequently represented Melun in the Chamber of Deputies. After his marriage with the daughter of H. Humann, he became Receiver-General of Melun, and subsequently of the Seine-Inférieure, acquiring in those two offices much varied knowledge of administrative details in connection with financial affairs, which he has since turned to account. During 1848 M. de Germiny was for a short time Minister of Finance. When the Crédit Mobilier and Crédit Foncier societies were founded in 1852, M. de Germiny was selected as president of the latter. It has been no fault of his that it has failed to carry out the objects for which it was created, viz., the relief of agriculture, more especially by facilitating loans on mortgage on moderate and equitable conditions. In the summer of

1857 M. de Germiny succeeded Count d'Argout as Governor of the Bank of France. He is a man who has been opposed to any extensive issue of paper currency unaccompanied by proportionate metallic basis, and on that account he was as a result less popular among a certain class of French financiers than those who were named for the office, but nevertheless his appointment gave satisfaction in the French Government. In 1862 he was succeeded by M. de Vintry (whom M. de Germiny has taken the place of) in the establishment of many of the great commercial undertakings, especially in the city of Rouen, where he is also Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour and Vice-President of the Council General of the Seine-Inférieure.

GERSTAECKER, FRANK, was born at Hamburg, May 10, 1812. Disdaining to settle quietly in a commercial life, he emigrated to New York as an apprentice, to New York he journeyed on foot to Canada &c., and took any work that was offered to him, having at various times been a sailor, a jeweller, a book-keeper, a farmer, and a stock raiser. About 1842 he returned to Germany and published his "Narrative of Travels." During 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852 he travelled through Rio Janeiro, Ayres, California, and Australia. His subsequent narratives became very popular, being translated into several languages. He is the author also of a story founded on fact in Java, translated into English and published in 1860 under the title "A Wife to Order."

GERVINUS, GEORGE GOETTER, a German historian and philologist, was born at Darmstadt, the 2d of April, 1805. He was destined for the law, and for some time acted as a firm in his native town. His literary inclinations were too strong, however, and in 1826 he went to Berlin. He was Professor of Literature at the University of Tübingen, from which he was dismissed on account of his

position of the whole community. In 1848 Gervinus, a counsellor of the more liberal members of the party led by Gervinus; he has, however, despaired of any reformation under its present auspices. Gervinus is better known as a writer than as a politician. His earliest work was "A History of the Anglo-Germans" (1830), and his more recent work on "Shakspeare" (1849-50), and a "German Poetry" (5 vols., 1851). In the interval he published several important works of literature. In 1853 he was arrested and imprisoned for a short time, and his imprisonment produced a wide sensation on the continent.

ABRAHAM, M.D., a distinguished geologist, is a native of Nova Scotia. His father, Dr. Gesner, was one of those who repaired thither immediately after the declaration of American independence. Dr. Gesner, at the close of his life, displayed

bituminous asphaltum, found in some of the West-India islands, and also in New Brunswick. For this gas Dr. Gesner obtained a patent, and has since partially succeeded in bringing it into use.

GHIKA, ALEXANDER, or GHIKA IX., born in 1795, was elected Hospodar of Wallachia early in the year 1834, and by his establishment of schools and other liberal measures, became very popular. Being opposed partly by the Boyards, partly by the Liberals in the Assembly, he appealed for assistance to Russia. That Government, however, in helping Ghika out of his difficulties, put a stop to all his Liberal designs. In 1841 he became the object of the bitter hatred of the Government of Russia, in consequence of his prosecution of the insurrectionists of Ibraila, with whom the Russian consul at Galatz had been implicated, and he was superseded in his office by Georges Bibesco, on which he went to Vienna, where he stayed till 1853. In 1856 he once more became Hospodar, but somewhat disappointed more ardent friends of Roman nationality by his timidity and lack of energy. The events of 1859 terminated his power.

don, for some years prior to 1839, when he was preferred to the rectory of Wiston, Sussex, which he held till his consecration in 1848 to the bishopric of Glasgow. He acted as sub-dean of Exeter for some years, and was translated to Gibraltar in 1864. He is the author of works on the Epistles and Gospels for the various Sundays in the year. His diocese includes Malta and other English possessions in the Mediterranean, and his income consists of an allowance of £1,200 a year from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

GIBSON, JOHN, R.A., a celebrated sculptor, is the son of a market-gardener at Conway, in North Wales, where he was born in 1791. His father removed to Liverpool when his son was about nine years old, with a view of emigrating to America, but was led by circumstances to change his intention and to settle in Liverpool. As a child, John Gibson had shown an instinctive fancy for drawing, and at an early age was in the habit of sketching pictures of such domestic animals as he saw around him. A new world opened upon him at Liverpool, and he tried his youthful hand with success in reproducing upon paper the pictures that he saw in the shop windows. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, and subsequently to a carver in wood. About two years later he was relieved from this irksome business by Messrs. Francis, who, detecting his artistic talents, purchased the remainder of his time, and gave the youthful sculptor every one of his fragments. One of the partners in the firm introduced him to the late William Roscoe, who frequently invited him to his country seat, and allowed him to copy some of the choice specimens of ancient art in his gallery. The friends of Mr. Roscoe, remarking the great promise of future excellence which young Gibson displayed, subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of defraying the expense of his journey to Rome, and of a residence of two

years in that city. Gibson left England in 1817, and carried with him a small collection of drawings. He then in the hope of receiving him with hospitality. Gibson, and soon earned being one of his most famous pupils. His account in 1821, important work, and "Cupid," which by Canova, and marble by the of Devonshire. This a prominent position at Chatsworth. His was "Psyche and the late Sir G. F. This group were, Torlonia and the After the death of not disclaim again and accordingly w under Thorwald under the two modern sculpture career with a hat thoroughly discip any other English out losing anything or individual char was elected an A Academy in 1833 in 1836. He has a fitful contribu exhibitions of the he is so disting With the except made at interval Mr. Gibson has res at Rome, since hi city in 1817. The resort of the patron lovers of art, and than himself to friendly assistance on their first as metropolis of art possible, in ou a perfect list of a classic a principal wo have been c

in 1849, and through  
1851. He has also  
1 monumental tablets  
; some of the latter,  
beautiful, are perhaps  
as-reliefs of classical  
s been objected that,  
A sculptor, he insists  
figures in ancient and  
ie. Within the last  
Gibson has lent the  
high reputation and  
innovation which has  
rable discussion in  
ra,—namely, that of  
to marble in sculp-  
has done in his statue  
and in some of his  
particularly in his ex-  
hich attracted so much  
a International Exhi-  
—but, as may be sup-  
tionally, and with the  
the drapery and ac-  
s great seated statue  
the same principle is  
it more freely. On the  
propriety of adopting  
efended by Mr. Gibson,  
o Greek precedents, we  
pressing an opinion. It  
y to add, that England  
set in the works of

and, having changed his opinions,  
he resigned his seat, and appealed  
once more to his constituents. He  
was defeated, and remained for some  
time out of Parliament, having in the  
interim contested the borough of  
Cambridge without success. During  
the interval of his parliamentary  
career he threw himself heart and soul  
into the great movement which had  
for its object the abolition of duty on  
corn, and became one of the most  
successful orators of the League. In  
1841 he was invited to stand for Man-  
chester, and after a close contest with  
Sir George Murray was returned for  
that important constituency. In 1846,  
at the conclusion of the Anti-Corn-law  
agitation, when Lord John Russell  
had taken office, and declared that  
his general policy was to carry out  
to their natural consequences the  
principles of free trade embodied in  
Sir Robert Peel's recent legislation,  
the minister thought to strengthen  
his government by incorporating with  
it some of the leading members of  
the League, and the great skill, busi-  
ness habits, and persevering charac-  
ter of Mr. Gibson marked him for  
selection. Accordingly, he became  
Vice-President of the Board of Trade,  
and a Privy Councillor: and held that

under-Lyne, which he still represents. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Board of Trade, with a seat in the Cabinet. In several successive years Mr. Milner Gibson took an active part in urging upon Parliament, and in other ways promoting, the repeal of what have been designated the "Taxes on Knowledge," viz., the newspaper stamp, the advertisement duty, and the excise on paper; and his public services in this respect were recognized by the presentation of a testimonial to him in 1861.

GIBSON,\* WILLIAM SIDNEY, F.S.A., Archæologist, was born at Fulham about the year 1815. He was privately educated, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1845. In 1842 he was appointed a Registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy, and has acted ever since in that capacity in the Newcastle-upon-Tyne district. He is the author of "The History of Tynemouth," and of "An Historical Memoir on Northumberland," and other historical works, and of "Lectures and Essays on various Subjects." Mr. Gibson is also a Fellow of the Geological Society, Hon. Member of the Académie des Arts, Sciences, et Belles-Lettres de Dijon, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and is one of the Committee of the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham. In the year 1857 the University of Durham conferred on him the hon. degree of M.A., "as an acknowledgment of his good service in the cause of literature and liberal pursuits."

GIFFORD, LADY, Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq., and sister of the Duchess of Somerset and of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, was born in 1807. In 1825 she became the wife of Captain the Hon. Price Blackwood, who afterwards became Lord Dufferin, and died in 1841. Her ladyship is well known in the fashionable world for her wit and beauty, and like her sister, Mrs. Norton, has courted the Muse successfully, having been a contributor to

the "Annuals" and to periodical literature. Her ladyship is mother of Lord Dufferin (whom see).

GILBERT,\* JOHN, was born at Blackheath, Kent, in 1817. At an early age he made great exertions to enter the Academy Schools as a student, but failed, in spite of the encouragement of Sir W. Beechey; was therefore thrown upon his own resources, until eventually he found a friend and instructor in Mr. G. Lauder. About the year 1836 he exhibited a water-colour picture at the Suffolk Street Gallery; in 1838 a "Portrait of a Lady" at the Academy; and in 1841 "The Death of Boadicea," "The Education of Gil Blas," and "The Education of Gil Blas." After this date he quitted the study of Spanish romance, and for many years drew his subjects from English history,—*"The Murder of Thomas Becket," "The Death of Cardinal Beaufort,"* &c. In 1852 he exhibited at the British Institution "The Education of Gil Blas" and "War," the former illustrating "A Drawing-room at St. James's," the latter, "The Charge of Cavalry at Naseby." In 1853 he was elected a Member of the Society of Water Colour Painters. Mr. Gilbert is widely known as a wood-drafter; he has contributed largely in this way to the *Illustrated London News*, and his name is associated with nearly all the best modern illustrated editions of British authors.

GILBERT, JOHN GRAHAM, is a native of Glasgow, and was born in 1794. He became a student of the Royal Academy of Edinburgh when somewhat past the usual age, obtained the gold medal, and subsequently visited Italy to complete his artistic education by the study of the masters. Returning to his native country, he took to portrait-painting, in which he has risen to acknowledged eminence. Mr. Gilbert is a member of the Royal Academy of Scotland.

educational, antiquarian, and classical subjects. Among his important works which he has translated, are "The Ranc," of the Venerable Bede of St. Thomas of Cantuar," "Codex Apocryphus," "Sculptores Græci recentii Comedias," "Sermones," and "The Works of the Great." He is the author of "Life and Times of Becket," "Life and Letters of Becket," "The History of the History of the Ancient Lessons on Common School Book of English

N, THE REV. GEORGE, a popular essayist, was born at Comrie, where his minister of the Secession having been educated for and duly licensed, he became minister of the School at Dundee, where he has his professional avocation cultivated an early acquaintance with success, he is the writer of a series of "traits" in the *Dumfries*

Scotland, and has contributed to the *Scottish Review*, *Home's Instructor*, *The Eclectic*, *British Quarterly Review*, *Tait's Magazine*, &c. He is now (1861) understood to be engaged upon a poem of a somewhat elaborate character, entitled "Night," and he also contemplates writing the Lives of the Principal British Poets of the Nineteenth Century.

GILLIES, MISS MARGARET, Artist, is a native of Scotland, and was born early in the present century. Though not educated professionally, family reasons and domestic circumstances called on her for exertion, and she at once applied herself to the study of painting. She became a pupil of Frederick Cruikshank, and devoted herself to miniature painting, in which she made satisfactory progress. In this branch of art she soon acquired a good position in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, which she has steadily maintained. She has also studied oil-painting, first in London, and afterwards in Paris under Henry Scheffer; enjoying the great advantage of frequenting his studio, and that of his celebrated brother, Ary Scheffer. She has exhibited several successful portraits



army, was born in Loraine county, Ohio, in the year 1828. He was originally destined for the medical profession, but his tastes not tending that way, he was admitted into the Academy at West Point in 1845, where he graduated in 1849, at the head of his class. In the same year he was employed as Second Lieutenant of Engineers on the fortifications in Hampton Roads, where he remained until 1852. From that date until 1856 he performed the duties of Assistant-Instructor in Practical Engineering at West Point, where he received his promotion to a first lieutenancy. From 1856 to 1861 he was engaged at New York in purchasing and forwarding materials for fortifications, and also in the construction of a new fort at Sandy Hook. On the breaking out of the civil war, he was promoted Captain of Engineers, and attached to General Sherman's staff on the South Carolina expedition. In this capacity he commenced operations against Fort Pulaski, on the Savannah River, Georgia, Feb. 1862, and personally commanded the assaulting party when that fort was reduced. He also wrote an able volume describing the details of the siege. Having been promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers, he was ordered to the west as Commander of the district of Western Virginia, of the Department of the Ohio. Shortly afterwards, he was appointed to a division in the army of Kentucky, when he succeeded in defeating the Confederate forces under General Pegram, near Somerset, March 30, 1863. Upon this success he was ordered to relieve General Hunter in South Carolina, when he took command of the land forces engaged in the siege of Charleston. By his energy he succeeded in landing troops on Folly Island, in surprising and carrying the works on Morris Island, and in storming the powerful stronghold of Fort Wagner, July, 1863. He has somewhat tarnished his military reputation by the employment of a new weapon in

modern warfare, a combustible called "Greek fire," which deals wholesale destruction wherever it falls, and which he not only employed against the defences of Charleston but inhumanly threw among the warlike inhabitants of the city. Notwithstanding all the efforts of Federal forces, the heroic defence of Charleston are at this time (1864) still unsubdued.

GILPIN, CHARLES, was born Temple Street, Bristol, in 1815, was brought up to trade. He is a member of the Society of Friends, a member of the Common Council of London (in which capacity he carried the abolition of Street Trading), Chairman of the National Free Land Society, Director of the Great Eastern Railway, and of the National Provident Institution, and Chief of the Metropolitan and Provincial Bank. He was elected in the last interest for Northampton, in 1852, and appointed Secretary to the Law Board on the return of Palmerston to office in June, 1858.

GIRARDIN, ÉMILE DE, a French journalist, was born in Switzerland, of legally unknown parents, about 1800. While employed in the office of a stockbroker, he passed under the name of Émile Delamothe, but suddenly he claimed his real name, and took, by authority, that of Georges Alexandre de Girardin, who, ten years after, was declared to be his father. He received a commission of the Chamber of Deputies, and under this latter name made his literary debut. "Le Peuple" (1827) was his first production, next came "Au Hasard" (1828). In 1831 he married Mdlle. Delphine Gay, one of the muses of the Restoration, and whose literary abilities added lustre to the name of her husband. The revolution of February appointed him an Inspector of the Fine Arts. Shortly after that event he founded the *Journal des Connaissances* and other periodicals. At the same time he dabbled in all sorts of commercial affairs, as the mines of Bérain, the physionotype, the "P

aire," for which he was dized by Guizot (1835). With an adroit man of M. Boutemy, he pro-esse newspaper, since be-ated throughout Europe, s at first announced as a eaper journal than any d in France; and as the int-stock company. The y succeeded; in 1836 *La ed*, and took its place at lar favourite. Girardin of belonging to no party, is motto, *Au jour le jour*. epigraph, and the pecu- s of his speculation, he and renounced, in turn, r and every opposition ro principles only has he t—hostility to England r of Russia. Girardin ted the "feuilleton," as a novel or tale, written in idum fashion, of which ns are published daily. umas, Georges Sand, Frédéric Soulie, and , were engaged by him at es of remuneration, and ded the circulation of his 1834 Girardin obtained a hamber of Deputies by of the ministry, of which an ardent supporter. In t occurred which leaves stain on his memory.

by personal animosity ire to improve the spe- which he had embarked, Armand Carrel, of the grossly in the columns of that a duel ensued, in of the truest patriots in y the hand of an adven- ne Revolution of 1848 he arly active, and received ds of Louis-Philippe his cation. Girardin quite rever, in gaining the of any considerable body rymen, and has justified t of his public life the estowed upon him of le," the Weathercock. It

is doubtful whether he has any fixed principle. The *coup d'état* sent M. de Girardin out of France; but after the re-election of Louis-Napoleon a new law regulating the press was promul- gated, and Girardin was permitted to return to Paris, and re-issue his paper, which was again published under his editorship. In 1856, however, he sold his share in *La Presse* for £32,000. A widower in 1855, he espoused, in 1856, the daughter of a retired postmaster of Vienne, created countess by the duke of Nassau.

GIRDLESTONE, THE REV. CHARLES, M.A., was born March 6, 1797, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1818, in first-class honours, and was subsequently elected fellow of Balliol College. He held the Uni- versity offices of Public Examiner and Select Preacher, became Vicar of Sedgley, Staffordshire, 1826; Rector of Alderley, Cheshire, 1837; and finally Rector of Kingswinford, Staf- fordshire, in 1847. Mr. Girdlestone is a voluminous author on religious subjects. His works include "A Family Commentary on the Bible," in 6 vols. 8vo. (1832—42), "The Books of Psalms, according to the two authorized translations, in paral- lel columns, with marginal notes" (1836), "A Concordance of the Prayer- Book Translation of the Psalms," as also of several sermons, and pam- phlets on sanitary and social subjects. He has also edited, jointly with the Rev. W. A. Osborne, "The Works of Horace for Young Persons." The Rev. E. Girdlestone, Canon of Bris- tol, is his younger brother.

GIUGLINI, ANTONIO, an eminent tenor singer, who shares with Mario the highest place on the Italian lyric stage, was born at Feanes, in the Roman States, in 1826. He received his early instruction from Cellini, Maestro di Capella at Fermo, and began his public career by singing in little duets between the acts at the theatre in that town. He subsequently appeared at Venice, Milan, and Naples, where he rapidly became popular. In

1857 he was engaged by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, where he achieved a decided success, which he still retains in England. He has also sung in public at Madrid, Turin, and in other continental capitals, where he is equally a favourite as here.

GLADSTONE, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM EWART, is the fourth son of the late Sir John Gladstone, Bart., of Fasque, county Kincardine, N.B., a wealthy merchant of Liverpool. He was born at Liverpool, December 29, 1809, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was nominated a student in 1829, and where he graduated, taking a double first class in Michaelmas term, 1831. Having spent some time in a continental tour, he was chosen, at the general election of December, 1832, in the Conservative interest, as M.P. for Newark, and entered Parliament just as the struggle of parties was at its height. His mercantile origin, the success of his university career, his habits of business, and his high character, conspired to recommend him to Sir Robert Peel, who, in December, 1834, appointed him to a junior Lordship of the Treasury, and in the February following to the post of Under-Secretary for Colonial Affairs. Mr. Gladstone retired from office, together with his ministerial leader, in the following month of April, and remained in opposition until Sir Robert Peel's return to power in September, 1841. On accepting office under Sir Robert Peel, in 1841, as Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint, Mr. Gladstone was sworn a member of the Privy Council. In his new position, it became his duty to explain and defend in the Lower House of Parliament the commercial policy of the Government, and in the discharge of this duty his mercantile origin and connection proved of great service. It is known that the revision of the British Tariff in 1842 was almost entirely the result of his energy and industry. When brought before the House of Commons, this laborious work was found to be as admirably

executed in its details as it was complete in its mastery of general principles; and it received the sanction of both Houses with scarcely an exception. In May, 1843, Mr. Gladstone succeeded the Earl of Ripon as President of the Board of Trade, but resigned that office in the early part of 1845. In January, 1846, Sir Robert Peel announced his intention to propose a modification of the existing corn laws. Mr. Gladstone, who had recently succeeded Lord Stanley (Earl of Derby) in the post of Secretary of State for the Colonies, adhered to the leader under whose colour he entered upon ministerial life; possibly, being unwilling to resign under obligations to the late Duke of Newcastle, who sided strongly with the opposition party, he resigned his representation of Newark, and remained for several months without seat in Parliament. At the general election of 1847, however, he was chosen the colleague of the late Robert Harry Inglis, as member for the University of Oxford. In the Parliament of 1847-52, the question of University Reform and the removal of Jewish disabilities were frequently and earnestly agitated in the Lower House. Though Mr. Gladstone's own sympathies no doubt bound him strongly to the High Church and Tory party, yet he felt that on these points the exigencies of the times required that some concessions should be made. He consequently found himself frequently opposed by his former friends, and eventually separated himself from the majority of the Conservative party, refusing to accept office under the Earl of Derby on the formation of a short-lived ministry in February, 1852. At the general election of July following, Mr. Gladstone was again returned by the University of Oxford, but not without a sharp and severe contest. In the following November, it was mainly in consequence of his brilliant speech against the budget of Mr. Disraeli that the Derby ministry were thrown out of office.

the Board of Trade, again he gave the greatest assistance to the breaking up of the Administration, or rather, we may say, its reconstruction under Mr. Gladstone at the opening of 1855. Mr. Gladstone at first did not occupy the same post; he was named in the course of a Commission finding that it was not the duty of the ministry to collect the vote of censure upon the resolution of Mr. Roebuck for the appointment of a Commission of Inquiry into the state of the army before Sebastopol, and the sufferings of its soldiers. For the first time that date Mr. Gladstone held no public office, but confined himself for a time with lending his support to Mr. Palmerston's ministry and to its support. In the winter of 1855 he was sent on a special Commission to the Ionian Islands, to arrange the difficulties which had arisen in the administration of that islands; and in the following year he resumed office under Lord Palmerston as Chancellor of the Exchequer, a most important post he held (1854). In this capacity he was mainly instrumental in the

work followed, in 1841, by his "Church Principles considered in their Results," each in one volume octavo, stamped him, whilst still a young man, as a deep and original thinker. His views on these subjects, as unfolded in these treatises, as we need scarcely say, had been formed and moulded by the education and associations of Oxford, to which university they are dedicated as the first-fruits of her teaching and training. At their first appearance, they were thought worthy of a long and elaborate criticism by the late Lord Macaulay in the pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Gladstone's "Remarks on Recent Commercial Legislation," published by him in 1845, while the country was on the eve of an important change in her commercial system, were intended to pave the way for the extensive modification of the restrictions on commerce imposed by the then existing corn laws, and gave an able and comprehensive summary of the beneficial results of the tariff of 1842, to which we have alluded above. In 1851 he gave to the world a work of a different kind, and one which created considerable interest both at home

position on their behalf; and Lord Aberdeen's remonstrances proving ineffectual, he published an indignant letter on the subject of the state prosecutions at Naples, which was translated into several foreign languages, and sent by Lord Palmerston to our ambassadors and ministers on the Continent, with orders to forward copies of it to their respective courts. In 1859 he published an elaborate work on Homer, in three volumes octavo. In July, 1861, he was solicited to become a candidate, in the Liberal interest, for South Lancashire, but declined to forsake his former constituents. Mr. Gladstone is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

GLEIG, THE REV. GEORGE ROBERT, Author, was born in 1796, the son of a Scottish bishop. He was educated at Glasgow, and at Balliol College, Oxford, which he entered at the early age of fifteen, but, after keeping six terms, chose the army as a profession. He received a commission in 1812, and joined the army of the Duke of Wellington in the spring of 1813. His career in the Peninsula formed subsequently the subject of his very amusing book, "The Subaltern," published in 1825. He served in the campaign of Washington, and was severely wounded at the capture of that city. He subsequently returned to Oxford, completed his studies there, and took orders. In 1822 he was presented by the archbishop of Canterbury, first to the perpetual curacy of Ash, and in the same year to the rectory of Iyechurch, both in Kent. In 1844 he was made chaplain of Chelsea Hospital. In 1846 he became Chaplain-general to the Forces; and having devised a scheme for the education of the soldiers, he was appointed Inspector-general of Military Schools. Mr. Gleig is a prebendary of St. Paul's. He is a fertile author, having written, besides "The Subaltern," "Campaigns at Washington and New Orleans," "The Story of the Battle of Waterloo," "The Life of Lord Clive," "The Life of Warren

Hastings," "Memoirs of Sir Thomas Munro," "Traditions of Chelsea College and Chelsea Pensioners," "Chelsea Veterans," "Chronicles ofatham," "Country Curate," "Family History of England," "Many Visited," "The Hussar," "Military History of Great Britain," "Two Volumes of Sermons," "Soldier's Help to Divine Truth," "The Old and New," and some other and magazine contributions. He has since contributed to literature "The Life of the Duke of Wellington," which, originally made up, in part from a translation of M. Briand, an interesting work, has since been written and published in one volume as "The People's Edition."

GLENCORSE, LORD. (See LORD GLENELG, THE RIGHT HON.)

GLENELG, THE RIGHT HON. LORD, better known under the name of the Right Hon. Charles Grant, son of the late C. Grant, Esq., a years M.P. for Inverness-shire, brother of the late Right Hon. Lord Grant, some time Governor of Bombay. He was born in India in 1780, was educated at Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated with high honours in 1801. In 1802 he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, but never practised, preferring his chance of political to legal honours. In 1807 he entered Parliament as M.P. for Fort Rose, which he represented without interruption till 1818, when he was elected for Inverness-shire, and sat for the county until his elevation to Peers in 1825. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland for some time under Lord Liverpool's administration. From 1823 to 1827 he held the post of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was President of the Board of Control under Lord Grey's administration. He held the Secretaryship of State for the Colonies for some time under Lord Melbourne's government, but resigned the seals in January, 1839, when he retired from official life.

GLOUCESTER AND BRISTOL. THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN

size in 1843, on "The of the Sabbath." In 1848 appointed to the small living in Rutlandshire, which he held in 1858, and in the same year chosen to succeed Dean Professor of Divinity in Cambridge, London. In 1859 he was elected Hulsean Lecturer, and the following year was elected Professor of Divinity at Cambridge. In 1861 he accepted the Exeter, and was promoted Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in 1862. He is the author of "A Short Grammatical Commentary on the Epistles of St. Paul to the Romans and Ephesians, Philippians, Thessalonians, and on the 'Pastoral Epistles,'" "Historical Lectures on our Lord," &c. He has also published a "Treatise on Analy-

ARABELLA, a distinguished actress, born at Edinburgh, May 1818. The strict Presbyterian family led them to opposition for the stage, but a visit to England, chance among a company of amateurs were engaged in getting

and opened her series of performances in September, 1848, as Volu-  
 nia, in "Coriolanus." The favourable impression made by her in this character was confirmed by her representation of Hermione, Belvidera, and more particularly of Queen Catherine. During the season of 1849 she supported not merely her old characters with increasing effect, but undertook various fresh ones, among which should be especially enumerated those of Margaret of Anjou; Portia; Isabella, in "Measure for Measure;" Emilia, in "Othello;" Cleopatra; and Julia, in the "Hunchback." During the third year of her performances, Miss Glyn achieved a new triumph in Southern's tragedy of "Isabella," traditionally regarded as a test of the power of a great actress. She produced a great impression also as Bianca, in "Fazio," and in 1852 put the crowning point to her professional fame, by her representation of the part of the Duchess of Malfi, in Webster's play of that name. Miss Glyn is married to Mr. Dallas, of the *Times*.

GODDARD, ARABELLA, pianist, the younger daughter of Mr. T. Goddard, of Welbeck Street, was born at St. Servan, near St. Malo, in Brittany,

they spent several years, during which time she received lessons from Kalkbrenner. Returning to London soon after the Revolution of February, 1848, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard confided the cultivation of their daughter's musical talents to Mrs. Anderson, her Majesty's pianiste. She was only eight years of age when she was called upon to perform, at Buckingham Palace, before her Majesty and the late Prince Consort, who highly complimented her on her playing. The finishing of her musical education was then entrusted to Thalberg. Under his able tuition she rapidly progressed, and in a short time could play the most difficult passages at sight; in addition to which her musical memory was most surprising. She made her first appearance in public, at a *matinée* at her father's residence, March 30th, 1850; and in the following October she made her *début* at the Grand National Concerts, when she played the "Elisire" fantasia, and the "Tarantella" of her master Thalberg, with marked success. From that date she appeared frequently in public, and established her fame by her performance of various fantasias by her master Thalberg, Prudent, &c. The first performances of Miss Goddard at the concerts given at her Majesty's Theatre were chiefly confined to works of the modern romantic school. She has since become equally distinguished as a *pianiste* in more classic compositions. Miss Goddard subsequently became the pupil of Mr. G. A. Macfarren, under whom she studied harmony. In 1854 she left England for a tour on the Continent, visiting Paris, Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, Florence, and nearly all the principal cities of Franco, Germany, and Italy; giving concerts everywhere, and everywhere meeting with great success. She returned to England in May, 1856, since which she has constantly increased in popular favour. She married, in 1860, Mr. Davison, a musical critic, but still, in public and private concerts, retains her maiden name.

G O D K I N, \* JAMES, A Journalist, was born at Wexford, about the year 1815. He studied for the Church, but entered the Dissenting ministry in 1838, and became pastor of a congregation at Wexford. He subsequently became a missionary in connection with the Irish Evangelical Society. In consequence of differences with the Society about the publication of a pamphlet, he resigned his pastoral office, and devoted himself to literary and political pursuits, in which he has been busily engaged for twenty years. He has resided in London and elsewhere. He was one of the *Christian Patriot*, established in Belfast, the *Derry Standard*, and the *Dublin Express*, with which he was connected for eight or nine years. Since 1860 he has occupied the post of Irish Correspondent to the *Times*. He is the author of "Outcast: a Story of the Mornington Formation;" "A Guide to the Faith of Christ," "The Touchstone of Orthodoxy," "Apostolic Christianity," "The Rights of Ireland," an essay, "A Popular History of Ireland," "Religion and Education in India," "History of Education in Ireland," "Illustrated History of England," from 1820 to 1860. He has written numerous essays, chiefly published in the *North British Review*, the *Review*, and other periodicals.

G O D W I N, GEORGE, F.R.S., the son of an architect, was born in Brompton, Middlesex, in 1814. In 1835 he was rewarded by election from the Royal Institute of Architects for an "Essay on Architecture," which was afterwards translated into several languages. In 1838 he published a work on the "Churches of London." The following year he became a founder and honorary member of the London Art Union. He has contributed largely to the *Civil and Architect's Journal*, *Journal*, &c., and has been the *Builder* since 1844. His chief works as an architect

Memorials of Workers,"  
ow for Life," &c.  
[MIDT, MADAME, better  
r maiden name of Jenny  
daughter of Mr. Lind, a  
guages in Stockholm, in  
e was born, October 21,  
ree years old she could  
any piece she had once  
nine she was placed, by  
f Madame Lundberg, a  
ress at Stockholm, under  
mous teacher of music.  
manager of the Court  
disinclined, however, to  
us's recommendation of  
upil, on account of her  
sonal attractions; but  
her sing, he caused her  
entered at the Musical  
ere she made rapid pro-  
acted repeatedly in  
rts on the Stockholm  
er twelfth year, when  
es lost their sweetness.  
ng four years she studied  
tically, until one day,  
rth act of Meyerbeer's  
diable" was to be per-  
grand concert, and the  
ts of the city declined to  
ble rôle of Alice. Bere-

during the Queen of England's visit  
to Berlin. She subsequently sang at  
Frankfort, Cologne, and Vienna. She  
first appeared before a London audi-  
ence in May, 1847, as Alice, in  
"Robert le Diable," and then followed  
a series of unparalleled triumphs in  
the operas of "Norma," "Sonnam-  
bula," "La Figlia del Reggimento,"  
"Puritani," &c. She sang in 1848  
for the first time in a sacred oratorio,  
"Elijah," which was given at Exeter  
Hall for the purpose of founding musi-  
cal scholarships in honour of Mendel-  
ssohn. She visited New York in  
1850, under the auspices of Mr. Bar-  
num, and was enthusiastically re-  
ceived, but dissolved the engagement  
prematurely in 1851. In the same  
year she married M. Otto Gold-  
schmidt, a skilful pianist and con-  
ductor, and retired from the stage.  
She reappeared, however, in 1855,  
and once more in 1861, in 1863, and  
in 1864 for a limited period. She is  
well known for her generous disposi-  
tion, which has been the means of  
adding many thousands of pounds to  
the charitable institutions of every  
country which she has visited.

GOLDSCHMIDT, HERMANN, Ger-  
man painter and astronomer. was born



Romeo and Juliet," was commanded by the Minister of State. But it is less as a painter than as an astronomer that M. Goldschmidt is known. Led, subsequently, by chance to the study of astronomy, he has obtained a celebrity by the discovery of seven telescopic planets. Most of those planets are now named and classified—Lutetia (15th Nov., 1852); Pomona (26th Oct., 1854); Atalanta (5th Oct., 1854); Harmonia (31st March, 1856); Daphne (22nd May, 1856); and others 27th May, 1857, and 2nd Feb., 1858. What is the more extraordinary in these discoveries is the insignificance of the mechanical means employed by the amateur astronomer. It was in his studio, on the sixth floor of the Café Procope, in Paris, and with a common telescope, that the artist made his successful researches. He has, besides, pointed out more than ten thousand stars which are wanting in the maps of the Academy of Berlin. His time since then has been shared between his pictures and the treatises relative to his scientific discoveries. The Academy of Sciences of Paris awarded him the grand astronomical prize. The growing feebleness of his sight, however, threatens to compel him to relinquish his celestial observations.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MEYER AARON, a Danish novelist and journalist, of a Jewish family, born at Vordingbord, Jutland, October 26, 1819, edited at first some provincial journals, and founded, in 1840, at Copenhagen, the *Corsair*, a weekly satirical journal, certain articles in which subjected him to imprisonment (1843). Under the pseudonym of Adolf Meyer, Goldschmidt published "A Jew" (*En Jøde*, 1845), a faithful picture of the private manners of his co-religionists, which has been translated into English (1851, 3 vols. 8vo.). His novel, "The Homeless One" (*Hjemløs*), was published 1853-57, in 3 vols. This writer has several times traversed Western Europe, and in 1855 was sent on a mission to Austria, to examine the schools instituted

in behalf of the manufacturing.

GOLOVIN, IVAN (PRINCE), a Russian author, born at Moscow, was exiled on political grounds, and took refuge in England, where he was naturalized in 1843. The year 1848 led him first to France and next to Germany on a journey into Poland, and it is said, to rouse the Polish patriots; he returned to Paris in 1849, was banished from there, and took refuge in England. After a journey to Paris, whence he was banished, and a residence in the Pyrenees, where he edited the *Turin*, from 1851 to 1852, he came to reside definitely in England. He has written various works, of which are "Esprit de l'Europe" (1843); "Pierre et Paul" (1844); "La Russie sous Louis XVIII." (1845); "Types et Caractères de la Russie" (1847); "The Russian Uncle" (*Der Russische Onkel Tom*, 1853), &c. "The Caucasus: Historical, Political, and Geographical Point of View" (1853); "Alexander I." (1858); and "Russia in 1859" (1859).

GOMM, SIR WILLIAM, K.C.B., the son of a Lieut.-Col. W. Gomm, was born in 1784, and entered the army as ensign in 1798. He served in the operations in Holland in 1800, and in active service in the Peninsula, where he was present at the battles of Roliça, Vimiera, and Coruña, and in most of the subsequent campaigns; he also took part in the campaign of 1815, and at the battle of Waterloo was quartermaster-general to the division under Picton. At the close of the war he was made a K.C.B., and for distinguished services first appointed to the Guards. In 1839 he was pointed to the command of the 10th Regiment in Jamaica, and, returning to England in 1841, assumed the command of the northern district; the following year was appointed to the command-in-chief of



"The Doctrine of the Church of England as to the Effects of Baptism in the case of Infants," and "The Nature of Christ's Presence in the Eucharist," a vindication of the reformed doctrine on the subject against the teaching of Archdeacons Denison and Wilberforce and Dr. Pusey.

GOODFORD, THE REV. CHARLES OLD, D.D., is the second son of the late John Goodford, Esq., of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset, and was born in the year 1812. He was educated upon the foundation at Eton, and proceeded thence as Scholar to King's College, Cambridge, of which he became a Fellow. He subsequently held for many years the post of an Assistant Master at Eton, to the Head-mastership of which college he was appointed in 1853, on the promotion of the late Dr. Hawtrey to the provostship. He succeeded Dr. Hawtrey in the provostship of Eton in February, 1862.

GOODWIN, CHARLES WYCLIFFE, son of the late Charles Goodwin, Esq., was born at King's Lynn, in 1817. He was educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1838, and was subsequently chosen Fellow of his College. He ceased to be a Fellow in 1847, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1848. He is the editor of the "Anglo-Saxon Life of St. Guthlac," the "Anglo-Saxon Legends of St. Andrew and St. Veronica," and of a "Greek Fragment upon Magic." He also edited the "Copyhold Enfranchisement Act," the "Succession Duty Act," and the "Probate Act." He is the author of an essay on "Hieratic Papyri" (Cambridge Essays, 1858), and of "The Mosaic Cosmogony," published in the celebrated "Essays and Reviews."

GOODWIN, THE VERY REV. HARVEY, Dean of Ely, was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, in 1818, and educated privately. He entered Caius College, Cambridge, in 1836, and graduated as second Wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1840. He was subsequently Fellow and Mathematical

Lecturer of his College in the incumbency of St. E. Cambridge, from 1841 to 1846, part of which time he held the Lectureship in the Divinity. He is the author of several works, including a "Series of Lectures on St. Matthew and St. Mark" (1855-6), "Lectures on the Church Catechism," "University Sermons," &c. He is also author of some mathematical works, including an "Elementary Treatise on Mechanics," "Problems in Mathematics," &c.

GORDON, LADY ANNE, known as Miss Lucan, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Duff, Commissioner of the General Land Office. Inheriting on the maternal side of the literary ability of her mother, Mrs. Gordon, of Norwich, she has followed in the footsteps of her mother as a careful translator, and has introduced some of the acquaintance of her mother. Among these may be mentioned Niebuhr's "Greek History," a volume published during the war; "The Amber Witch," a French in Algiers; and Feuerbach's "Critique of Feuerbach's 'Critique of Hegel's 'History of Philosophy and Vanessa,' a novel of the French of Léon and Ferdinand and Maximilian." "The Village Doctor," Comtesse d'Arbouville, Moltke's "Russian Campaigns, 1828-9 on the Danube," appeared during the war.

GORDON, SIR JAMES, Admiral R.N., G.C.B., the late Charles Gordon, of the Wardhouse, Aberdeen, born in the year 1811, entered the navy at an early age, and was part of Lord Bridport's expedition to Basques Roads, and was at St. Vincent and the Cape employed in the Admiral's frigate actions in 1805, and leg in the second. He served with distinction

an expedition to the captured Alexandria, and was engaged at Orleans. He was Governor of Greece, 1840, and was promoted of Governor in a pension of £300 of his leg.

Count, Hungarian General, February 5th, 1818, entered the military where he completed course of study in his talents were recognised. He was appointed Hungarian body-guard, he was promoted to in the Palatinal the army in order at Prague; but the in Hungary called and he hastened to placed his sword at the Hungarian minister of his conduct at the battle of Kossuth, and, he his rival, Görgei been his favourite. in the service, and of Schwechat he assumed command of the Hun- while he occupied showed great military driven out of Raab, it being impos- defend the place with he was then obliged retreat. He was at Windachacht, and a bold retreat over- tain. It was soon in troubles with the again. Twice he was command, and on it, was alternately shed. On the 11th, the Governor and, and Kossuth made his place. Shortly Hungarian forces laid to the Russians. It call this an act of art of Görgei; whether or not is not certainly

known, but the circumstances of the army and country seem to have been desperate enough to warrant the measure. The most suspicious part of the affair appears to have been the leniency with which he was treated by the victors. He went to Klagenfurt, which was prescribed as his residence, but was afterwards allowed to change it on parole, and he then pursued his favourite study of chemistry at Pesth. He has since published a narrative of his connection with the insurrection, under the title of "My Life and Acts in Hungary," 2 vols., 1861. From that time he has lived in retirement, keeping completely aloof from politics.

GORTSCHAKOFF,\* ALEXANDER MICHAËLOWITSCH, a Russian statesman, and cousin of the celebrated general who defended Sebastopol, was born in 1798, and educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo. He commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attaché to Count Nesselrode. In 1824 he was Secretary to the Russian Embassy in London; in 1830, *chargé-d'affaires* to the court of Tuscany; and in 1832 was attached for the first time to the Legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the then Russian ambassador, gave him great influence. In 1841 he was sent on a mission to Stuttgart, where he negotiated the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia with the Prince Royal of Wurtemberg. During the events of 1848-9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. of Austria in favour of his nephew, Francis Joseph. During the Eastern question, the Prince was ambassador at Vienna, and it was at his instance that the Russian government accepted the four points which were the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856. In the following year he was recalled to St. Petersburg to replace M. de Nesselrode as Minister for Foreign Affairs. A proclamation

of his, very hostile to the Western Powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention. His policy during the Polish insurrection of 1863 has also been freely commented upon; but these events are too recent for us to hazard an opinion upon them. Prince Gortschakoff still holds (Oct. 1864) the portfolio for foreign affairs.

GOSS, JOHN, Composer to her Majesty's Chapels Roy-  
 of St. Paul's Cathedr-  
 the year 1800, at Far-  
 father, Joseph Goss  
 that place. Early  
 one of the "young  
 Chapel Royal, St. J-  
 charge of the late Joh-  
 He was afterwards a  
 Thomas Attwood, an  
 as organist of St. Paul's in 1838,  
 having previously been organist at  
 St. Luke's, Chelsea. He was appointed  
 Composer to her Majesty's Chapels  
 Royal on the death of Mr. William  
 Knyvett, in 1856. Mr. Goss is the  
 author of various orchestral composi-  
 tions (MSS.), including overtures in  
 F minor and E flat, as well as of nu-  
 merous glees and anthems. Amongst  
 the latter may be mentioned his an-  
 them, "If we believe," and a dirge  
 composed for the funeral of the duke  
 of Wellington in 1852, and his anthem,  
 "Praise the Lord, O my soul," written  
 for the bicentenary festival of the  
 Sons of the Clergy.

GOSSK, PHILIP HENRY, F.R.S.,  
 was born at Worcester in 1810, but was  
 removed in infancy to Poole, Dorset,  
 where he early imbibed a love of  
 natural history. In 1827 he went, in  
 a mercantile capacity, to Newfound-  
 land, where he occupied his leisure  
 by collecting insects, and making  
 coloured drawings of them and their  
 transformations. After a residence in  
 that colony of eight years, he visited  
 Lower Canada, pursuing zoology, but  
 especially entomology, with avidity,  
 for three years; after which he trav-  
 elled through the United States, and  
 resided in Alabama for nearly a year,  
 making there a copious collection of

drawings of insects  
 fine lepidoptera of  
 1839 he returned to  
 the following year he  
 Canadian Naturalist  
 Gosse visited Jamaica  
 eighteen months in  
 study of the zoology  
 cent island; published  
 the results of his res-  
 Birds of Jamaica," a  
 ist's Sojourn in Jama-  
 position of numerous  
 and other subjects,  
 Society for Promot-  
 Knowledge, now 6  
 years, during which  
 to turn his attentio-  
 scope, by the aid of  
 recent researches he  
 conducted. The Brit-  
 constituted his favo-  
 study, and he has  
 immense number of  
 ings and observations  
 a monograph on this  
 Ill health driving him  
 Mr. Gosse pursued  
 tions which were giv-  
 in "A Naturalist's  
 Devonshire Coast,"  
 a prominent share in  
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 Royal Society.

a, and capture of Suri-  
veded to the Peninsula  
nmanded the 87th at  
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and Tariffa, where he  
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sin severely wounded.  
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and during nearly the  
erations in China, for  
he was made a baro-  
9th December, 1843,  
wing of the army of  
ated a Mahratta force  
and captured 56 guns,  
and 1846, the army  
mand, supported by  
then Governor-Gene-  
, defeated the Sikh  
kee, Ferozeshah, and  
which services he re-  
nks of both Houses  
and was raised to the  
ig the last desperate  
the Sikhs in 1848-9,

1817, and in 1829 was sent, with a  
family who were leaving his native  
village, to America, and spent two  
years in Oneida county; we next find  
him in New York, following the busi-  
ness of a bookbinder. Here he fell  
into drunken habits, when in October,  
1842 he was urged by a young friend  
to attend a temperance meeting.  
Here he took the pledge of abstinence,  
and from that time he became a  
changed man. He not only practised  
total abstinence, but began to advo-  
cate the principle from the platform.  
His powers as a speaker were soon  
developed, and his reputation as an  
orator spread through the American  
continent. He visited the Southern  
States and Canada, and invariably  
left behind him a deep impression of  
his eloquence and power. But the  
chief scene of his labours was in the  
Northern States. In Massachusetts  
the influence of his oratory was so  
powerful, that his presence and advo-  
cacy were eagerly sought, and in the  
two years succeeding his reformation  
he travelled more than 12,000 miles,  
delivered 605 lectures, and obtained  
31,760 signatures to the pledge! The  
fame of his talents now reached Eng-  
land, and the London temperance

the sons of men, not drunkards and gluttons, are called to give evidence of the practical value of his labours. Finding that he was doing a great work, the committee of the Leagues above named urged a further stay; but his engagements in America prevented this; he promised, however, that he would return as early as possible. He went back to America with new laurels gained by his oratory in Europe, and then addressed crowded audiences in many towns and cities of the United States, until in July, 1837, he redeemed his promise and returned to this country, where he laboured with success and with increasing popularity until August, 1860, when he finally returned to America. He published an autobiography in 1845.

GOULBURN, THE REV. EDWARD MEYRICK, D.D., is a son of Edward Goulburn, Esq., serjeant-at-law, and was born about the year 1818. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected a Scholar in 1835, and where he graduated B.A. in 1839, taking

the Royal Gardens at a taste for botany was added to his pzoology. Shortly after he moved to London, as afford a wider and scope for his studies. series of birds from the of India came into and as this was the of any extent while England from the range, Mr. Gould attracted the attention of one hundred was published in 1861 of "A Century of Himalaya Mountains of this work was to induce the author to compose a more extensive of a more extensive birds of Europe. This by a monograph of tides," and a monograph on the congonidae," on the con Mr. Gould left England in the spring of 1836 of studying the nature of that country. This visit was "The Birds

NEW YORK ON "The Birds of Great Britain."

**GRAHAM, THOMAS, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S.**, Master of the Mint, and one of the most eminent chemists of the age, was born on the 20th December, 1791, at Glasgow, where his father was engaged on business as a merchant and manufacturer. After being educated at the Glasgow Grammar School, he entered at the university of that city, and in 1826 took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. Having spent two years in Edinburgh, Mr. Graham returned to his native place, established a laboratory for the practical study of chemistry, and figured as lecturer to the Mechanics' Institute. Elected Andersonian Professor at Glasgow, he held that office till 1837, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Chemistry in the London University. He continued that professional position till 1854, when, on the retirement of Sir John Herschel, he was elevated to the Mastership of the Mint. Mr. Graham's scientific acquirements are attested by the discoveries which he made, and the works of which he is the author. Among the most remarkable of the former is the law of diffusion of gases, to which the Copley Prize of the Royal Society of London was awarded in 1834, his investigations on the constitution of phosphates and other salts, and his discovery of the diffusion of liquids, and of the new method of separation known as dialysis, which were rewarded by the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1862. Among the most celebrated of the latter we may mention "Elements of Chemistry," which has passed through two editions in England, and been extensively circulated in Germany. In 1836 Mr. Graham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in 1848 a corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France. In 1855 he was created an Honorary Doctor of Laws by the University of Oxford.

**GRAHAM'S TOWN, BISHOP OF,** see **RIGHT REV. HENRY COTTERILL**, D.D., son of the Rev. Joseph Cotterill,

honorary canon of Norwich, was born in 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated as Senior Wrangler and Senior Smith's Prizeman, and also ninth Classic in 1835. Having taken orders, he went to India as a Chaplain in one of the presidencies, but returning to England, he became Vice-Principal and afterwards Principal of Brighton College. In 1859 he was consecrated to the newly-founded see of Graham's Town, South Africa, in which he succeeded Dr. Armstrong. Dr. Cotterill is the author of a work on "The Seven Ages of the Church," and some smaller theological works.

**GRAMONT, ANTOINE-ACINOR-ALFRED, DUC DE**, a French diplomatist, precedingly Duc de Guiche, since the death of his father (March 3, 1854), Prince de Bidache, was born at Paris, August 14, 1819. He entered the Polytechnic School in 1837, but two years afterwards declined to enter the artillery, to which service he had been appointed. He made his *début* in public life the 2nd December, 1852, and was sent successively as Minister Plenipotentiary to Cassel, to Stuttgart (1852), to Turin (April, 1853), and as Ambassador to Rome (1857), which post he held till 1861. He contributed, as the French minister at Turin, to induce Piedmont to enter into the alliance of the Western powers against Russia. He is commander of the Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of the Order of Frederic of Wurtemberg, and of that of Saint Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia. He married in 1848 a daughter of Lord Mac-Kinnon, by whom he has four children.

**GRANIER, ADOLPHE**, better known as **GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC**, a French publicist and deputy, was born at Cassagnac (Gers). He was educated in the Lycœum of Toulouse, and came to Paris in 1832, where he wrote in the *Journal des Débats* and the *Revue de Paris*, under the direction of Victor Hugo. Between that period and 1850, when he joined the *Constitutionnel*, to which he contributed for several years, he wrote in or



edited various political journals, distinguishing himself by his ultra-imperialism and the violence of his attacks upon his opponents; so violent, indeed, were the attacks of the ministerial journal, *L'Époque*, which he edited, that the journals attacked refused to reply, which reserve was then called "the conspiracy of silence." He entered the *Corps Législatif* in 1852 as member for Gers, and was re-elected in 1857. Apart from journalism, he has published several important works, among which may be cited the "*Histoire des Classes Ouvrières et des Classes Bourgeoises*" (1837), announced as the introduction of a "*Histoire Universelle*;" "*Histoire des Classes Nobles et des Classes Ennoblies*" (1840); "*Voyage aux Antilles Françaises*" (1842-44, 2 vols. 8vo.); "*Histoire des Causes de la Révolution Française*" (1850, 4 vols. 8vo.); a collection of "*Œuvres littéraires*" (1852); besides a host of literary articles and pamphlets. In 1840 he made a voyage to the French West Indies, described in one of the works above cited, where he married a lady of Creole extraction. He is still (1864) a constant contributor to the French journals in the Imperialist interest.

GRANT, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., eldest son of the late Sir Robert Innes Grant, Bart., of Dalry, North Britain, was born in 1826, and educated at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was elected Scholar, and whence he was elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College in 1849. In 1855 he was nominated one of the Examiners for the Indian Civil Service appointments, and having acted as one of the Public Examiners in Classics at Oxford, was appointed in 1858 Inspector of Schools in the Madras Presidency. In 1860 he became Professor of History and Political Economy in Elphinstone College at Madras. Sir Alexander Grant is well known to the world of scholars by an edition of "*The Ethics of Aristotle, with English Notes*," published by him in 1854.

GRANT, GENERAL SIR G.C.B., fifth son of Francis of Kilgraston, N.B., and Francis Grant, R.A., was born in 1812. He entered the army in 1830, and served with distinction in the Crimea, Lord Saltoun in China, and frequently in India. He was killed at the battle of Sobraon, and was buried in the 9th Lancers during the Punjaub campaign. He was present in all the campaigns. He became brevet Major in 1854, and served most of his life in India through the mutiny, at the close of which he was promoted K.C.B. He was further promoted with the Grand Cross of the Bath in 1860, for his command of the military operations in the war with China in 1860.

GRANT, SIR JOHN, 1st Baronet, son of the late Sir John Grant of Rothiemurchus, Inverness, who was M.P. for Taverham, was born about the year 1810. He entered the East-India Company in 1826, and having passed through various subordinate positions, he became the Financial department, successively Deputy-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Judicial departments. He was in the Government of Bengal for some years a member of the Legislative Council, and Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; this latter position he held during the trying period of the mutiny, 1857-9. He was promoted K.C.B., Civil division, in 1859.

GRANT, SIR PATRICK, 1st Baronet, son of the late Major James Auchterblair, co. Elgin, was born in 1804, and entered the service of the East-India Company in 1820. Having served for many years with distinction on the staff, he took part in the battles of Pore and Moodkee, and was promoted C.B. for his services at Pore. He afterwards held some important posts, and in 1856 was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the army. He succeeded Lord Dalhousie in June, 1857, as Comm

in India, at the period of and was made a K.C.B. C. to the Queen for his that capacity. He is a daughter of Viscount

, FRANCIS, B.A., is the the late Francis Grant, graston, Perthshire, and eneral Sir J. Hope Grant, was born in 1803, and d at the Royal Academy s elected an Associate in in 1851. Of the many tics whose charms have al attraction to his can-

Marchioness of Waterdies Howard, Lady Rodauclerk, &c. Among the the other sex whom he may be named Macaulay, khart, Sir Edward LandHardinge, Gough, CampPalmerston, Clyde, Rusbrother Sir J. H. Grant. Grant's earlier pictures a class which he has since ltivate; such as, in 1837, of His Majesty's Stagainted for the Earl of

Containing forty-six celebrated sportsmen, it uch attention, and was y engraved. The "Melwhich followed, was purthe Duke of Wellington, raved.

T, JAMES, was born at ayshire, about the year before he was nineteen ontributor to the *Statesndon* evening paper, and ries of forty essays in the *lagazine*, under the title ry Hours." In 1827 he e *Elgin Courier*, which reputation hardly second ny other provincial journal he Tweed. Whilst thus e found time to bring out gin *Annual* and the *Elgin lagazine*, his writings in e highly commended by Sir ott. In 1834 he removed and after a short connec-

tion with the *Chronicle*, then under Mr. Black, he attached himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, of which he became editor in 1850, a position which he still (1864) holds. Mr. Grant is known also as the author of several successful works of contemporary sketches and in general literature. "Random Recollections of the House of Lords," 2 vols.; "Random Recollections of the House of Commons," 2 vols.; "The Great Metropolis," 2 vols.; "The Bench and the Bar," 2 vols.; "Sketches in London," 1 vol., &c. He has also been a frequent contributor to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, of which he was for a long time both editor and proprietor. Mr. Grant has also written very extensively on theological subjects. He is author of a series of works of a purely religious character, consisting of eight volumes. Most of these works have had a large sale. "God is Love," "Our Heavenly Home," are each in their seventh edition. These works are remarkable for their entire freedom from sectarianism, and are addressed to evangelical readers of all Christian denominations.

GRANT, JAMES, was born at Edinburgh, August 1, 1822. His father, Captain John Grant, a cadet of the Corrimony Grants of Inverness-shire, served throughout the Peninsular war under Lord Hill, and his brother, G. Watson Grant, was the first president of the Scottish Academy. When only ten years old, he sailed for America with his father, who had the command of a detachment of soldiers for Newfoundland. The younger Grant was several years with the troops in America, and his education was principally received in barracks. To this military training may be traced the style and character of many of his works. Returning home in 1839, he was gazetted to an ensigncy in the 62nd Foot; he then joined the provisional battalion at Chatham, and in 1840 had charge of the dépôt. He left the army soon afterwards, and devoted himself to

literature and the study of Scottish antiquities. His first work, "The Romance of War, or Highlanders in Spain," 3 vols., was published in 1846; an additional volume appearing in 1847, with the secondary title of "Highlanders in Belgium." His next work was "Adventures of an Aide-de-Camp, or a Campaign in Calabria," 1848. Then came "Memoirs of Kirkcaldy of Grange," 1 vol., 1849; "Walter Fenton, or the Scottish Cavalier," 4 vols., 1850; "Memorials of Edinburgh Castle," illustrated by drawings of his own, 1 vol., 1850; "Bothwell, or the Days of Mary, Queen of Scots," 3 vols., 1857; "Memoirs of Sir John Hepburn, Marshal of France, and Colonel of the Scots Brigade," 1 vol., 1851; "Jane Seton, or the King's Advocate," 2 vols., 1853; "Philip Rollo, or the Scottish Musketeers," 2 vols., 1854, published in Paris as "Les Mousquetaires Écos-sais;" "Frank Hilton, or the Queen's Own," and "The Yellow Frigate," 1855; "The Phantom Regiment," and "Harry Ogilvie, or the Black Dragoon," 1856; "Laura Everingham," 1857; "Memoirs of the Marquis of Montrose" (illustrated with designs by himself); "Arthur Blane, or the Hundred Cuirassiers," "The Cavaliers of Fortune," 1858; "Lucy Arden, a Tale of 1715," and "Legends of the Black Watch," 1859; "Mary of Lorraine," 1860; "Oliver Ellis, or the Fusiliers," 1861; "Dick Rodney, or the Adventures of an Eton Boy," 1862; "Captain of the Guard," 1862; "Adventures of Rob Roy," 1863; "Second to None," 3 vols., 1864. Most of these works have reappeared in America; all have been translated into German, and several into French. Mr. Grant has also been a constant contributor of memoirs to the *Dublin University Magazine*, *Tait's Magazine*, &c.

GRANT,\* JAMES AUGUSTUS, Captain in the Bengal Army, son of the late Rev. James Grant, minister of Nairn, N.B., was born at Nairn in 1827, and was educated at the Gram-

mar School, Aberdeen, and Cruickshank, at the Marischal of Aberdeen. He was appointed in 1845 to the Indian Army under General Whish at the siege of Mooltan, was present at the capture of Goojerat under Lord Dalhousie, which he received the medal and clasps; was Adjutant of the 1st Bengal Cavalry for five years; as Baggage-master accompanied James Outram's force in 1857, he did duty with the Highlanders at the relief of Lucknow under Gen. Havelock, who was wounded. In 1863 he explored the sources of the Nile in connection with the late lamented Captain Speke, and published an account of travels and discoveries in 1864.

GRANT,\* ULYSSES S., General in and Commander of the army of the Federal Republic of America, was born in the town of Point Pleasant, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1814, and entered West Point in 1839, and on the 30th of June, 1841, received his commission as Lieutenant and participated in the campaign under General Scott. He was breveted Captain Sept. 1847, for Molino del Rey, and shortly after Captain, for the battle of Buena Vista. He gained great distinction during this struggle, and was promoted to the position of Regimental Master during part of the war. In 1852 he was ordered to the 2nd Cavalry, and in August, 1853, became Major. He resigned his commission in 1854, and first settled in New York, but afterwards (1860) moved to Illinois. From this position he was drawn out by the civil war, first as aide-de-camp to the President of Illinois in 1861, and as Colonel of the 21st Illinois Infantry. He was appointed Major-General in July, 1861. In command in Cairo, he secured the capture of the Confederate gunboat, and with it Kentucky, in November, 1861, he fought the battle of Belmont, and in January, 1862, conducted an able reconnaissance

us. On the 6th of Henry fell, and ten Melson surrendered easily, and this was evacuation of Columbus Green. He was commander of the district, and his forces crossed the river to Pittsburg on the 6th and 7th he fought a battle, at which the general A. S. Johnston was second in command.

Halleck during the war, and when the latter was in Washington, Grant took command of the army of Tennessee. In 1862, being at the head of the 3rd, 15th, 16th, and 17th army, he commenced upon Vicksburg. His persistent efforts were rewarded, and he reduced the strong stronghold Port Hudson afterwards. Upon the evacuation at Chickasaw sent to repair the damage, he accomplished this effect; General Bragg on the 3rd.

This success was a stepping-stone to his career, for a few months afterwards he was nominated by the President as Lieutenant-General, and in America to that position. Endowed with great energy, and having organized the army, he determined to try his luck, and the failure of so many generals, in the triumph of the Confederate army. But he met his match in Robert Lee, who baffled him in three desperate battles. His movements with the army have been computed, finding his original plan rendered abortive, he eventually adopted the plan of McClellan, crossing the James River, and in doing so, a town some

twenty miles to the south of Richmond; but here again Lee had anticipated him. Several desperate engagements have resulted from this alteration of strategy, in which blood was largely shed on both sides. In the course of these operations Grant mined and blew up a fort before the town, with the view of taking the latter by assault. The attempt signally failed, the Federal army being driven back with the loss of 6,000 men. Latterly, General Grant, aided by Butler, with whose force he has been acting conjointly in this campaign, has succeeded to some extent in damaging portions of the railway communications south of Petersburg, not without great sacrifice of life and occasionally severe repulses. Up to this date, however (October, 1864), neither the capture of Petersburg nor Richmond seems likely to reward the ambition and persistent efforts of the able Federal commander.

GRANVILLE, GRANVILLE GEORGE LEVESON-GOWER, second EARL, K.G., &c., is the eldest son of the first earl by the second daughter of the fifth duke of Devonshire. He was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his degree in 1834. The following year he became, under his father, attaché to the embassy at Paris; and in 1836, being just of age, he was elected to Parliament for the borough of Morpeth. He was again returned in 1837, but early in the year 1840 he accepted the appointment of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held for some months, and shortly after took his seat as member for Lichfield. While in Parliament he always sided with the Liberal party, and was an able and consistent advocate of free trade. In 1846 he succeeded to the peerage, and in 1848 was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade. In 1851 he obtained a seat in the cabinet, and in the following December succeeded Lord Palmerston in the seals of the Foreign Office. His lordship, however, held this office but for a short time,



he late Mr. D. W. Mitchell styled by Sir W. Jardine index to the whole ornithology."

JOHN EDWARD, F.R.S., &c., son of the late Mr. S. F. of the "Supplement to Scopæia," and of other born at Walsall in 1800, educated for the medical profession. In 1821 he published, under his name, the "Natural Arrangement of British Plants," the first in the English language on this method, which has now become most universally adopted. He was appointed an assistant in the Natural History department of the British Museum, and, by gradual promotion, succeeded in 1840, to the post of Keeper of the Zoological Collection. He as-

sumed the management of the Zoological, Geographical, Mineral, and Palæontological departments. He has taken an active part in the management of the Zoological Society (of which he is a vice-president) and has been president of the Zoological and Botanical Societies. He is also a Fellow of the Linneæan, Geographical, and Zoological Societies, and an Honorary Doctor of the University of Edinburgh for having formed "The Zoological Collection in Edinburgh." In 1851 he was appointed one of the juries at the Exhibition. Dr. Gray, to his labours as a naturalist, has taken an active part in sanitary and metropolitan matters, on public education, and especially in the management of the museums, picture galleries, and in evidence before parliamentary committees and the courts. He was a Juror of the Sanitary Commission, and was also to have been the manager of a uniform low stage, to be prepaid by which was afterwards brought Sir Rowland Hill, and he

has taken great interest in opposing the changes to the decimal system of money, weights, and measures. He is the author of "Illustrations of Indian Zoology" (2 vols. folio), "The Knowsley Menagerie" (2 vols.), "A Manual of British Land and Freshwater Shells," and has contributed largely to the Transactions of several of the learned societies with which he is connected. The public are indebted to Dr. Gray for the commencement of a series of catalogues of the different sections of the zoological collections in the British Museum. Dr. Gray married, in 1826, the widow of his cousin, a lady who has largely assisted him in all his studies, and who is the author of "Figures of Molluscan Animals for the use of Students," in 5 vols. 8vo.

GRAY,\* SIR JOHN, an alderman and patriotic citizen of Dublin, is the son of the late John Gray, Esq., of Claremorris, co. Mayo, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, called to the Irish Bar, and appointed a Magistrate for the city of Dublin. He has taken an active part in favour of every liberal measure among his brethren in the Irish metropolis; he has also been for many years proprietor and chief editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. In reward of his public services, more especially in arranging for the supply of Dublin with water, the honour of knighthood was conferred on him in 1863, by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Earl of Carlisle.

GRAY, WILSON,\* a brother of Sir John Gray, was born about the year 1815, and was educated at a private school at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, then kept by the father of Sir Rowland Hill. Removing in due course to University College, Dublin, he became Scholar and graduated in honours. In 1835 he was appointed one of the Assistant Commissioners of the Irish Poor Laws, and having kept terms both in Ireland and in England, was called to the Bar in America. In 1844 he returned to Dublin, and became joint editor and

proprietor, in association with his brother, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and was admitted to the Irish Bar. Not long afterwards, however, he emigrated to Sydney, and became a member of the Colonial Legislature, in which he has been a leading advocate of liberal measures. He has constantly refused the sweets of office and the honour of testimonials which the public have been ready to vote to him.

GRAY, Mrs. HAMILTON, is the eldest daughter of J. R. Esq., of Alva, co. Cls. Mary Elizabeth, sister-in-law of the Rev. J. Gray, D.L., of Carnty. She is distinguished in the world as author of a *Sepulchres of Etruria* (1814), praised in the *Quarterly Review* as presenting "a union of genuine learning with genuine refinement." She has subsequently given to the world "The History of Etruria" (2 vols., 1814), a work of great research; "A History of Rome for Young Persons" (1817), and, as a sequel to it, "A History of the Emperors of Rome from Augustus to Constantine" (1850); her last publication is "The Empire and the Church from Constantine to Charlemagne" (1857).

GREECE, \*KING OF, CHRISTIAN WILLIAM FERDINAND ADOLPHUS GEORGE, second son of the King of Denmark, and brother of H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, was born Dec. 24, 1845, and served for some time in the Danish Navy. On the abdication of Otto, the late King of Greece, in 1863, the vacant throne was first tendered by a vast majority of the Greek people to Prince Alfred of England, whose nomination the English Government refused to endorse; then to Duke Ernest of Sax-Coburg Gotha, who declined it; and then to this prince, who, with the concurrence of his own family and with the consent of the Great Powers, accepted it, mounting the throne of Greece as King George I.

GREECE, OTHO I., and brother to Maximilian of Bavaria, was born 1st June, 1816, and received his education from Schelling and other eminent men. At the age of seventeen he was crowned the throne of the newly independent kingdom of Greece, in accordance with the authority given by the Congress of France, Great Britain, &c. The convention between the Greek courts and the King acting for his son, stipulated that Greece should form an independent state, and that the power of the Porte, within the limits of the kingdom, should be perfectly defined; and the majority of the young king should be fixed at the time. The Greek National Assembly acknowledged its king, and the monarch landed in his new kingdom with his German soldiers in July, 1833. Brigandage, a form of petty civil war, a perpetual antagonism of power with the King's own army, frequently held in check progress might have been possible. The history of that day to 1863 presents little more than a record of the influence of factions and intrigues. In 1835 the king's reign of government in the islands, and in 1836 he contracted a marriage with the Princess Frederica Amelia, daughter of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, who virtually exercised the reins of government owing to her husband's exiles. In 1863 a revolution, which compelled the Queen to leave the country, was immediately depose. European Powers consulted the choice of a new sovereign.

GREELEY, HORACE, a journalist, was born in New Hampshire, 1809. Until the age of four he attended a common school. He has ever, that such was

fore he was ten years old he was a book attainable within a few miles of his father's house. In 1825, his parents having moved to Vermont, Horace, still a boy, endeavoured to find employment as an apprentice in a law office, at first unsuccessfully, but was at last accepted by the *Northern Spectator*, at Fitchburg, Vt., where he remained for two years. When that paper was discontinued, he returned to work on a farm, then in Erie, Penna. In August, 1831, he arrived in New York, where he eventually found occasional work as a journeyman, in various offices, for the next two months. In 1834, in conjunction with Messrs. Winchester and Atkinson, he started *The New York Weekly Literary Journal*, which some time had been a project, and became its sole proprietor, however, after a few months' trial, proving unsuccessful, was abandoned. During this time, Mr. Greeley published several political papers, among them the *Loy Cabin*, a paper established to promote the cause of General Harrison to re-occupy the White House. In 1841 he commenced publication of the *New York Tribune*, which has been successful. In 1848 Mr. Greeley was elected to fill a vacancy in the Congress, and served through the term preceding General Fremont's inauguration. In 1851 he was elected, and was chosen chairman of the juries of the Great Exposition, and afterwards published a book of his travels. He has also published a collection of addresses, under the title of "Hints to the People." In 1856 he published *History of the Struggle for Freedom or Restriction in the States from 1787 to 1856*. He visited California, by way of Texas and Utah, and delivered lectures in the principal towns which he passed. Since the outbreak of the civil war, he has

taken a prominent position as a political writer. He considers it possible to subdue the South if the North will unite heartily in the prosecution of the war—if Republicans and Democrats will forget or sink all their differences to support the President in his efforts to sustain the Union.

GREEN, Mrs. MARY ANNE EVERETT, daughter of the late Rev. Robert Wood, an eminent Wesleyan minister, was born at Sheffield in 1818, and in early life resided in several parts of Lancashire and Yorkshire. She received an excellent education; her intellectual tastes were much fostered by the late James Montgomery, the "bard of Sheffield," an intimate friend of her father, and she devoted much of her time to poetical composition. In 1841 her parents removed to London, and the subject of this memoir having free access to libraries and MS. collections, conceived the idea of compiling the "*Lives of Princesses of England*," the first volume of which appeared in 1849, and the fifth and concluding one in 1855. Meantime, in 1846, appeared her "*Letters of Royal and Illustrious Ladies*," in three volumes. She has more recently edited "*The Diary of John Rous*," printed for the Camden Society in 1856, and the "*Letters of Queen Henrietta Maria*," in 1857. Mrs. Green has contributed occasionally to periodical literature, mostly on antiquarian subjects. She has also been entrusted by the Master of the Rolls with the duty of calendaring the State Papers in the Record Office belonging to the reign of James I. (published in four large volumes, 1857-9), as well as those of the reign of Charles II., of which five volumes have already (1864) appeared, but which will probably extend to fifteen or sixteen volumes. In 1845 she married Mr. George P. Green, an artist, descended from a Nonconformist family long connected with Yorkshire.

GREENE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, grandson of General Nathaniel



son's Works, and the "Life of General Nathaniel Greene," contributed to Sparks' "American Biography," are well known. He since published the official papers and correspondence of that revolutionary celebrity.

**GREENWELL,\* DORA**, born early in the present century, is known as the author of "Christina and other Poems" (1848), another volume of poems, entitled "Stories that might be True" (1851), "Two Friends" (1862), "The Power of Faith exemplified in Life" (1849). She is also a contributor to Good Words, and to other periodical literature.

**GREGORY, CHARLES HUTTON**, son of the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, the eminent mathematician, was born in 1817, and was educated privately. He served his apprenticeship as a millwright and engineer, under the late Mr. Timothy Bramah. He was subsequently engaged as an assistant engineer, under Robert Stephenson, on the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, and under Mr. James Walker, in a Graving Dock in

the settlement, by a railway companies, a payment for mail transport, and exported or abroad; the drainag Facino in Italy, and t of the Beziers and G way in France, hav menced under his dir his designs. He is I Somerset Central and Railways, Consulting Ceylon and Pernam and one of the Vice-I Institution of Civil En

**GRESLEY, THE B.D.**, is a cousin of t William Nigel Gresley, was born in the year educated at Christ where he took his B.A in classical honours. ordained upon his co Student of Christ C appointed, in 1840, stall in Lichfield Cat 1857 was instituted to of a district church near Maidenhead. H as the author of sev Church novels, such a lie," and "The Siego

and theologians of  
 author of "Har-  
 "Prolegomena"  
 "Dissertations on  
 (ols. 8vo). He has  
 laborious treatise  
 y, entitled "Fasti  
 ;" "Origines Ka-  
 history of the  
 among the Greeks  
 time of Solon; as  
 lendarie Italice,"  
 Calendars of Ro-  
 Pompilius, of the  
 He has also trans-  
 verse both the  
 lamon Agonistes"  
 of Mr. Greswell's  
 issued by the Uni-

THE RIGHT HON.  
 l., born in 1802, is  
 the late earl, who  
 10-4. He was edu-  
 college, Cambridge,  
 the courtesy title  
 was returned to the  
 s in 1826 as mem-  
 , and in 1830 for  
 t the general elec-  
 orthumberland, and  
 of the Reform Bill

being cabinet by Lord J. Russell in  
 1846, accepted the position of Secre-  
 tary of State for the Colonies, but  
 resigned with his colleagues in 1852.  
 He then published a Vindication of  
 his Colonial Policy in two volumes,  
 and figured prominently in the oppo-  
 sition to Lord Derby. On the forma-  
 tion of the Coalition cabinet, however,  
 Lord Grey was not included among  
 "All the Talents," and he was far from  
 sympathizing with the policy of Lord  
 Aberdeen's Cabinet in declaring war  
 with Russia. On the 25th May, 1855,  
 he developed, in a long speech, his  
 peculiar views on this all-absorbing  
 question of the day. He has since  
 occupied an independent position in  
 the House of Lords as a Liberal.  
 His lordship has a work now in the  
 press (Oct., 1864) on "Parliamentary  
 Government."

GREY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR  
 CHARLES EDWARD, son of the late  
 Ralph W. Grey, Esq., of Backworth,  
 Northumberland, was born in 1786,  
 and educated at University College,  
 Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in  
 1806, and whence he was elected to a  
 Fellowship at Oriel College: soon  
 afterwards he obtained the Chancel-  
 lor's prize for the Latin essay. Hav-

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177

ated to the Bar in 1817, commenced practice at , removing afterwards to h in Pennsylvania. For he pursued his profes- ring which time he sup- ve a liberal education to and sisters. In 1838 he d President Judge of the t of Alleghany county, as, on the nomination of olk, appointed by the f the Justices of the Su- of the United States. the post (1864).

[, SIR RICHARD JOHN, son of the late Richard , of Millicent, co. Kil- orn in Dublin in 1784. early in life a civil en- in 1825 was appointed for the General Valua- and Tenements in Ire- s appointed in 1851 to nship of the Board of , and for the indefati- d industry with which arged his public duties other capacities, as well of the many improve- ds and in agriculture, e been instrumental in e was raised to a baro- d Palmerston in 1858. s the author of "The ap of Ireland," which im the Wollaston medal cal Society in 1854.

LIA, the eminent Italian orn on May 22nd, 1812. as an officer of engineers of Napoleon, and she er aunt the once cele- ; Josephine Grassini. ated in a convent at is said that the success- tic stage of an elder d early, induced Giulia ame profession, although er voice gave little pro- ture perfection. She appearance at Bologna part, and subsequently "Romeo e Giulietta" nd afterwards at Milan.

She made her *début* in London in 1834 as Ninetta, in the "Gazza La- dra," when she achieved a decided success, though far from equal to that which was subsequently reserved for her. Every part, however, which she assumed after her first appearance steadily increased her reputation, which may be said to have been established by her first impersona- tion of the Queen in "Semiramide," and of Donna Anna in "Don Gio- vanni." From the year that Madame Grisi first appeared before a British public till 1861, with one exception, namely, in 1842, she never missed a single operatic season. She had a most triumphant career in Paris, and was prima donna of Her Majesty's Theatre till 1846, when she trans- ferred her services to the Royal Ita- lian Opera, Covent Garden, where she took her final farewell in 1861. She has, however, sung once or twice since this date on special occasions. Madame Grisi has been twice mar- ried; on the second occasion to Signor Mario, the eminent tenor, by whom she has had four children, three of whom, we believe, are living.

GRONOW,\* CAPT. REES HOWELL, the eldest son of the late William Gronow, Esq., of Court Herbert, co. Glamorgan, was born in the year 1794. He was educated at Eton, and was formerly in the Grenadier Guards, in which distinguished regi- ment he served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Captain Gronow, who sat as M.P. for Stafford, in the Liberal interest, in 1833-5, is the author of two amusing works of personal anec- dote: "The Camp, the Court, and the Clubs" (1861), and "Recollec- tions and Reminiscences" (2 vols., 1863); a third volume of which last- mentioned work has latterly been announced for publication (Septem- ber, 1864). He now resides wholly in Paris.

GROS,\* JEAN BAPTISTE LOUIS, BARON, French Ambassador at the Court of St. James's, was born at Ivry-sur-Seine, February 8, 1793. He adopted the diplomatic profession

under the Restoration, and was created Baron in 1829. He was First Secretary to the Legation in Mexico when in 1834 he was nominated *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bogota, and subsequently he discharged some difficult missions in Uruguay and at Buenos Ayres. In 1849 he was accredited to the English Government to afford explanation on the subject of the French expedition to Rome, and the following year became French ambassador at Athens, where he brought to a satisfactory conclusion the dispute relative to the affair of the *Jew Pacifico*. In 1854 he was sent to Spain to arrange the limits of the frontiers between that country and France, and he signed the treaty of Bayonne which settled the question in 1856. The following year, on the outbreak of the war in China, Baron Gros, in company with the late Lord Elgin on the part of England, proceeded to Canton and signed the treaty of Tientsin, June 27, 1858. He also signed the commercial treaty with the government of Japan in the following November. The faithlessness of the Chinese in reference to their treaty and their treachery at the forts at the mouth of the Peiho, necessitated the return of both Baron Gros and Lord Elgin, who had each proceeded home to the scene of action. Though not a soldier, the Baron was present with the allied army in the brilliant campaign which ensued, as well as in the capitulation of Peking. In 1858 the Baron had been called to the French Senate. In 1862 he succeeded the Count de Persigny as ambassador in London, which post he still (1864) fills. He is Commander of the Legion of Honour.

GROTE, GEORGE, D.C.L., F.R.S., eldest son of the late George Grote, Esq., of Badgmoor, Oxon, was born in 1794, at Clay Hill, near Beckenham, Kent. His ancestors came to this country from Germany, and his grandfather founded, in conjunction with Mr. George Prescott, the banking-house in Threadneedle Street,

which still bears the name of original partners. Mr. Grote was educated at the Charterhouse, entered his father's establishment as a clerk in his sixteenth year. His leisure was for many years afterwards spent in unremitting study. In 1823 he commenced the compilation of a "History of Greece," upon which work he steadily laboured till the reform movement of 1830-1 called him forward into public life. He espoused that popular cause, and in December, 1832, successfully contested the city of London, which he represented in three successive parliaments until his retirement in 1841. In Parliament he was considered to have in especial charge the efficacy of the ballot, a question upon which he made an annual motion. His first publication was a pamphlet in reply to Sir James Mackintosh's "Essay on Parliamentary Reform," in the *Edinburgh Review*; it was printed anonymously in 1821. He has since written a small work on "Essentials of Parliamentary Reform," an article on Clinton's "Hellenici," in the *Westminster Review*, and another on "Niebuhr's 'Hellenic Legends of Greece,'" in the *London Westminster Review*. In March, 1856, was published the first volume of his important work, "The History of Greece;" and having for some time retired from active participation in politics, he was enabled to devote his entire attention to the production of that admirable book, which was completed in 1856. A new work from his pen, entitled "Plato and the other Companions of Socrates," in 3 vols. 8vo is announced to appear in December, 1864. Mr. Grote married, in 1831, Harriet, daughter of Thomas Low, Esq., a lady of an old Kentish family who is known as the authoress of "The Life of Ary Scheffer," &c.

GROVE, GEORGE, Secretary to the Crystal Palace Company, was born at Clapham, Surrey, in 1820. He was educated first at the Clapham Grammar School, and then as a civil

ser in the office of Mr. Alexander Gordon, of Westminster, and the factory of Mr. Robert Napier, of Glasgow.

1841 he was charged with the erection of the first cast-iron light-house ever constructed, on Morant Point, Jamaica, and in 1844, of a lighthouse on Gibbs' Hill, Bermuda. On his return to England, he joined the staff of the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, by whom he was employed on the works of the Chester and Holyhead Railway and the Britannia Bridge. In 1850 he succeeded Mr. Russell as Secretary to the Society of Arts, which post he held until 1852 and the following year. In 1852, on the formation of the Royal Palace Company, Mr. Grove was appointed its secretary, a position which he still occupies (1864). In 1854 Mr. Grove published a translation of a volume of Essays on the Arts by M. Guizot, and has been a contributor to the "Dictionary of the Bible," edited by Dr. William Smith. He is married to Harriet, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bradley, Salisbury.

GROVE, WILLIAM ROBERT, Q.C., Esq., the son of a gentleman of property and magistrate in Glamorganshire, was born about the year 1800. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1832, and was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835. Ill-health interfering for a time with the exercise of his profession, he devoted his leisure to the study of electricity, and succeeded in contriving a powerful battery which bears his name. He was Professor of Experimental Philosophy at the London Institution from 1840 to 1847, and has since that date an active part as Member of Council, in the affairs of the Royal Society. He is the author of a "Lecture [printed at the London Institution] on the Unity of Physical Science since 1840" (Jan., 1842), in which he advanced the doctrine of the convertibility of the various forces, heat, electricity, &c.,

and of their being all modes of motion. Also, of an essay "On the Co-relation of Physical Forces" (1846); (4th edit. 1862); translated into French (Paris, 1856). The latter is a development of the doctrine advanced in the lecture of 1842 and in succeeding lectures. He also discovered the gas voltaic battery, the striæ in the electrical discharge, and is the author of many papers in the Transactions of the Royal Society and *Philosophical Magazine*, suggestions for the amendment of the patent laws, &c. Mr. Grove became a Q.C. in 1853. He is the leader of the South Wales and Chester circuits, and he received the medal of the Royal Society in 1847 for his Bakerian lecture on "Voltaic Ignition, and on the Decomposition of Water into its constituent Gases by Heat."

GUDIN, THEODORE, a celebrated marine painter, was born in Paris, August 15, 1802. He became a pupil of Girodet Trioson, and on leaving this artist confined his studies chiefly to marine and landscape painting, which he practised both in oil and water-colours. He first exhibited at the Salon in 1822, and in 1824 obtained the second-class medal. In 1827 he was made Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. The picture which secured his fame was the "Sauvetage des Passagers du Columbus," which was exhibited at the Salon in 1831, and is now in the Bordeaux Museum. The "Coup de Vent dans la Rade d'Alger" (1835) was still more admired; it is now in the Luxembourg. When Louis Philippe resolved to decorate the interior of Versailles, he selected Gudin to paint the principal events in the naval history of France. The artist worked assiduously at this commission from 1838 to 1848, during which period he produced no fewer than sixty-three paintings—chiefly naval actions, many of large size. He was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour in 1841. His style was always somewhat affected, and his success probably caused him to be negligent in

details, slovenly in touch, and outré in composition, examples of which faults may be seen in his pictures of Scottish scenery, "The Banks of the Don," "Coast Scenes near Aberdeen," &c., and still more in "L'Incendie du Faubourg du Pera," &c. His earlier pictures of scenes in France and Holland are considered his best. He received a medal of the first class at the Exposition of 1855. Since the death of James Hay (whose daughter he married) in 1861, M. Guell y-Rente has resided permanently in Spain, and taken up his abode in Seville, where his wife's family. He has been in Paris for the literary fêtes which he gave in that city.

**GUELL-Y-RENTE**, Don José, a Spanish poet and politician, was born at Havana in the year 1818, being the son of a Catalonian gentleman settled in that colony. Having been first educated in Cuba, at the College of St. Charles, he repaired to the University of Barcelona, where he was admitted a Doctor of Civil Law, at the age of twenty-one, and then returned to practise as a barrister in his native city. At the end of two years, however, he again went to Spain, and adopted, in Madrid, the literary profession. Whilst so engaged, he won the affections of an Infanta of Spain, Doña Josefa Fernanda di Bourbon, the sister of Don Francisco d'Assis, the present titular king of Spain. The history of his courtship is full of romance, from the perils involved in so unprecedented an alliance at a court remarkable for its rigid exclusiveness. The consent of the Queen Isabella having at length been obtained, the lovers were married in the year 1848. On the removal of the decree of banishment, which had in the first instance been passed against them, Don José Guell y-Rente returned to Spain, and turned his attention exclusively to politics, taking a leading part in the agitation which preceded the pronunciamiento of 1854, and mainly contributing to Espartero's

accession to power. At the national Cortes he sat for Valladolid, until another conspiracy hurled him from power, and consigned him to disgrace. A year after he returned, and has since devoted himself wholly to literature. He has written numerous contributions to the Liberal press of Spain, and the *Novedades*. Don José Rente has written several "American Legends," "The Legend of the Lily," "The Legend of a King," "A Parallel between Isabella I. and Isabella II. Philosophical, and Political," "Legends of a Sorcerer," "American Tradition," &c. These works have been translated into French, where they have acquired a considerable reputation.

**GUÉRARD**,\* Eugène, was born in Vienna, where he was the son of Bernard von Guérard, descended from an old Imperial Court Painter. At an early age Eugene evinced a strong predilection for art, and in 1834 he went to Italy when fifteen years of age. He studied the old masters in Milan, Florence, and Rome. In the latter city he became the friend of Giovanni Bassi, and the friendship of such men as Koch, Cavallari, and the young painter made him in art, his tastes lying in the direction of landscape. He proceeded to Naples, where he remained for six years, and then, in depicting the lovely Two Sicilies; two of his pictures having been purchased by Isabella. Recalled to the death of his father, Guérard established himself in Berlin, where he pursued the study of architecture, and wrote the history of the Prussian Academy, under the direction of von Schadow. Between the years 1840 and 1845 he made various journeys to Belgium, Holland,

cipalities, for artistic purposes; several of his works were purchased by the Rhenish Art Union, leathers were bought by Americanists. In 1852 E. von Guérardigrated to Australia, in order to there an unexplored field ofly. Two years afterwards, he his residence in Melbourne,oria. During the last ten years, has visited the wildest and least portions of the Australianinent and the adjacent island ofmania; and his active and conscious pencil has done much toer Australian scenery familiar topean eyes.

U E R I C K E, HEINRICHE ERNST  
N X A N D, a German theologian,  
at Vettin (Prussia) February 23,  
studied theology at Halle, where  
came, in 1829, Assistant Profes-

Nominated in turn Examiner  
pastor, he lost, from 1833 to 1838,  
titles on account of his attach-  
to the opinions of the old Lu-  
ns, and was only reinstated in  
after the death of Frederick  
an III. He has written various  
al works on the New Testament,  
Manual of Church History"  
h); "General Christian Sym-  
s" (1839); a "Treatise on Chris-  
Archæology" (1847); "History  
Reformation" (1855); and he  
published, in conjunction with  
bach, "A Review of Lutheran  
logy."

U E R I N, J U L E S, a distinguished  
physician, and Member of the  
Academy of Medicine, was born at  
Jeppe, in the old department of Je-  
ppe, March 11, 1801. After study-  
classics at Louvain and at Paris,  
was one of the favourite pupils of  
Lamier for the medical profession,  
was admitted M.D. in 1826. In  
he became proprietor and editor  
Bouette de Santé, the title of which  
altered in 1830 to that of *La*  
*Revue Médicale de Paris*. He formed  
of the Commission ordered after  
accession of Louis Philippe, for  
re-organization of the system of  
local education. Subsequently he

devoted himself to the study of physi-  
cal deformities, and in this direction  
created the magnificent institution  
known as "La Muette," where pa-  
tients of this description, instead of  
being left to the care of only mechani-  
cal practitioners (some of whom were  
mere workmen), have since been  
treated by able surgeons on anatomi-  
cal and physiological principles. In  
1837 he carried off the great surgical  
prize for a work on Orthopædics, in  
16 volumes, illustrated by 100 en-  
gravings. M. Guerin has also written  
most voluminously; but in a work like  
the present it would be impossible to  
give anything like a detailed account  
of his productions. He stands in the  
highest rank of his profession, and  
was nominated an Officer of the  
Legion of Honour in 1860.

GUÉRONNIÈRE. (See LA GUÉRON-  
NIÈRE.)

GUIZOT, FRANÇOIS-PIERRE-GUIL-  
LAUME, the eminent historian and  
statesman, was born the 4th October,  
1787, and is the son of an advo-  
cate at Nîmes, who perished on the  
scaffold during the Revolution. Gui-  
zot was educated at Geneva, and at  
the age of twelve made himself mas-  
ter of the learned languages. German  
had become to him a second mother  
tongue, and English and Italian  
completely familiar. He left Geneva  
in 1805, and after remaining some  
time in Languedoc, proceeded to  
Paris, with the view of being called  
to the bar—an intention which he does  
not seem to have earnestly prosecuted.  
About this time he met, in literary  
society, Mademoiselle Pauline de  
Meulan, who was editing a magazine,  
called *The Publicist*, which enjoyed a  
considerable reputation, and who,  
through gratitude for the discreet  
assistance she had received, during a  
long illness, from an unknown con-  
tributor—no other than François  
Guizot—consented, in 1812, in spite  
of the difference in their ages, to be-  
come his wife. She was fourteen  
years his senior, and her relations  
with the chiefs of the Royalist party  
were soon destined to open a political



lents of Guizot which prevailed among the old aristocracy of France made it easy for him to obtain important posts under the twofold restoration of the Bourbons. He was successively Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of that of Justice, and Director-General of the Administration for settling claims of indemnity. He belonged to the Liberal school under the Restoration, and fell with its heads, M. Decazes, M. Royer-Collard, and M. Camille de Jourdan, when the assassination of the Duc de Berri, in 1819, turned the scale in favour of the counter-revolutionary party. The severe measures of M. Villèle's administration called forth vigorous protests in the form of political pamphlets from Guizot, which created a great sensation at the time, and their author was suspended in 1825 from his lectureship. In his retirement he renewed his studies and literary activity. His chief productions were "Memoirs relative to the English Revolution," in 6 vols. 8vo., followed by a "History of the English Revolution," in 2 vols.; "Memoirs relative to the History of France," and "Critical Notes and Essays upon Shakespeare." He likewise wrote largely

that monarch. Upon Louis Philippe, Guizot was Minister of the Interior, an important post in the first ministry for Philippe lasted only a few months, and M. Guizot did not come into power until two years later, when a coalition ministry was formed. In the cabinet of October 1830, he was succeeded over by Marshal Soult, who was Minister of Public Instruction, and from that period he continued to fill the London embassy, becoming a leading member of the opposition to the end of the reign of Louis Philippe. It is not until the ministry of October, 1840—after his return from the London embassy—that he became best known to the French people. For seven years and more he held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. On entering on power his task was exceedingly arduous, for England and France were at war, and projects and ambition were rampant, and it was no easy matter to dissipate the suspicions of the public. But the device of "peace" was in a great degree suc-

drawal from active political life, notorious. It is only matter of time, however, to remark, that ever may be thought of M. Guizot as a politician, it cannot be questioned that as an author he has earned distinction which must long secure success to his name. Nor is he entitled to praise as the originator of an extensive improvement in literature of his country. Since retirement he has published two volumes of his admirable "History of the English Revolution," embracing the history of the Commonwealth; as well as "Richard Cromwell the Dawn of the Restoration," &c. (1855); and two semi-political pamphlets, "On Democracy in France" (1850), and an "Enquiry into the Causes of the Success of the English Revolution" (1850). The chief works have been translated into English: "History of the English Revolution of 1641," 6 vols. (1826-55); "Life of Monk;" "Lectures on the History of Civilization," 3 vols. (1846); "Guizot and his Times" (1852); "Shakespeare and his Times" (1852); "Lectures on the Fine Arts" (1854); "Lectures on Marriage" (1854); "Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire de mon siècle" (1858); "Discours Académiques" (1861); and in the same year a pamphlet, entitled "L'Eglise et la République Chrétienne" (1861), being a treatise on the temporal power of the papacy, which gave rise to much discussion at the time, both in France and England. The "Public Speeches of the late Prince Consort," translated into French, with an introduction by Guizot, in which the latter boldly contrasts the acts of the Emperor with those of William of Orange, with regard to his wife, have recently published in Paris.

GURNEY, THE REV. ARCHER, was born in the year 1820, and was for many years a member of the legal profession. He changed his plans of study, and having been ordained in 1849, filled various posts, and for four years one of the curates of the town of Buckingham.

More recently he has officiated as chaplain to an English congregation in Paris. He is well known as the author of "Charles I.," a dramatic poem, dedicated to the memory of "The Royal Martyr" of the Established Church; as also "Sermons," in English and in French (including some on absolution and excommunication), a pamphlet entitled "Restoration," and of some few other volumes of poems; as "Spring," "Songs of the Present," &c.

GURNEY, SIR GOLDSWORTHY, KNT., a son of the late John Gurney, Esq., of Trovorgus, Cornwall, was born about the year 1795, and was educated for the medical profession. At an early age he turned his attention to the practical study of chemistry. He is well known as the inventor of the "Bude Light," the steam-jet, and of the system of ventilation and lighting which has been adopted in the new Houses of Parliament. He is the author of a treatise on "The Elements of Chemical Science." Sir G. Gurney is a Magistrate for Devon and also for Cornwall, in which county he resides. He received the honour of Knighthood in 1863.

GUTHRIE, THE REV. THOMAS, D.D., Philanthropist, is the son of an influential merchant and banker in Brechin, Forfarshire, where he was born in 1800. He studied for the Church of Scotland at the University of Edinburgh, and after having been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Brechin, proceeded to Paris, where he acquired a knowledge of medicine, with a view of being able to assist the poor medically, when engaged in his pastoral duties. On his return to Scotland he went for a time into his father's banking-house, and in 1830 was ordained minister of the parish of Arbirlot, in his native county. He was afterwards translated to the collegiate church of Old Greyfriars, Edinburgh, and in 1840 to St. John's, a new church and parish in that city, erected chiefly in consequence of his popularity. He took, together with Drs. Chalmers, Cunningham, and

the Edinburgh Original Ragged or Industrial School, which has been productive of incalculable benefit to the poorer classes of that city. He is now editor of the *Sunday Magazine*.

## H.

**HAERING, WILHELM**, Novelist, known under the *nom de plume* of "Wilibald Alexis," was born at Breslau, in June, 1798. His education was commenced at Berlin. He fought in the campaign of 1815 as a volunteer. In 1817 he resumed his studies at Berlin and Breslau, and embraced the legal profession. His first work was a poem, entitled "Die Triebjagd." A result of his close study of Sir Walter Scott was the novel of "Waldemar," which he gave out as an unpublished work by the author of "Waverley." It is said that when Scott read the English translation of this novel, he declared it to be one of the happiest mystifications of the day. It was translated into French from the English, and appeared (1825) in Paris among Scott's works. Under a similar disguise

was born at Tonnay, 1803, but practises a land, where he has 20 years. He is one of the members of the New Society, to whose exhibitions he has been a constant contributor. His first picture of importance was "Hall of Courtray," which aided his position, and was bought by Mr. Vernon. The cities of his native country are full of ancient architectural remains, and his inexhaustible quarry work has successfully worked out Flemish interiors, especially some one featuring by special wealth of character. His paintings, painted with unrivalled spirit, are peopled with the costume of the sixteenth century, and in keeping, suggested by Haghe is also well known as a lithographer; having lithographed the signs of others, and many important works of art, illustrating the archaeology of his native country.

**HAHN-HAHN, IDA FREDERICKA-GUSTAVA**, was born at Tressow,

restored her to liberty. She devoted herself at this epoch of her life exclusively to poetical composition.

Three volumes of verse succeeded each other from her pen in the years 1835 and 1837; at that time her vivid imagination being called into play, a series of idealized pictures of domestic life in Germany, were issued in rapid succession. The popular of these are, "The Faustina," "Ulrich," "Sigisbaster," and "Cecil," a continuation of the latter, all of which have been translated into our language. The time occupied in the production of these novels was diversified by continental tours. Imbued with great restlessness of spirit, he went for the East, and traversed the Holy Land, producing, under the name of "Oriental Letters;" and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, traced the course of outward and inward pilgrimage to the test work, "From Babylon to Jerusalem."

HALDEMAN, S. S., M.A., an American naturalist and philologist, born in Cumberland, Pennsylvania, in 1812, of English and German extraction. He was educated at Dickinson College, and was employed upon the New York and Pennsylvania geological survey in 1836 and 1837. In 1851 he became Professor of Natural History at the University of Pennsylvania, and three years later obtained the same position at Delaware College, Newark, N. J. He is also Professor of Zoology and Chemistry to the State Natural Society of Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania. He is celebrated for his knowledge of entomology and geology, on which subjects he has published several interesting papers in the scientific societies of Philadelphia and Boston, a list of which will be found in Agassiz's "Nomenclator Zoologicus," and in "Allibone's Dictionary of English and American Literature." Professor Haldeman has devoted his attention to the study of speech and its bearing

upon etymology, an essay upon which gained the Trevelyan prize in 1858, against sixteen European competitors. This essay, "Analytic Orthography," contains phonetic versions of the Lord's Prayer, in Cherokee, Wyandot, and Grebi, and examples of the numerals, from one to ten, in about 70 languages or dialects, with the pronunciation appended by the author from the lips of the natives. In 1851 he published at Philadelphia a volume on the ancient pronunciation of Latin.

HALE, JOHN PARKER, was born in Rochester, New Hampshire, U.S., March 31, 1806. He entered Bowdoin College in 1823, where he graduated in honours in 1827, and was called to the bar in 1830. Two years later he was elected to the State Legislature, in the Democratic interest. In 1834 President Jackson appointed him United States' Attorney for New Hampshire, a post he held for six or seven years. In 1843 he was returned to Congress by the Democrats, but he astounded his party by voting with the opponents of slavery in the debates on that subject. Finally, a letter he published in 1845 against the annexation of Texas effectually alienated the Democratic body from him. In 1846 he became Speaker of the New Hampshire House of Representatives. In spite of this, his defiance of all party considerations where slavery was in question gained him great popular esteem, and he was consequently returned to the U.S. Senate in 1847. In 1852 the free-soil party nominated him for the Presidency, against Pierce and Scott, and he gained no less than 157,685 votes. He was not re-elected for the Senate in 1853, and in that year, therefore, returned to his profession; but his successor having died in 1855, no opposition was made to him as a candidate for the vacancy, and he was returned for the full term of ten years.

HALE, SARAH JOSEPHA, an American authoress, born in Newport, New Hampshire, in 1795. Her maiden

than 40,000 copies have been sold, and "Woman's Record; or, Sketches of Distinguished Women from the Creation to A.D. 1854," a book well known in England. In 1828 she became editor of the *Ladies' Magazine*, in Boston, and was continued in that office when that periodical was amalgamated with the *Ladies' Book* of Philadelphia. She has edited the letters of Madame de Sévigné, and of Lady Mary Wortley Montague, and published very many original compositions.

HALE, THE VENERABLE WILLIAM HALE, Archdeacon of London, was born about the year 1795, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours in 1817. He became successively preacher of the Charterhouse, Chaplain to the Bishop of London, Master of the Hospital of the Charterhouse (1838), Rector of Cripplegate (1847), Archdeacon of Middlesex (1840), and Archdeacon of London (1842). He resigned his living of Cripplegate in 1857. Archdeacon Hale is the author of a very large number of pamphlets, tracts, sermons, &c., mostly on ecclesiastical subjects; also of "Some Account of the Past

earliest History and series of letters came to a weekly newspaper and designed to exhibit the features of the Year as the "Lacubration the Clockmaker."tracted so much attention were collected into a volume, and had an edition, as well in England were reprinted, as in 1842 he came to his observations on the tish society were afterwards, under the Attaché; or, Sam Sl He received the hon D.C.L. from the Univ in 1858. In 1859 M.P. for Llancoeston, principles. Judge H author of the follo "Historical and Sta of Nova Scotia;" "Clockmaker" (1st, series); "Letters to "Bubbles of Canada Bag of the Great I Attaché" (1st and 2d Old Judge, or Life "Rule and Minute

ighbury College, and  
 life won the law scho-  
 don University, where  
 A. and L.L.B. He  
 minister of the Albion  
 Church, Hull, in 1842,  
 at that post till 1854,  
 a minister of Surrey  
 rily styled Rowland  
 fr. Hall distinguished  
 y opposing the popu-  
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 ion," being directly  
 most of his brother  
 e Rev. Thomas Bin-

American civil war  
 ongly advocated the  
 n the interests of the  
 e author of several  
 , the most popular of  
 to Jesus," of which  
 million and a quarter  
 n circulated in this  
 s being extensively  
 erica, and translated  
 irty languages; an  
 work on sacrifice, in  
 e views of Mr. Mau-  
 also of several small  
 alism, of which he  
 nest advocate during  
 He has laboured in  
 the social elevation  
 f the people, among  
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 y lectures on secular  
 have brought large  
 sons under religious

, an eminent geolo-  
 ologist, born of Eng-  
 Hingham, Massachu-  
 11. He early evinced  
 to all investigations  
 nature. He was sent  
 r school, in the State  
 here for six years he  
 fr. Amos Eaton, the  
 tural Science in that  
 1837 he was appointed  
 k Survey, his report  
 een published in a  
 with illustrations by  
 While so engaged he  
 at his attention to the

paleozoic formations of the Western  
 States; and three volumes of the  
 "Paleontology of New York," pub-  
 lished in 1847, 1852, and 1859 respec-  
 tively, embody his investigations on  
 this subject. To this complete and  
 useful work, Professor Hall owes his  
 fame. In its production he had to  
 contend against several obstacles,  
 and in one of the intervals which  
 occurred while the State was hesitat-  
 ing whether the work should be con-  
 tinued, he was invited to take part in  
 the Canadian Survey, under Sir W. E.  
 Logan. This offer, however, he was  
 obliged to decline, being appointed at  
 the time (1855), Geologist of the  
 State of Iowa, of the survey of which  
 he published a volume in 1858; and  
 the New York legislature also making  
 final arrangements with him at this  
 juncture, to continue his "Palæonto-  
 logy" before mentioned. In 1850  
 Mr. Hall was elected by the Geogra-  
 phical Society of London one of its  
 fifty foreign members, and in 1858 he  
 received the Wollaston Medal from  
 the same body. He is also member  
 of several American and European  
 scientific Societies, to which he has at  
 various times contributed many valu-  
 able papers.

HALL, SIR JOHN, K.C.B., son of  
 the late John Hall, Esq., M.D., of Lit-  
 tlebeck, Westmoreland, was born in  
 1795, and entered the army medical  
 department in 1815. Rising by gra-  
 dual promotion, he became Staff-Sur-  
 geon in 1827, and Deputy-Inspector  
 of Hospitals in 1846. He acted as  
 head of the medical department in  
 the campaigns in Caffraria in 1847  
 and 1851. He was also chief me-  
 dical officer to the army in the  
 Crimea, through the Russian war of  
 1854-6, and for his services there was  
 created a K.C.B., Civil Division. He  
 is a Fellow of the Royal College of  
 Surgeons, and has been Inspector-  
 General of Hospitals since 1854.

HALL, SAMUEL CARTER, F.S.A.,  
 the fourth son of Col. Robt. Hall,  
 was born at Topsham, Devon, in 1801.  
 Mr. Hall is a barrister-at-law, and  
 commenced his professional labours as

a gallery reporter for the *New Times*. In 1825 he established and for many years edited the *Arcturion*, one of the favourite Annuals of its time. He is, however, chiefly known by an illustrated work on Ireland, written in conjunction with his wife. Mr. Hall was for several years editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*, succeeding the poet Campbell in 1830, and has laboured with great zeal for the popularization of art in England. He established the *Art Journal* (in 1839), and at first carried it on under most discouraging circumstances; but by dint of perseverance, and a succession of courageous experiments, he at length hit the popular taste in the right way, and gained for his serial a very large amount of public support. That work has had an extensive influence on the progress of British art, and to the labours of its editor may be largely attributed the transfer of public patronage in England from the "old masters" to the modern artists. For the industrial arts, of the country he has also laboured much, and his services for them have been universally acknowledged. Mr. Hall has edited several illustrated books,—the "Book of Gems," "Book of British Ballads," "Baronial Halls," &c. In 1851, Mr. Hall published, in conjunction with the *Art Journal*, an "Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations," the most authentic pictorial representative of the contents and interior of the Crystal Palace extant; in 1862, he produced a similar work descriptive of the International Exhibition of that year. He has issued in the *Art Journal* a series of engravings from the pictures in the Vernon Gallery and also of those in the private collection of her Majesty, a step which has largely increased the prosperity of that work. During his long labours in connection with literature, Mr. Hall formed the acquaintance of many literary celebrities of the age. His *Memories of these* he has embodied in Lectures, which he has delivered repeatedly in London and in many of the leading

cities and towns of England. Together with a list of the several works, original and edited, by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, would be to occupy space far beyond our limits. They amount to not less than two hundred and seventy volumes. Mr. Hall has essentially assisted in founding some of the most excellent charities of London—the Hospital for Consumption, the Government Institution, the Pensioners' Bazaar Society, and others; and as one of the hon. secretaries of the Nightingale Fund.

HALL, MRS. ANNA MARIA, wife of the above, whose maiden name was Fielding, is a native of Wiltshire county, although, by the mother's side, of mingled French and Swiss descent. She quitted her native country at the age of fifteen, to reside in London. An acquaintance with Mr. S. O. Hall in due time resulted in their marriage in 1824. Her first work, "Sketches of Irish Character," which appeared in 1828, did much to soften political and religious prejudices in Ireland. A volume for children, called "Fables of a Schoolroom," preceded "The Buccaneer," with which Mr. Hall made her *début* as a novelist in 1832. Two years later appeared "Tales of Woman's Trials," and in 1835, "The Outlaw," a novel of the reign of James II. These were followed by "Uncle Horace," "Lights and Shadows of Irish Character," the "Groves of Blarney," a tale which occupies part of the volume of this work, was brought out at the Adelphi in 1838. A daughter of Mrs. Hall, "The French Revolution," had previously made a hit at the James's Theatre. "Marian; or, the Young Maid's Fortunes," perhaps the most popular of this lady's novels, has gone through several editions, and has been translated into German and Dutch. "Stories of the Irish Peasantry" were published in a collected form, after their appearance in Chambers's *Edinburgh Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name was soon afterwards associated with her husband's in an illustrated work on "Ireland, its Scenery, &c."

, &c. In 1845 she added to her of fiction a novel called "The Boy;" and later a fairy tale, "Summer Eve," originally printed in the pages of the *Art Journal*. Her numerous contributions to various periodicals, Mrs. S. C. Hall has written a collection of illustrated sketches of scenes and haunts of genius and beauty in England, which appeared first under the title of "Pilgrimages to English Shrines" in the *Art Journal*. Mrs. Hall's name is also associated with that of her husband in the "Book of the Thames" and "The South Wales." She has also written two novels, entitled "A Woman's Story" and "Can Wrong be Right?" Her children's books are numerous; amongst them "Uncle Money-box" has been circulated in thousands.

LECK. FRIZ-GREENE, an American poet, was born at Guilford, Connecticut, July 8, 1795. In 1813 he opened a banking-house in New York and remained in that city engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1817, when he returned to Connecticut. In an early period he had evinced literary ability, but the earliest of his productions in print were humorous and satirical odes which he contributed to the *Evening Post* in 1819, in conjunction with his friend J. R. Drake, under the signature "Croaker." Toward the close of the same year he published "Fanny," a long satirical poem, which passed through several editions, although for a long time unacknowledged by the author. In 1822 Mr. Friz-Green visited England and the Continent.

In 1827 he published a small volume containing "Alnwick Castle," "Bozzaris," &c.; and some other poems which had appeared in different periodicals, were collected and published in 1835. For some time previous to the death of John Jacob Astor, he was engaged to assist him in his library and was one of the original donors of the Astor Collection.

LECK. HENRY WAGER, a general in the U.S. army, was

born in New York about the year 1810. He entered West Point as a cadet in 1835, and graduated in 1839. He was appointed to the U.S. Engineer Corps as 2nd Lieutenant in July, and was one of the Assistant Engineer Professors at West Point. This position he held from 1839 to 1840. The Union College of Schenectady conferred on him the degree of M.A. in 1848. He was promoted to 1st Lieutenant 1845, having previously published a work on "Bitumen." He published a series of lectures on War in 1846, under the title of "Elements of Military Art and Science." During the Mexican war he served on the lower Californian coast, and was breveted Captain May 1, 1847, for gallant conduct on the 19th and 20th of Nov., 1847, and for his services in California. He was Secretary of the State of California under the Military Government of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to Dec. 20, 1849. During that interval he was chief of staff to Commodore Shubrick during the combined operations on the Pacific coast in 1847-48. In 1849 he was a member of the Convention to form and draft the Constitution of the State of California. He was promoted to be Captain of Engineers in 1853, and resigned the service in August, 1854. He practised law in San Francisco, and was the head of a prosperous firm at the breaking out of the civil war. In the interim he had published a treatise on "International Law," besides other works. At the instance of General Scott he was recalled from San Francisco in 1861, and commissioned a Major-General of the U.S. army from August 19, 1861. On his arrival he was placed in command of the Department of the West to relieve General Hunter. Early in 1862, after the victories of Paducah, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, &c., it became necessary to enlarge the Department, thereby embracing all the country, for some miles, on both sides of the Mississippi river. After the battle of Shiloh, in April,



under the direction the siege of Corbetta took place in May. On the 11th of July, 1862, he was called to Washington, and placed at the head of the armies of the United States. This position he retained in favour of General Grant (whom he met early in 1864).

HALLIDAY, SIR FREDERICK JAMES, K.C.B., son of Thomas Halliday, Esq., of Ewell, near Epsom, was born in 1804, and having been educated at St. Paul's School, Rugby, and Hallibury College, entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1825. He held several civil, political, and legislative posts between that date and December, 1853, when he was appointed one of the Supreme Council of India. In the following year he was made by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which post he held through the trying period of the Indian mutiny. For the energy, resolution, and administrative ability which he displayed in that office, he received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament, and was created in 1860 a K.C.B. (civil division) soon after his return to England.

HALLIWELL, JAMES OSWALD, F.R.S., son of the late Thomas Halliwell, Esq., of St. Anne Street, Chelsea, where he was born in 1824. Whilst still young, he showed a great taste for antiquarian researches, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the ancient literature and antiquities of England. These studies ultimately led him to Shakspearian criticism, on which he has written extensively. His most important works are, "A Life of Shakspeare," "A Descriptive Calendar of the Records of Stratford-on-Avon," "A Hand List of the Early English Literature preserved in the Douce and Malone Collections in the Bodleian Library" (2 vols., 8vo., privately printed, 1860); "Skeleton Hand List of the Early Quarto Editions of Shakspeare" (1860), "A Dictionary of Archaic and Provincial Words," "Popular Rhymes and Nursery Tales" (1849), and an edition of "Shak-

speare," in fifteen vols., folio, brought out by private subscription, of which twelve volumes have already appeared (1864).

HAMILTON, THE VERY REV. HENRY PARR, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., Dean of Salisbury, is a son of the late Dr. Alexander Hamilton, Physician in Edinburgh and Professor in the University. He was born in the year 1794, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1816, and was subsequently elected a Fellowship. Having held for several years a living in Yorkshire, he was promoted in 1850 to the Dean of Salisbury. He is the author of "Principles of Analytical Geometry," "Analytical System of Conic Sections," "Remarks on Popular Education," "The Education of the Poor Classes," &c., and several sermons.

HAMILTON, THE REV. JAMES D.D., F.L.S., a popular preacher, author, minister of the English Presbyterian Church, Regent Square, London, was born in 1814. His father was minister of the parish of Blair, Stirlingshire. Dr. Hamilton commenced his career as assistant minister of a small and secluded church in Perthshire. He was then moved to the pastoral charge of a chapel in Edinburgh, and on the translation of the successor of the celebrated Rev. Edward Irving chosen minister of the large and influential congregation assembled what was then (1841) called the National Scotch Church, Regent Square. As a preacher, Dr. Hamilton is distinguished by an imaginative and powerful pulpit oratory. Besides numerous tracts, he has published several volumes, mostly adaptations of his pulpit addresses, which have had a very extensive circulation both in this country and in America. Among these may be mentioned, "The Earnest," "The Mount of Olives," and "The Happy Home." He has published besides, "Memoirs of Colquhoun," a "Life of James Watson of Woodville," "The Royal Pardon

from the Great Bio-  
grapher. He was editor of *Excelsior*,  
and popular monthly miscel-  
laneous published in 1854, and also  
a work in four volumes, on-  
"Our Christian Classics: Read-  
ings for the best Divines."

ELTON, Sir ROBERT HOWE,  
K.C.B., eldest son of  
Sir Frederick Hamilton, Bart.,  
of County Limerick, was born  
in 1801. Having received  
education at Haileybury, he en-  
tered Bengal Civil service in 1819,  
and held several civil and  
military offices, he became in 1848  
Assistant to the Governor-  
General in Central India, in which  
position he displayed great readiness and  
ability in the trying season of the  
mutiny. Sir Robert was cre-  
ated K.C.B. civil division, and re-  
ceived the thanks of both Houses of  
Parliament for his services on that  
occasion. Sir Robert, who is married  
to the daughter of the late General the  
Hon. Sir George Anson, G.C.B.,

England when the mutiny  
broke out, and returned at once to  
England, whence he was sent by the  
Governor-General with full powers,  
to command the force under General  
Sir Robert Ross, in every engagement  
of which he was present  
in the field throughout the whole  
of the mutiny, until tranquillity was  
restored in Central India, when ill  
health required him to leave the  
service, and to give up the appoint-  
ment of the Supreme Council in India  
which had been conferred upon him.

ELTON, Sir WILLIAM ROWAN,  
Astronomer Royal for Ireland,  
son of Archibald Hamilton, Esq.,  
a gentleman of Scottish  
family, was born at Dublin in 1803,  
studied at Trinity College, Dub-  
lin, where he graduated with high  
classical honours. Devoting him-  
self to scientific pursuits, he was  
elected, in 1827, Astronomer Royal  
for Ireland, and Professor of Astro-  
nomical Astronomy at Trinity College, Dublin,  
where he has since resided to the  
present time (1864). Sir William is

also the author of several able Essays  
on mathematical and physical sub-  
jects, which have appeared in the  
Transactions of the Philosophical  
Society.

HAMMOND, JAMES HAMILTON, an  
American statesman, was born in  
Newbury, South Carolina, U.S., Nov.  
18, 1807. He graduated at the South  
Carolina College, in which his father  
was Professor of Languages, studied  
law, was admitted to the bar in 1830,  
and two years later became editor of  
a political journal in Columbia, which  
maintained the doctrine of State  
Rights, and zealously advocated the  
principle of nullification against the  
attempt of the Federal Government  
to impose an obnoxious tariff upon  
discontented states. In 1831 he mar-  
ried, and retired from his profession,  
devoting himself to politics, the study  
of military tactics, and agriculture.  
At this period he wrote extensively  
on the great question which divided  
the state, and was actively employed  
in organizing the South Carolina Mi-  
litia in what was expected would be  
a warlike opposition to the Executive  
Government. He was elected to  
Congress in 1835, but only sat for  
one session. In 1841 he was made a  
general of brigade, and in the follow-  
ing year elected governor of South  
Carolina. While holding this office,  
he wrote boldly in defence of slavery,  
and published papers on railroads,  
banks, agriculture, and manufactures.  
In 1857 he was elected to the Senate  
of the United States. In 1858 his  
political opinions seem to have under-  
gone considerable modification, and  
in that year in a speech delivered at  
Columbia, he expressed himself op-  
posed to the re-opening of the slavery  
question, and as no longer entertain-  
ing the extreme nullification senti-  
ments which distinguished the early  
stages of his career. In 1861 he went  
to reside at Athens, in Georgia, where  
he devoted himself to making a new  
translation of Jomini's famous work  
on the art of war. We have not  
learned whether he has publicly iden-  
tified himself with either of the con-

but resigned the service on the 11th of October, 1860. He then took the position of Professor of Surgery in one of the Colleges in Baltimore; but at the outbreak of the Civil War he threw up this appointment and offered his services to the Government, re-entering the army as Assistant-Surgeon with rank of 1st Lieutenant, May 28, 1861. The battles of the West soon placed a number of sick and wounded soldiers on the hands of the Government, while no provision had been made for their relief. Hundreds died from pure neglect, arising from the want of a good organizing head of the Medical Department. Hammond was at last selected for the position, and order soon arose from chaos. He was appointed Surgeon-General with the rank and emoluments of a Brigadier-General in April, 1862. Dr. Hammond is better known than any other American surgeon in Europe, as well as highly esteemed in his native land. He has studied in all the hospitals at home and many of those abroad, and is possessed of a rare union of professional and administrative talents.

HANCOCK,\* WINFIELD SCOTT, a Major-General in the U. S. Army,

has received General battles at Gettysburg many during so serious off the has the General he is from the ILL. is the D.D., of Belfast, educated in Glasgow in 1855 cliffs of the Thomas ILL. was born in Cincinnati Oxford where he was a student

as appointed Bampton Lecturer for 1863, his subject the Relation between the Human Elements in Holy

He is also the author of *Essays on the Fall and its Remedies* and *Notes on the Psalms of Henry* (1843), and poems by Milton, Sir W. Raleigh, and others.

Y, JAMES, born at Dumfries, is a cadet of the ancient family of "Hannay of Sorbie." He entered the royal navy at thirteen. After serving in the navy till the autumn of 1845,

he dedicated his talents entirely to literature.

Since that date he has frequently used his pen in many journals and reviews, from *Punch* to the *Edinburgh Review*. Mr. Hannay is the author of "Singleton Fothergill" and another novel, "Eustace," which has been translated into French. In the summer of 1846 he lived in London a series of lectures on "Satire and Satirists," which have since appeared in a volume. At the general election of 1847 he came a candidate, on liberal principles, for the Dumfries burghs, but had twice contested the burghs, but was defeated by the member, Mr. William Hannay. He published in one vol. 8vo., his contributions to the

Mr. Hannay is now editor of the *Dumfries Courant*.

ER, GEORGE-FREDERICK-LEO-CHARLES-ERNEST-AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland and Stratford, in Great Britain, Earl of Eglinton, in Ireland, Knight of the Garter, first cousin to the Queen, is the only son of the late Duke of Cumberland, whose name is better known in England as the Duke of Clarence. He was born at Berlin in 1819, and married in 1843, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg, and

issue:—*Ernest-Augustus*—

William-Adolphus-George-Frederick, Crown-Prince of Hanover, born September 21, 1845; Frederick-Sophia-Maria-Henrietta-Amelia-Theresa, Princess, born January 9, 1848; Maria-Ernestina-Josephine-Adolphine-Henrietta-Theresa-Elizabeth-Alexandrina, born December 3, 1849. The late King of Hanover succeeded to the Crown of that kingdom upon the death of his brother, King William the Fourth of England, 20th June, 1837, when, by the Salic law of Hanover, the two kingdoms were disunited. He died November 18, 1851, and was succeeded by his son, the present king, who unhappily suffers from a total deprivation of sight. His Majesty is said to be an excellent musician.

HARDING, CHESTER, an American artist, was born of poor parents in Conway, Massachusetts, September 1st, 1792. His family removing to New York State when he was fourteen years of age, he obtained some employment at chair-making, and also as a farm labourer. He served in the army during the war with Great Britain in 1812, and subsequently obtained a contract from the United States Government for a supply of drums, to the manufacture of which he applied himself with great assiduity. His next achievement was the sale of a patent spinning frame to the State of Connecticut; after which distress caused him to take to cabinet-making in Caledonia, New York. His pecuniary affairs still continuing bad, he left his wife and family, proceeded to the Alleghany, and embarking on a raft, floated down to Pittsburgh, where he obtained work at house-painting. Having saved up a little money, he set forth on his return home, "walking the whole way, and guided only by blazed trees for more than 200 miles." With his wife and child he then proceeded to Pittsburgh, as before, by raft. Here he worked as a sign-painter, undergoing the while great poverty and privation. An accidental circumstance revealed to him that he pos-

essed a talent for catching likenesses. Obtaining some colours, he first took his wife's portrait, and the picture pleasing some citizens, he was requested to paint them also. His success encouraged him to remove to Paris, Kentucky, where he painted 100 portraits in six months, after which he repaired to Philadelphia, for the purpose of obtaining regular instruction in the art. He pursued the profession in various places; visited England in 1823, and on his return settled in Boston. His talents as a portrait-painter are generally acknowledged. He has taken in his time likenesses of Presidents Madison, Monroe, Adams, and also of Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, J. C. Calhoun, &c. In England, the late Duke of Norfolk, Samuel Rogers, Lord Aberdeen, and other distinguished persons sat to him.

**HARDING, SIR JOHN DORNEY**, KNT., son of the late Rev. John Harding, rector of Coyty and Coychurch, Glamorganshire, was born in 1809, and educated at the Charter-House, whence, having been for a short time a pupil under Dr. Arnold at Luleham, he proceeded to Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and took his subsequent degrees of M.A. and D.C.L. Having been called to the bar at the Inner Temple, he went for a short time on the Oxford circuit, but subsequently was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons. From 1852 till 1862 he held the office of her Majesty's Advocate General.

**HARDINGE, VISCOUNT CHARLES STEWART HARDINGE**, eldest son of the late Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B., who was Governor-General of India, and subsequently Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, was born in 1822, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1844 in classical honours. He sat in Parliament as M.P. for the borough of Downpatrick, from 1851 till 1856, when he succeeded to his father's title, and he held the post of Under-Secretary of State for the War

Department under Lord second administration in 18 acted as Private Secretary father in India, and was the battles of Moodkee, F and Sohraon. He also served years as Major in the Kent and is now Lieut.-Col. of Kent Administrative Battalions. He published an elaborate "Views in India" imperial folio, which proves him an artist of more than ordinary talent.

**HARDWICK, PHILIP**, architect, son of the late J. Hardwick (an eminent architect, a pupil of Sir W. Chambers about the year 1793, and set up in his father's office. His great works were the building of Katharine's Docks; he also several important classical buildings in London, including the Albert Hall (generally considered his best work); the grand entrance to the North Western Railway Station in Fenchurch Square; the Globe Office, the City Club, the buildings at Lincoln's Inn, and the buildings of the metropolis.

**HARDWICKE, THE EARL OF, CHARLES YORKE**, Admiral, R.N., late Sir Joseph S. Yorke, was born in 1799, and was educated at Harrow and the Royal Naval School. Entering the navy, he saw service in early life, and was midshipman at the attack on Algiers under Lord Exmouth. He was M.P. for Reigate in 1831, and presented himself as a Conservative interest for the first time until he succeeded to his earldom on his uncle's death in 1834. His lordship, who retained the rank of Rear-Admiral, was Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire and was a Lord in Waiting to the Queen during Sir R. Peel's administration. He acted as Governor-General under Lord Derby's administration in 1852 (on which occasion he was sworn a Privy Councillor) and held the post of Lord

**Derby's return to power in**

**Y, THOMAS DUFFUS**, was born royal, Jamaica, in 1804, and of Major T. B. P. Hardy, of Artillery. He entered the vice as junior clerk in H. M. Office, Tower, in the year on the death of the late y Petrie, Keeper of the the Tower, the compilation *Monumenta Historica Britannica* sted to him by the Govern- which work he wrote the introduction. In 1861, on of Sir Francis Palgrave, y was appointed Deputy the Public Rolls, by Sir John Master of the Rolls. Mr.

well known in literary the editor of several very SS. in the Rolls Collection; them "Rotuli Literarum in Turri Londinensi asser- 833—1834), dating from to 1227; "Rotuli Literarum in Turri," &c. (1835), to 1216; "Rotuli Normaniæ, 9; "Rotuli de Oblatis et &c.;" "Modus tenendi Par- n" (1846); also a Catalogue hancellors, and the Life of igdale, late Master of the work of high literary merit,

**FORD, JOHN SCANDRETT**, eldest son of the late J. S. Esq., of Blaize Castle, near was born in 1785, and was an honorary D.C.L. by the y of Oxford in 1822. He ted M.P. for the Cardigan-roughs, by a double return, out his election was annulled, on. Mr. Harford, who is a te and deputy-lieutenant for ervershire, and has also been ьерiff of Cardiganshire, is as a man of great taste in art rature, and is the author of ife of the late Thomas Burgess, bishop of Salisbury," "Life of l Angelo," &c.

**HARGRAVES, EDMUND HAMMOND**, discoverer of the gold fields in dia, is the third son of Lieut.

J. E. Hargraves, of the Sussex militia, and was born at the close of the last war, at Gosport. At the age of fourteen he was launched into the world on the deck of a merchant ship, and toiled at sea three years, during which he visited most parts of the world. Before he was eighteen years old, he became a settler, or "squatter," in Australia. In 1849 he sailed from Port Jackson for San Francisco, journeyed to the gold diggings, and while working there was so struck with the resemblance of the geological structure of the country to that of Australia, that upon his return to the latter country he made some explorations which resulted in the discovery of what have since been proved to be most productive gold-fields. He then proceeded to Sydney, and communicated his discovery to the Colonial Secretary there; and upon agreement with the government, pointed out the several localities where gold had been found, and instructed the seekers in washing and using the cradles; so that, in one week, about £10,000 worth of gold was raised upon a spot named "Ophir." Mr. Hargraves was then appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands. Having visited the principal gold-fields then being worked throughout Australia, he returned to Sydney, and resigned his appointment, when the Legislative Council of New South Wales awarded him the sum of £10,000 for his discovery; and the town of Sydney presented him with a pure gold cup, £500 value, at a public dinner at which the Governor-General was present. He also received splendid testimonials from the other Australian colonies, in recognition of his services in developing the resources of that country. In 1854 he returned to England, and published a very interesting narrative of his success, in a volume entitled "Australia and its Gold-Fields."

**HARINGTON, THE REV. EDWARD CHARLES, M.A.**, is an immediate descendant of the celebrated Sir John Harington, of Kilston, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth, and was

born about the year 1807. He was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828. He was appointed, in 1847, Chancellor and in 1857 Canon Residentiary of Exeter Cathedral. He is the author of a learned treatise "On the Object, Importance, and Antiquity of the Rite of Consecration of Churches," a work on the "Reconsecration and Reconciliation of Churches," "Brief Notes on the Church of Scotland," "The Reformers of the Anglican Church and Macaulay's History of England," "Bradford the Martyr and Sir John Harington," "Rome's Pretensions Tested," "The Succession of Bishops in the Church of England Unbroken," "The Bull of Pope Pius IX. and the Ancient British Church," "Pope Pius IX. and the Book of Common Prayer," "The Fifty-fifth Canon and the Kirk of Scotland."

**HARLESS, GOTTLIEB CHRISTOPH ADOLF**, a German Protestant theologian, born at Nuremberg, November 21, 1806, studied at Erlangen and Halle, became tutor in the faculties of Theology and Philosophy at Erlangen (1828-29), then professor in the College and University of the same town; titular of the Chair of Theology, and preacher to the University in 1836; he lost both these appointments in 1845, on account of his opposition in the Diet of Bavaria to the reactionary tendency of the ministry and the demands of the Catholic party. The Saxon Government hastened, however, to nominate him titular Professor of Theology in the University of Leipsic. He was called to Munich in 1852, as private Ecclesiastical Councillor to the Minister of Worship. He is distinguished as a writer and orator, and has published a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Ephesians" (1834); a "Theological and Methodical Encyclopædia, from the Stand-point of Protestantism" (1837); "Popular Lessons on Physiology and Psychology" (1851), "Treatise on Plastic Anatomy" (1857).

**HARNESS, THE REV. WILLIAM,**

A.M., divine and dramatic poet, was born at Wickham, Hampshire, A. 1790, son of John Harness, Esq. M.D., Commissioner of Transport. He was educated at Harrow School under Dr. Drury and Dr. Butler. There he became acquainted with Lord Byron, who on seeing him bullied a boy much stronger than himself kindly interposed for his protection. The acquaintance thus auspiciously begun ripened into a warm friendship as is evidenced in Moore's Life of the noble poet, several of whose letters to Mr. Harness are published. He entered Christ's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1813. Having taken orders, he became successively curate of Kilmerston and Dorking after which he was for some time morning preacher at Park-street and Trinity Chapels. He was subsequently minister of Regent-square Chapel, Pancras. This cure he held for two years, when he was appointed incumbent of All Saints, Knightsbridge. He also filled the office of "Clerk of the Clergy Returns," to which he was nominated by Lord Lansdowne in the year 1841. Mr. Harness printed privately in 1837 a drama called "Come and Farewell," which was warmly eulogized by the *Quarterly Review*. He has also printed "A Volume of Parochial Sermons," "Christian Education," "Boyle Lectures," "Claims of the Church of Rome considered," four Sermons delivered at Cambridge, as select preacher, February, 1841, on "The Image of God in Man," with several other lectures and pamphlets. Mr. Harness has been known in London for nearly half a century as an indefatigable clergyman, and as a preacher of high repute in intellectual circles.

**HARNEY,\* WILLIAM SELBY**, Brigadier-General in the U.S. Army, was born at Tennessee in 1800. He was appointed to the U.S. Army without entering the Military School at West Point, receiving his commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Infantry, February, 1818. During the following January he was promoted to

1840, for gallant and conduct in the several with them in Florida a appointed Colonel of ons, and went with the Mexico. He took part ment at Cerro Gordo, in ad was breveted Brigadier gallant conduct. He in some of the other e campaign, and was stinguished in the affair arch 25, 1847. In 1858 ted to the rank of Brigadier of the U. S. Army, and command of the Department Pacific, with headquarters Francisco. While in his Department he be- d in the San Juan dis- at Britain, and was sub- moved from the Pacific rders of General Scott. a command of the De- the West, and at the it of the civil war was shington, but before he er's Ferry, he was ar- e Virginia authorities. ever, released after a ntion. He next agreed ederate Gen. Price that

genteel comedy, and in Shakspeare's characters of "Rosalind," "Imogen," "Beatrice," &c., &c. She married in 1831, Charles, 4th Earl of Harrington, who died in 1851, leaving issue by her an only daughter, married in 1854 to the Earl of Mount-Charles, eldest son of the Marquis of Conyngham. Her only son, Lord Petersham, dying before his father, the earldom of Harrington passed to the late earl's brother, father of the present peer.

**HARRIS, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE FRANCIS ROBERT HARRIS,** eldest son of the second Lord Harris, and grandson of the first peer, who stormed Seringapatam, was born in 1810, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1831. In 1846, the year after succeeding to his father's title, he was nominated Lieutenant-Governor of Trinidad, of which he subsequently became Governor and Commander-in-Chief. He held that post until the early part of 1854, when he was nominated to the Governorship of Madras, which he administered with great ability through the trying period of the Indian mutiny, and returned to England in 1861, when he had conferred upon him the Order of



ships from lightning, now universally employed in the Royal Navy, and also as the inventor of a new steering compass. Sir William is the author of many papers on electricity and magnetism, an elaborate report on damage done by lightning in the navy, printed by order of the House of Commons, and on other scientific subjects, as also of a work on thunderstorms. Many of his papers have been published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society," and in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the British Association, and other works. He also received the Copley Medal of the Royal Society in 1835, in acknowledgment of his contributions to scientific knowledge, and in 1845 a magnificent vase from the late Emperor of Russia, as a testimonial of his Imperial Majesty's recognition of his scientific labours.

HARRIS, HON. EDWARD ALFRED JOHN, second son of the late earl of Malmesbury, and heir-presumptive to that title, was born in 1808, and was educated at Eton and the Royal Naval College. He entered the navy in 1823, and, having served on the South American, Mediterranean, and Portuguese Stations, attained the rank of Captain in 1843. He sat as M.P. for Christ Church, Hants, in the Conservative interest, from 1844 to 1852, when, during his brother's tenure of the seals of the Foreign Office, he was appointed Consul at Elsinore. In the same year, he was transferred to Peru, as Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires, and to Chili in the same capacity a few months later. On the return of his brother to place and power, in 1858, he was appointed Consul at Venice, and shortly afterwards Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

HARRIS,\* THE REV. THOMAS LEONARD, well known as a poet, preacher, and Christian spiritualist, was born at Stony Stratford in England, and emigrated with his family early in life to America, where he still resides. All his works profess to be written in *the Spirit*, and are improvised. They

are of considerable bulk; the *of Light* alone makes four volumes. Mr. Harris preaches winter in London, in the Mary Institution, some five years ago belongs to no denomination. of Mr. Harris's Works is "Hymns of Spiritual Devotion New Christian Age," "First of the Christian Religion," "Art Christianity," Part I.; "Song tan," "The Wisdom of Angels Epic of the Starry Heavens," "of the Morning Land," "A L the Golden Age," "Regina, a Many Days;" "Truth and Jesus," 12 Sermons; "The Mill Age," 12 Sermons; "Modern alism: its Truths and its F He is also Editor and chief cont to the *Herald of Light*, an Ar monthly religious and spiritual of the new Christian age.

HARRISON, THE VEN BENJAMIN, M.A., is the eldest the late Benjamin Harrison, Clapham, Surrey, treasurer of Hospital. He was born about year 1809, and was educated at and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where duated B.A. in 1830 in the honours. He was for many domestic chaplain to the late bishop (Howley) of Canterbury whom he was preferred, in 18 the Archdeaconry of Maidstone a Preachership in Canterbury dral. He is the author of a treatise on the English ritual, et "An Historical Enquiry into the Interpretation of the Rubrics re to the Sermon and Communion vice" (1845), and of a variety "Charges" and "Sermons."

HARRISON, THOMAS, a civil engineer, one of the school of practical men to which the Stephensons gave birth, was born about year 1810. He was largely employed in the construction of the docks London. He is now engineer of North-Eastern Railway.

HARROWBY, THE RIGHT NOBLE DUCLEIGH RYDER, EARL K.G., eldest son of the late Earl,

## HART.

educated at Christ Church, where he graduated subsequently M.A. He was elected to a fellowship which he represented for Liverpool and an interest from a succession to the office in 1847. He was on the India Board of Earl Grey's appointed Chancellor of Lancaster under the administration in which he subsequently was of Lord Privy Seal in December. He received the blue ribbon of St. John, and was for many years a tenant of Staffordshire is well known as a topographer and a supporter of the various societies and charities.

He was born, an American of humble parents, in Kentucky, about the year 1780. His school was passed in Kentucky, and his education completed at Lexington. He possessed, from an early age, aavidity for reading, and he was found in a library at Lexington. He learned to use the pen, and he was induced to sell his pen. General Bellingham, sat to him, and he painted, afterwards, the United States gave him his first portrait. In 1859 he painted the execution of the late Henry VIII, which he had painted. He has also painted several distinguished men. He was in 1861 the author of the statue of the

that town. He inherited a talent for art from the latter, who, when he was a boy, was apprenticed to a goldsmith and jeweller of Bath, had studied art, and had been, in 1785, had painted a portrait of Northcote. In Bromley's "List of Engravers" the elder Hart's name appears. In 1820 he removed with his son to London. In 1823 Solomon Hart entered the Royal Academy as a student of painting. He first appeared as an exhibitor at the Academy in 1826, with a portrait-miniature of his father, which of art he did not long continue to practise, but soon turned to oils. His first exhibited oil picture was "The English Institution in 1828—"Instruction," was immediately sold, and he continued the artist in his choice. "The Elevation of the Law," exhibited at the Suffolk-street Gallery in 1830, was purchased by Mr. Vernon. The painter now began to exhibit regularly. "Isaac of York in the Dungeon of Front de Boeuf" (1830), "English Nobility privately receiving the Catholic Communion early in the Sixteenth Century" (1831), "Giuseppe Querini refusing to enter into the Compact with Boemondo Theopolo to put to death the Doge Gradonigo" (1832), "Wolsey and Buckingham" (1834, purchased by Lord Northwick), "Cœur de Lion and the Soldan Saladin" (1835). The two latter pictures increased his professional reputation, and led, in 1835, to his election as an Associate. After this period his pictures became more numerous and ambitious in their subjects, including "Sir Thomas More receiving the Benediction of his Father" (1836), "Hannah the Mother of Samuel, and Eli the High Priest," "Eleanor Sucking the Poison from Edward's Arm," "Henry I. receiving the intelligence of his Son's Shipwreck." In 1840 he became R.A., and recurred to those scenes of Jewish ceremonial which, in 1830, first made his name known—"Scene in a Polish Synagogue." His most celebrated works in this class are the two treatments of "Simchath Torah," or, "The Rejoicing of the Law" (1845 and 1850), of which the

UNDER, R.A.,  
April, 1806,  
Jel Hart, of

Convent of the Ognissanti, Florence," "Interior of the Cathedral at Modena," "The Cathedral at Pisa," "An Offering to the Virgin," &c. One of the very numerous styles in which Mr. Hart has ably competed for fame has been what may be termed the familiar-historical:—"Milton visiting Galileo in Prison," "The Three Inventors of Printing," "Columbus when a Boy conceives the Idea of the New World." In 1857 Mr. Hart succeeded Leslie as Professor of Painting in the Royal Academy.

**HARTLEY,\*** SIR CHARLES AUGUSTUS, born at Heworth, co. Durham, in 1825, son of the late W. A. Hartley, Esq., is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, and was for many years resident engineer at Plymouth for the late J. Locke, Esq., M.P. In 1855-56 he served in the Crimea as Captain in the Turkish Contingent Engineers, and in 1857 was appointed Engineer-in-Chief to the European Commission for improving the navigation of the Danube. He has received the Turkish war-medal from the Queen, the Imperial order of the Medjidie from H.M. the Sultan, and the Telford medal, the Stephenson prize, and the Manby premium from

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**HARVEY.** GEORGE

he studied two years with success as to attract notice. In 1800, when the Scottish artists resolved to establish an academy of their own, framed on the model of the Academy of London, Harvey, then only twenty, was invited to be an associate. That rank was, however, exchanged for academican. His titles, then nominal, he helped to render well merited by great exertion in promoting the new academy's interests. The history of his art, and more especially incidents in the history of the Covenanters, furnished the subjects for pictures by which he first won fame: "Covenanters Preaching" (1830); "Covenanters' Baptism" (1831); "Battle of Drumclog," from Scott (1836); "The Covenanters' Communion" (1837). In a similar spirit are his "The Reading of the Bible in Old Paul's" (1847); the latter picture was the first to introduce him to the *habitués* of London exhibitions. He subsequently painted many domestic subjects, such as "Examination of a Village School" (1832); "The Curlers" (1835); "Shakspeare as Sir T. Lucy" (1837); "John Bunyan in Jail" (1838); "Dismissal from a Village School" (1840); "The Simple and Foolish Builders" (1849); "The Bowlers" (1850); "The Coleridge Plate" (1834); "Sabbath School" (1841); "The Minister's Study" (1843); "Quitting the Manse" (1845); "The Past and Present—Children blowing Bubbles in the old Friars Churchyard" (1848); "Highland Funeral" (1844); "Glen Esk" (1846); "The Head of the River" (1854); "John Bunyan and his Daughter selling Laces at the Gate of Bedford Jail" (1857); "The Sabbath in the Glen" (1859); "The Dry Bank" (1864), &c. Mr. Harvey's popularity has been increased by good engravings from his Covenanters' pictures, and from the "Reading of the Bible,"—subjects which appeal to the sympathies of a large class.

HARVEY, WILLIAM, was born at

Newcastle-on-Tyne about the year 1800, and served an apprenticeship as a wood engraver with Thomas Bewick. In 1817 he came to London, and in a short time afterwards became a pupil of B. R. Haydon, the historical painter, with a view of improving himself in drawing, and of thus further qualifying himself for the profession of a designer on wood. While studying under Haydon he drew and engraved his large cut of the "Death of Dentatus," from a painting by his master; this admirable cut was published in 1821. In 1824 Harvey drew and engraved the beautiful vignettes and tail-pieces in Dr. Henderson's "History of Ancient and Modern Wines." With those cuts he may be considered as having closed his career as an engraver, and to have entered on that of a designer on wood. In the latter capacity, perhaps no other artist has furnished more employment for wood engravers. Among the numerous works illustrated by him (which our limits do not enable us to enumerate), the following specially deserve favourable mention:—"Northcote's Fables," first and second series; the "Tower Menagerie;" the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;" White's "Selborne;" Lane's "Arabian Nights;" the Illustrated Edition of the "Common Prayer;" and Charles Knight's "Pictorial Shakspeare."

HASTINGS, SIR CHARLES, M.D., a younger son of the late Rev. James Hastings, rector of Martley, Worcestershire, was born in 1794, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated M.D. in 1818. He subsequently settled at Worcester, where he obtained an extensive practice. He has published a "Treatise on Inflammation of the Mucous Membrane of the Lungs;" "Illustrations of the Natural History of Worcestershire," and other works more or less nearly connected with the science and practice of his profession. Sir Charles is also the founder of the Provincial Medical and Surgical Association, now called the British Medical Association,

of which society he has been for several years President of the Council, and in this capacity, his services have been widely useful. Sir Charles, who is an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, and a deputy-lieutenant for Worcestershire, received the honour of knighthood in 1850.

**HASTINGS,\* VICE-ADMIRAL SIR THOMAS, K.C.B.**, elder brother of the above, was born in 1790, and entered the navy at an early age. He saw much active service in the Walcheren expedition and in the Mediterranean. He was First Lieutenant of the *Undaunted*, Captain Ussher, when that ship conveyed the Emperor Napoleon to Elba. He was in command of the gunnery establishment on board H.M.S. *Excellent* from 1832 till 1845, and for six years he was the head of the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth. He was Principal Storekeeper and a Member of the Board of Ordnance, from 1845 to 1855, when the Board and Office was abolished, and was knighted and made a C.B. (civil) for his improvements in naval gunnery. In 1859 he was nominated a K.C.B. of the civil division, for his services, at the Board of Ordnance, during the Crimean War. He is a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Hereford and Brecon, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the former.

**HATCHELL, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN**, was born in county Wexford in 1788, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained several University honours and a scholarship. He was called to the Irish bar in 1809, and in 1847 was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland. Mr. Hatchell became Attorney-General in 1850, when he was sworn of the Privy Council in Ireland. He was twice elected M.P. for Windsor, and sat from January, 1850, to July, 1852, when he retired from Parliament. He was appointed a Commissioner of National Education, and of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1853, but withdrew from the Board of Education on its reformation in 1861. Mr. Hatchell was a

short time Commissioner of Insolvent Court in Ireland, prior to its amalgamation with the Bankruptcy.

**HAVERGAL,\* THE REVEREND HENRY**, born about the year 1780, was educated at St. Edmund's, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. 1819. Having been of Astley, in Worcestershire, he was appointed Rector of St. Nicholas, Worcester, and Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral, in 1860 he was appointed to the Rectory of Shareshill, near Wolverhampton. Mr. Havergal is one of the most authoritative authorities in sacred music of the best composers of the age. More of his music is in the cathedrals than of any other musician. He is also the author of various Sermons, including Ordination (1845), Death—Assize Sermon (1847) and several volumes of Historical Sermons.

**HAWKINS, BENJAMIN**, F.L.S., F.G.S., &c., Devonshire Street, London, 1807, is the son of Thomas Esq., who died in 1811, and of Agnes, daughter of William Esq., of Jamaica. He was educated at St. Aloysius College. His earliest attempts in art were under the instruction of Thomas Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. He devoted himself to the study of natural history since 1830, and to geology since 1852. In 1847 he was invited by the late Earl of Devon to reside at Knowsley, to make drawings from the living animals. Under favourable circumstances for the study of natural history he continued these five years and obtained that facility for the animal form which is the attractive feature of his lectures on Geology and Mineralogy, well known at the Crystal Palace and various scientific associations in England and abroad during the last few years. He is assistant-superintendent of

of 1851 where his zeal and energy gained for him many friends. He was appointed by the Crystal Palace Company to restore the exteriors of the extinct animals to their original gigantic size. He devoted two years and a half to the completion of the thirty-three life-sized models in the Crystal Palace Park; five of these are of colossal proportions: it was in one of these (the *Mastodon*) that he carried out his grand idea of giving a dinner to the *Great Ostrich*, Professor Forbes, at a very scientific and literary dinner, on Dec. 30th, 1853. He was elected a Fellow of the Linnean Society in 1847, of the Geological Society in 1854, and a member of the Society of Arts in 1846. He is the author of several useful educational treatises, namely, "Popular Comparative Anatomy" (in 1840); "Elements of Form" (1842); "Comparative View of the Human and Animal Skeleton" (1860), &c., &c.; and he is (1864) engaged, in conjunction with Professor Huxley, in the production of an "Atlas of Elementary

HAWKINS, CESAR HENRY, an eminent surgeon, is the third son of the late Rev. Edward Hawkins, grandson of Sir Cesar Hawkins, Surgeon, some time serjeant-surgeon to King George II. and III. He was born towards the close of the century. After having been for seven years Lecturer on Anatomy at the school in Great Windmill Street, he was selected Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, where he lectured. He held the office of Surgeon in 1861, having held it for thirty-two years, and was appointed Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, of which institution he is also a Trustee. Cesar Hawkins was for some years Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and was afterwards still a member of the body of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which body he has been President. In 1849 he was selected to deliver the Hunterian Ora-

tion at the College of Surgeons, when the late Prince Consort honoured the College with his presence. Mr. Cesar Hawkins has also held several other professional appointments, such as President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical, and Pathological Societies, and on the death of Sir B. Brodie was appointed Serjeant Surgeon to her Majesty. He is the author of "Lectures on Tumours," and other subjects in the *Medical Gazette*, and has been a frequent contributor to the *Lancet*, the "Medical and Chirurgical Transactions," &c.

HAWKINS, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eldest brother of the above Cesar H. Hawkins, was born in 1789, and educated at Merchant Taylors' School; thence he proceeded to St. John's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1811, and was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. Having discharged several college offices with energy and ability, he was chosen in 1828 to succeed Dr. Copleston as Provost of Oriel College, to which office a canonry in Rochester Cathedral and the Rectory of Purlough, Essex, are annexed. He was appointed Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture at Oxford in 1847, but resigned that post in 1861. Dr. Hawkins (who was the intimate friend of the late Dr. Arnold) is the author of the "Hampton Lectures" for 1840, "Discourses on the Historical Scriptures of the Old Testament," and a variety of Sermons. He has also edited "Milton's Poetical Works," in four vols., with notes.

HAWKINS, EDWARD, F.R.S., F.S.A., and F.L.S., a distinguished numismatist and archaeologist, was born at Macclesfield in 1780, and educated at Macclesfield Grammar School. In the year 1824 he succeeded Taylor Coombe, Esq., as Keeper of Antiquities in the British Museum, which office he retained till the close of 1860. Mr. Hawkins has been devoted for many years to the study of archaeology in general, and in particular to that of coins and

medals. His very important collection of medals illustrative of English History, commenced in early life, has been purchased by the trustees of the British Museum. He possesses the largest collection ever formed of political caricatures relating to England, some as early as the reign of Henry VIII. He has also formed an extensive collection, commenced in boyhood, of printed books, &c., as well as views and portraits of places and persons illustrative of the county of Chester. He was elected in 1846, and still is one of the treasurers of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. He is the author of "The Silver Coins of England," 8vo., 1841; "Description of the Anglo-Gallic Coins in the British Museum," 4to., 1826; the 7th to the 10th part, both inclusive, of "Description of the Ancient Marbles in the British Museum," and of various papers in the "Archæologia" and in the *Namismatic Journal*.

**HAWKINS, THE REV. ERNEST,** B.D., was born about the year 1802, and was educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1824, and was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Exeter College. He is a prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and minister of Curzon Chapel. Mr. Hawkins has been since 1838 Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and it is very much owing to his energy and administrative ability that the English Church has multiplied its Colonial Episcopate in all quarters of the British dominions. Mr. Hawkins is the author of "Historical Notices of the Missions of the Church of England in the North American Colonies previous to the Independence of the United States," "Annals of the Dioceses of Fredericton, Toronto, Quebec." He is also the author of "Notes on the Book of Psalms." He was appointed to a Canonry in Westminster in 1864.

**HAWKS, FRANCIS S., D.D., LL.D.,** a distinguished divine of the American Episcopal Church, was born at New-

bern, North Carolina, Jan. 1802. He graduated at the University of that State in 1815, and was admitted to the bar, at which he practised for some years. In 1818 he was elected to the Legislature of that State, but finding all law distasteful, in 1827 he removed to Connecticut, and subsequently to Philadelphia. In 1831 he became rector of St. Thomas's Church, and living he held for twelve years. In 1833 he received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College. In 1834 he was appointed to the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, and appointment of Missionary to the South-west, which he declined. In 1836, under the authority of the same body, he proceeded to search for documents relating to the history of Episcopacy in that country, and while in that country he procured copies of several which were of great value. In 1837, in conjunction with Dr. H. A. Foot the *New York Review* was founded, the same year founded the Episcopal Church, known as St. Thomas's Church, in Long Island, destined for the benefit of the colored Clergy; but the scheme failed, and Mr. Hawks became deeply indebted, and had to dispose of all his property and to begin life anew. In 1843 he removed to Michigan, and was the same year elected to the diocese; but when he came on for approval at the General Convention in 1844, he met with a strong opposition, based upon his embarrassed financial matter of St. Thomas's Church. His speech in vindication of his conduct secured him an acquittal, but after that to accept of the office was although a vote of confidence was passed by the diocese, he was not elected him. In 1844 he was elected Rector of Christ Church, New York, and during the five years of this charge he was elected to the University of London. In 1849 he was invited to rector of St. Paul's, New York, where aid was fur-

as: he compiled, was  
of the Church of  
and when it became  
is that of Calvary,  
a preferment, which  
In 1854 he declined  
Rhode Island. Dr.  
shed several original  
translations, among  
st remarkable are,  
o the Ecclesiastical  
ited States" (3 vols.  
nia and Maryland,  
pt and its Monu-  
"Auricular Confes-  
rotant Episcopal  
; "History of North  
elation of "Rovero  
ntiquities of Peru."  
nd "The Official and  
rs of the late Major-  
hton" (1842); "The  
graphy," and "Ap-  
dia of Biography"  
; been a plentiful  
riodicals.

JOHN, F.R.S., civil  
rn at Leeds in 1811,  
the Leeds Grammar  
he establishment of  
ts infancy, he was a  
Charles Fowler, who  
ied in the construc-  
roads in the West  
ire. He then became  
lexander Nimmo, who  
oyed by the Govern-  
orks in Ireland. On  
ath, Mr. Hawkshaw  
he works of the Boli-  
s in South America.  
England, he became  
Manchester and Bol-  
railway. He subse-  
Engineer to the Lan-  
shire Railway (nearly  
ich he constructed),  
her railways in the  
parts of England.  
onstructed the Rign  
ailway in Russia, the  
r and Dock in the  
the Londonderry  
d, the Charing-Cross  
metropolis, and other

public works, and is now constructing  
the New Docks at Hull, the Go-  
vernment railways in Mauritius, the  
Dunaberg and Witepsk Railway in  
Russia, the extension of the Charing-  
Cross Railway into the City, &c. He  
is Consulting Engineer to the Madras  
Railway, and to the Eastern Bengal  
Railway. He is also Engineer to the  
Government Harbour of Refuge at  
Holyhead, to the War Office for the  
foundation of the new forts which he  
is now building in the sea at Spithead,  
and is extensively consulted by Go-  
vernment in matters of a professional  
character. On the failure of the great  
sluice at St. Germain, in Norfolk,  
Mr. Hawkshaw was called in by the  
Commissioners of the Middle Level to  
arrest the inundations and remedy  
the evil caused by that great disaster,  
which he did successfully, and there-  
for the first time he substituted large  
siphons in place of the fallen sluice.  
He was one of the Metropolitan Com-  
missioners of Sewers when that body  
was appointed by the Crown, and in  
1860 was appointed Royal Commis-  
sioner to decide between contending  
schemes for the water supply to the  
City of Dublin.

HAY, SIR JOHN CHARLES DAL-  
RYMPLE, BART., eldest son of the late  
Sir James Dalrymple Hay, Bart., of  
Dunragit, Wigtonshire, was born in  
1821, and educated at Rugby. En-  
tering the navy at an early age, he  
served as a midshipman during the  
operations on the Syrian coast in  
1841, including the siege of Acre,  
where he distinguished himself in  
command of a boat. Subsequently, as  
flag lieutenant to Sir Thomas Coch-  
rane, he took a distinguished part in  
the operations on the coast of Borneo  
in 1846. He commanded the *Colum-  
bine* as senior officer at the destruc-  
tion of some pirate vessels in China,  
in 1849, for which service he was  
promoted, and received a service of  
plate from the merchants of China.  
He commanded H.M.S. *Hannibal* in  
the Black and Mediterranean Seas  
during the Russian War of 1854-6,  
and took part in the capture of Kertch



and Kinburn, and in the bombardment and fall of Sebastopol. He succeeded to his father's title in 1861, and was elected in 1862 M.P. for Wakefield in the Conservative interest.

HAYES, AUGUSTUS ALLEN, a distinguished American chemist, was born at Windsor, in the State of Vermont, February 28, 1806. He graduated at the Military Academy of Norwich, Vermont, in 1823, on quitting which he commenced studying medicine under Dr. Dana, then principal of the Medical College of New Hampshire. In 1825 he began to investigate the medicinal properties of American plants, and was rewarded for his industry by the discovery of the organic alkaloid sanguinaria, a colourless compound producing salts of a most brilliant colour. In 1827, having become Assistant Professor of the above college, he commenced an examination into the properties of chromium, and his paper upon this subject attracted attention among the various scientific bodies of Europe, and the college of Dartmouth, U.S.A., testified their respect by conferring upon him the degree of M.D. In 1828 he removed to Boston, and in the ten succeeding years was, at different periods, director of a manufactory of colours and chemical productions at Roxbury, Massachusetts, a consulting chemist of various dyeing, gas, and smelting establishments in New England. He also then contributed valuable papers on chemical subjects to the "Transactions" of the American Academy and the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1837 Dr. Hayes conducted an elaborate investigation into the different modes of generating steam, &c., and his researches enabled him to invent a new method for the arrangement of steam-boilers, since very generally adopted in the United States. He also perfected a new plan for refining copper and iron. He has, besides, published an account of the chemical differences existing in varieties of guano, and has written on "The Ex-

istence of a Deposit of African West Coast," "Differences in the Constitution and Action of Soil below the Surface, on Soil at the Entrance of Rivers recently commissioned by States Navy Department into the question of copper sheathing in the construction of ships, and the results attained are said to be very valuable. Hayes also holds the office of Assayer of Massachusetts.

HAYTER, SIR GEORGE, K.S.L., descended from an ancient family in Dorsetshire and is a son of the late Mr. Charles Hayter, who was professor of painting at the Royal Academy. H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte was born in St. James's Palace, London, in 1792, and while at the Academy obtained two medals in 1808. In 1808 he became a midshipman in the royal navy. In 1809, he commenced his career by painting miniatures in the royal palaces of London and Southampton. In 1810 he was appointed Painter of Miniatures to the Princess of Wales and H.R.H. Prince Leopold of Coburg (now king of the Belgians). Having studied in Rome in 1819, when he became a member of the Academy of St. Luke, he returned to his residence in London in 1820, where he painted history and portraits until that year he returned to Rome. He became a member of the Academies of Parma (where her imperial Majesty the Queen Maria Louisa), of Florence, also of the pontifical Academy of Bologna. On his return he remained at the court of the King of the Belgians and of Louis Philippe, painting portraits, until July, 1837, when he returned to London to paint for her Majesty, then Princess of Wales, and of H.R.H. the late Prince of Kent. In 1837 he was appointed Painter of Portraits, and Painter in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1841 he received the honour of knighthood. He is the

the "Hortus Eriemon" on the classification: a diagram containing nomenclature.

**THE RIGHT HON. SIR** **MAURICE HART**, younger John Hayter, Esq., of Stoke, Wilts, by son of Joseph Good of Godford St. Peter, in 1792, and educated at Trinity College, he was a second-class. Having been called Lincoln's Inn, in November practised for some out of Chancery, but having shortly before gone. In July, 1837, M.P. for Wells, which led to represent in the having been rechosen position down to the 1864). He was Judge of the Treasury, filled till July, 1850, Parliamentary Secretary and responsible latter post, which included the patronage of the discharged (with only option caused by Lord short administration) when he retired and for his services by a

1861 he was entered banquet given in his's Rooms, by upwards of the House of Commons over by Lord Palmer. handsome service of sent to him. Sir Deputy-Lieutenant for Benchers of Lincoln's

**EMPEROR OF, FAUSTIN** was about 1790, was have on the property who gave him his e period of the eva-til by the French, he soldier the army of linon. From step to

step he rose to the rank of Colonel, and he held that rank at the period of the fall of the President Boyer. From his taciturnity—a quality denoting wisdom among the blacks—he was admitted into the secret of the several conspiracies which succeeded each other from 1843 to 1847. Having been created a General of Division under Richer, he owed his election as emperor solely to the accident of his name having been mentioned at the Senate at the moment when the votes were divided between two candidates, neither of whom had a sufficient majority. He then became the medium of a reconciliation between the parties. Soulouque triumphed in consequence of his great energy of character, but his victory was disgraced by some frightful executions. Perfidious councillors drove him into a course of vengeance, having for its object nothing less than the extermination of the whole coloured race, who form the fifth of the population of Hayti. Soulouque was after this outbreak principally occupied in re-conquering the Spanish part of the island, erected into the Dominican Republic, when he was proclaimed emperor. The constitution was immediately put into harmony with the new order of things, guaranteeing the essential rights of citizens, and leaving, in appearance, little latitude to arbitrary proceedings; but unfortunately here, as elsewhere, practice continually was found to contradict theory. Faustin Soulouque is completely black. His coronation as emperor was solemnized with great pomp in April, 1852. His reign, however, has not proved of long duration; his policy, which was that of despotism supported by a nobility, and his egregious extravagance, were alike unsuited to the condition of the country, and at last became intolerable. A revolt broke out in 1859, headed by Fabre Geffard, one of his own generals, which drew to it the entire population. Soulouque escaped in a British vessel to Jamaica, and the Republic was restored, with Geffard as presi-

note, and who is the only surviving child of the celebrated writer of the same name, and grandson of William Hazlitt, A.M., a Dissenting minister of considerable reputation in his time (1737-1820). He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, entered the Inner Temple, as a student, in 1859, and was called to the Bar by that Society in Nov., 1861. He is the author of the following publications:—"British Columbia and Vancouver's Island," comprising an historical sketch of the British settlements in the north-west coast of America, and a survey of the physical character, capabilities, &c., of that region (1858); "Diana: the Sonnets and other Poems of Henry Constable, B.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge," now first collected and edited (1859); "The History of the Venetian Republic: her Rise, her Greatness, and her Civilization," 4 vols., with maps and illustrations (1860). The first draft of this work had already appeared in 2 vols. in 1857. He also edited "Shakespeare's Jest Books," 2 vols., 1864.

HEAD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDMUND WALKER, BART., K.C.B., son of the late Rev. Sir John Head, Bart.,

B.A., was a Knight of the Military Order of St. Louis, and a Knight of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He was born at Hermitage, 1793. After serving in the Royal Engineers (under the Prussians) at Fleurus, in which he was twice shot, he was in charge of an association from Falmouth to London in 1825, to work the mines. He rode round the world, and published his account under the head of "A Journey across the Globe" (1835), while holding the office of assistant Poor-Law Officer for the county of Kent, he was created Lord Glenside, at a time when he was Governor of Upper Canada, under the greatest difficulties, and the aid of the militia, he repelled the invasions of the Indians, for which services he received the thanks of the Government of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Upper Canada, he was created a baronet in 1838.

John Headlam (Archbishop), was born at Thirsk, Yorkshire, in 1813. Educated at Shrewsbury and Trinity College, Cambridge.

He graduated as a B.A. in 1836. He was called to the Inner Temple in 1839, and became a Q.C. in 1852. He is a 1st deputy-lieutenant for the County of Yorkshire. In 1851 he was elected M.P. for New York, which he still holds (1864). He was appointed Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ripon and Leeds in 1854. He carried through the Trustee Act of 1850, and subsequently edited it as a law. He also edited the supplement to the "Chancery Practice" and the "New Chancery Practice" in 1852. In 1859 he was made Solicitor-General, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

He is best known to the public in connection with his exertions in favour of the education of the poor, the Cambridge Mission, &c.

JOEL TYLER, an American, was born in the State of New York, Dec. 30, 1814. He graduated at Union College in 1839, and became a theological seminary pastor of a church at Andover, Mass., for two years. On his return, he passed the winter of 1839-40 in European travel.

On his return home he published his "Italy" and the "Alps," which being received with encouragement, he devoted himself wholly to authorship. In 1841 he issued a work on "Napoleonic Marshals;" also "The Titans," which, although from its style falling in with the taste of the general public, was severely criticised. He has also published lives of Winfield Scott, Jackson, and General Havelock; and a translation of St. Hilary's "the Imperial Guard of

Napoleon," and a "History of the Second War between England and the United States." Mr. Headley was elected to the State Legislature of New York in 1854, and chosen Secretary of State of the same the following year.

HEATH, THE REV. DUNBAR ISIDORE, was born about the year 1817, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, as 5th Wrangler in 1838; he received from that college, of which he was a Fellow, the Vicarage of Brading, Isle of Wight, in 1846. Some of his sermons, published in 1859, contain expressions which were alleged to be derogatory to the Thirty-nine Articles by his diocesan, who prosecuted Mr. Heath before the Court of Arches, and the reverend gentleman was in 1861 sentenced to deprivation of his benefice, which sentence was confirmed on appeal. Mr. Heath has also published "The Future Kingdom of Christ" (1852-3); "The Exodus Papyri" (1855); and a record of the patriarchal age, or "The Proverbs of Aphobis, B.C. 1900," &c. (1858).

HEDGE, THE REV. FREDERIC HENRY, D.D., an American divine, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 12, 1805. He is the son of the late L. Hedge, who formerly occupied the chair of logic and metaphysics in Harvard College. In 1818 he was sent to Germany, and studied for five years at Schulpforte, celebrated as being the training-school of Klopstock, Fichte, and Schlegel. In 1823 he returned to America, graduated at Cambridge, Mass., two years later, and then prepared himself for the ministry. In 1829 he was ordained to a charge in that city, whence, in 1835, he removed to the Unitarian chapel at Bangor, Maine, where he continued for fifteen years. In 1847-48 he travelled over Europe. From 1850 to 1856 he was pastor of the Westminster Church, in Providence, Rhode Island, during which period he received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College. In the latter year he undertook the charge of the First Congregational Church in Brooklyn,

the "Prose Writers of Germany," (with portraits), containing extracts from the writings of twenty-eight authors, preceded by a short essay on each, was published in 1848, and is esteemed in America as an excellent introduction to a knowledge of German literature. He has been for thirty years a constant contributor to different periodicals; and his papers on St. Augustine in *Putnam's Monthly* for March, 1856, and on Leibnitz, in the *Atlantic Monthly* for June, 1858, enjoy high repute in America.

HEINEFETTER, SABINA, a German vocalist, born in 1805, at Mentz, is said to have travelled in her childhood all over Germany, subsisting on the casual bounty of the public to reward her sweet singing. At the age of twenty she received lessons from Spohr, who procured her admission into the Cassel Theatre. In 1829 she appeared in Paris at the Italian Opera with credit, although by the side of Sontag and Malibran. From 1831 to 1836 she appeared with *éclat* in the various theatres of Germany. Her reputation led her a second time to Paris, in 1841, when she appeared in the "Huguenots." Some time after she went to Brussels, where the scan-

command of a ~~Prussian~~ Army in the ~~German~~ Federal troops at B. 1861, and was woun strength of the arm creased, Colonel H promoted to Brig.-( teers, and during th the Army in the w General Heintzelma of a Division. Th Potomac began in 1862, and was abo ganized into five Ar the chief command of lan. General Heint appointed to the c Third Army Corps o as such took the fls was breveted to th Gen. of the Regule gallantry at "Seve took part in the whi sular Campaign, and distinguished on th Chickahominy, and d Days' battles." In J promoted to the ran of Volunteers, and corps during the bat days of General Pop campaign in Virgi

\* THE REV. THOMAS, May 7, 1811, and was Magdalen Hall, Oxford, graduated B.A. in 1840.

a priest-vicarship in dral, he became Vice-rector of St. Mark's sea, and in 1846 was ter of the Children, and in Ordinary of her Ma- ls Royal. He is the Psalter Noted," "The d" (for chanting), "A y of Plain Song," "Plain Song," "The," "Carols for Christ- s for Easter," &c. ated "Fétis on Choir Singing;" and has ne St. Mark's College "The Canticles Ac- as set to music some of nslations of Hymns of urch; "Peace, it is I," 'ast and Over," "'Tis urrection."

THUR, was born about and was educated at , Cambridge, where he . in 1838. He entered vice as Private Secre- onteagle, whilst Chan- Exchequer, and was ointed Commissioner of , and Spanish Claims. acted as Private Secre- orpeth (now Earl of st holding the post of f for Ireland, and suc- office of Clerk of the on the retirement of L. Bathurst in 1859. lication was entitled m in the Intervals of 12); to this succeeded "Catherine Douglas," f Labour," "Friends in and 2nd series), "Com- Solicitude," "The Con- New World and their The Spanish Conquest tc.

ON,\* LIEUT.-COL. ED- is WALCOTT, was born 1820. Having passed

through the ordinary course at Wool- wich, he entered the army in 1838, and became Lieut.-Col. Royal En- gineers in 1862; he was for many years Controller of the Convict De- partment in Western Australia, and was appointed in 1863 to the offices of Surveyor-General of Prisons, and Chairman of the Directors of Convict Prisons, rendered vacant by the death of Major-General Sir John Jebb, K.C.B.

HENGSTENBERG, ERNEST WIL- LIAM, a German Theologian, was born October 20, 1802, at Frændenberg, and is the son of a minister of the Protestant communion. He was educated at Bonn, and chiefly studied Oriental languages and philosophy. Having translated an Arabic work of the sixth century after Christ he received high distinction from his university, and in 1824 edited the first part of Aristotle's *Metaphysics*. In 1824 he qualified himself for the post of private teacher of philosophy, and in 1825 as teacher of theology, and became in 1829 ordinary Pro- fessor and Doctor in Theology. He edited the *Evangelische Kirchen-Zei- tung* from 1827. Among his chief works are Commentaries on the Apocalypse and the Psalms, and he is preparing one on the Gospel of St. John. His son is also a distinguished minister and writer on theological subjects.

HENLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOSEPH WARNER, only son of the late Joseph Henley, Esq., of Waterperry, Oxon, was born in 1793. He was educated at Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Oxfordshire, which county he has re- presented in Parliament in the Con- servative interest since the general election of 1841. He held the post of President of the Board of Trade during the Earl of Derby's first brief tenure of office in 1852, and on that occasion was sworn a member of the Privy Council, and again under the same nobleman's second administration in 1858-59.

light on of 1822, which he contributed the "Portrait of a Young Woman with her Infant," which gained him the 2nd medal. He subsequently produced in succession "Portrait of M. de Pastoret," "Strafford," "The Interment of Christ," after Paul Delaroché, "The Abdication of Gustavus Vasa," after Hersent, &c., and is considered in France the most eminent engraver of the day. At the Exhibitions of 1853-55 he received the Grand Medal of Honour. He was decorated in 1831, and succeeded Richomme at the "Académie des Beaux Arts" in 1849.

HENRY, CALED SPRAGUE, an American divine, was born at Rutland, Mass., August 2, 1804. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1825, pursued his theological studies at Andover and New Haven, and commenced his ministry at the Congregational Church at Greenfield, Mass. In 1831 bad health obliged him to resign this charge, and he passed the next two years in studying philosophy at Cambridge, at the end of which period he settled at Hartford, Connecticut. In 1835 he moved to New York, and took holy orders as a clergyman of the Episcopal Church, and in the same year was appointed

tion.

HENRY, JOSEPH, physicist, was born in York, December 17, received a common education, commenced life as a watchmaker in his native city. In 1820 he became Professor of Mathematics in the Albany Academy. In making experiments on electricity, these continued for years, and though he has not reduced his discoveries into practice, yet Americans credit him with having invented a machine moved by electro-magnetism, and been the first to demonstrate the principles by which it is conveyed between two points through the agency of a telegraph. In 1832 he became Professor of Natural Philosophy in the College of New Jersey. In 1837, he visited his countrymen, and that year he imparted to Professor Wheatstone the principles of the telegraph, in which post he was elected First Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in which post he has since resided. Professor Henry published "Contributions to the

the exigencies of the business he succeeded, to study the application of chemistry. He soon became a proficient in the strictly scientific part of his business, and devoted himself wholly to chemical studies, more especially to toxicology.

He is one of the founders of the Royal Society of London (of which he is a Fellow), and also of the Royal Medical School, in which he was Professor of Chemistry on its opening in 1828. Mr. Herault is the senior magistrate for London, and he is frequently consulted in his native city and other parts of England, in the cases of the remains of persons whose death is suspected to be of poison. He is also actively engaged in analyses for the manufactures, and agriculture.

HERAUD, JOHN A., epic poet and novelist, was born in London, self-educated, and originally devoted to business, he commenced writing for the magazines in 1818. He is the author of many works. In 1820 he published his local poem of "Tottenham" in the following year that of "Legend of St. Loy." Soon he wrote articles for the *Quarterly* and other Reviews, and in 1825 was united in the *Quarterly* of *Fraser's Magazine*. In 1826 he issued his poem of "The Legend of St. Loy," and in 1834 his poem of "The Flood." These were republished many times, enlarged and revised.

His tragedy of "Vidua" was published in 1854; since which he produced on the stage "The Wife," "Agosto Dora," and "The Roman Brothel."

He has also published a volume entitled "The Roman Brothel," among his miscellaneous works "The Life and Times of Savonarola," and some orations on Coleridge, and

poetry. He was also editor for three years of the *Monthly Magazine*, and also of the *Christian Magazine*, and has been connected for many years with the *Athenaeum*, *Illustrated London News*, and the *Temple Bar Magazine*.

HERBERT, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY ARTHUR, of Muckross, co. Kerry, is the only son of the late Charles J. Herbert, Esq., of that place, and was born in 1815. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has represented his native county in Parliament in the Liberal interest since 1847, and is Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Kerry, and Colonel of the Kerry Militia. He was Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1857-58, and was sworn a member of the Privy Council in Ireland on taking office.

HERBERT, JOHN ROBERT, R.A., was born Jan. 23, 1810, at Maldon, Essex, where his father was comptroller of customs. Young Herbert was sent to London in his sixteenth year, and became a student of the Royal Academy; but losing his father two years after, he was obliged to abandon his course of study. He then directed his attention to portraiture, and before he was twenty-four had received sittings from many remarkable persons; among others, her present Majesty, the then Princess Victoria. His earliest exhibited pictures (1830-5) consisted of portraits. Soon after this, he employed his pencil upon small poetical subjects, exhibited chiefly at the British Institution in Pall Mall—"The Appointed Hour" (1834); "Haidee" and "Prayer" (1835); "Captives detained for a Ransom by Condottieri" (1836); "Dreadmons interceding for Cassio" (1837). Among the principal pictures of a somewhat later period were, in 1839, "Constancy,—Love outwatched the drowsy Guard," and "The Brides of Venice—the Procession of 1528;" in 1840, "The Monastery in the Fourteenth Century—Boar-Hunters refreshed at the Gate of a Monastery." In 1840 Mr. Herbert painted a picture



principal subsequent works have been, "Christ and the Woman of Samaria" (1843); "Sir Thomas More and his Daughter witnessing four Monks going to Execution" (now in the Vernon Gallery); "St. Gregory teaching the Roman Boys the Chant" (1845); "Our Saviour subject to his Parents at Nazareth" (1847). In 1846 he was elected B.A., and in 1848 invited to join in decorating the New Houses of Parliament. The subject allotted him was the illustration of Shakespeare's "Lear," in the Poets' Hall. Of the first, "Lear disinherits Cordelia," an oil-painting, appeared at the Academy in 1849, since which date Mr. Herbert has put in few appearances at the Academy. To Mr. Herbert was also assigned the decoration of the Peers' Robing-room with subjects from the Old Testament, one of which, entitled "Illustrations of Justice on the Earth, and its Development in Law and Judgment," was completed in 1864. For this admirable fresco Parliament voted him a handsome sum in addition to the original price agreed upon. In 1856, Mr. Herbert lost his eldest son and pupil, Mr. Arthur J. Herbert, whose paint-

filled the office of Lecturer in Classics; in 1852 was elected Lecturer; in 1854 appointed by Lord Grenville of the University of St. Mary Hall; and in 1855 elected White's Professor of Philosophy. In 1856 named Regius Professor of Divinity at Lord Melbourne, the same year, at this juncture imputed to him, the doctrine were brought forward by the future bishop, in the pamphlet entitled "Elucinations of the Bampton Lectures," by John Henry Newman, then Fellow of the University who subsequently joined the Church of Rome; and, party high at the time (the High and Low-Church parties united their strength to encounter what they considered to be the common foe), a resolution was passed on Dr. H. P. University Convocation. It was remarkable that the very work which was the ground of attack on himself in 1856, was in procuring for the Principalship of St. Mary's recommendation of B

us made to his consecration High-Church party. Dr. en has contributed articles to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" and the "Encyclopædia Britannica." In the former, the Thomas Aquinas, in the latter, Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle are by him. He is also the author of two volumes of Sermons, one of which was preached before the University of Oxford; of a work on "The Philological Evidence of Christianity;" of a volume of "Lectures Introductory to the Study of Moral Philosophy." Of his great work, the *Lectures on Literature*, Mr. Hallam, in "History of Literature," speaks as the only attempt made by any English writer to penetrate to the depths of the scholastic philosophy. The see of Hereford is of the annual value of £1,200; the diocese includes Herefordshire and parts of four adjacent counties; and the bishop enjoys the patronage of about thirty parishes.

**HERRING.** JOHN FREDERICK, painter of animals, the son of a native of New York, but of Dutch descent, was born in Surrey in 1795. He was for some years a leading member of the Society of British Artists; at whose exhibitions as likewise of the British Institution, his pictures principally appeared before the public. He is entirely self-taught. His desire to depict the English race was kindled by the first sight of a race—the St. Leger at Newmarket, when he was nineteen years of age. He painted the winner of that important race for thirty years in succession, and thus acquired a wide connection in the sporting world. Yet although he was called to paint the St. Leger and studies of other celebrated thoroughbreds, he did not feel competent to carry out what he had begun. He took to driving, and spent nearly four years on the roads, finishing his career as coachman and celebrated coach, the driver of the London Highflyer." While

thus engaged, he was continually requested to relinquish that occupation and resume the pencil. At length Mr. Frank Hawksworth promised him if he would give up driving he would ensure him full employment for a twelvemonth in painting hunters and hounds; on the strength of this offer he at once abandoned the ribbons for the easel, and innumerable were his racing scenes and portraits of high-mettled racers. Her Majesty has eight horses painted by him; he has also been sent for by august personages in France to paint their favourite horses. More interesting compositions, however, to the lover of art are his richly coloured studies from the farm-yard, with its motley population of horses, cows, pigs, and poultry. Many of his choicest productions have been purchased for America, where he is held in as high esteem as Sir Edwin Landseer is in England. Amongst his last works are his "Returning from Epsom;" "Derby Day;" "The Scene near the Windmill Inn on Clapham Common;" "Market-day;" "Horse Fair" on a heath near a town. Also a "Horse Fair" in a country village; "The Road," anterior to rails; likewise four pictures of "Spring," "Summer," "Autumn," and "Winter."

**HERSCHEL,** SIR JOHN FREDERICK WILLIAM, BART., astronomer, born in 1792, at Slough, near Windsor, is the only son of the great astronomer, Sir Frederick William Herschel. He was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he became Senior Wrangler and Smith's prizeman in 1813, and subsequently devoted himself to the pursuits which had already made the name of Herschel illustrious. His earliest mathematical researches are contained in his reconstruction of Lacroix's treatise "On the Differential Calculus," undertaken in conjunction with the late Dean Peacock. Sometimes alone, and sometimes in conjunction with South, he devoted a considerable portion of the year 1816 to observations on the multiple stars, for which the Royal Astronomical

two hundred and ninety-five stars of this kind; and in 1838 another, in which three hundred and twenty-four more were set down. In 1830 he published important measurements of twelve hundred and thirty-six stars, which he had made with his twenty-foot reflecting telescope. In the same year he published, in the "Transactions of the Astronomical Society," a paper which contained the exact measurement of three hundred and sixty-four stars, and a great number of observations on the measurements of double stars. At the same time he was occupied with the investigation of a number of questions on physics, the results of which appear in his "Treatise on Sound," published in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana;" a "Treatise on the Theory of Light;" a "Preliminary Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy," in Lardner's "Cyclopædia," and his "Treatise on Astronomy," forming part of the same series; and a great number of memoirs published in the "Transactions of the Royal Society" and elsewhere, many of which relate to photography. On January 8, 1836, the Astronomical Society again voted him their gold

haroon; in 1839 he was elected a Fellow of Oxford; and in 1841 he was elected Rector of Marlborough. In 1848 the society voted him a work on the South during which year he was elected President. In 1850 he published his "Outlines of Astronomy," a valuable Manual. In 1851 he was appointed Master of the Mint; but resigned in February, 1855.

HERVEY, Elizabeth, the widow of the late poet, is the daughter of William Montague, Esq. of House, Wilts. She was born in 1811, and died in 1855. At an early age she wrote poems to the same effect, and her name was known to the public by her poem "The Lady of the Lake," published in 1839. This was followed by other works, including "The Double Chain," an autobiography, "The Double Chain," a juvenile calendar, "Flowers," a Christmas treatise by Doyle; "the Fawn," illustrat

ment of Louis Philippe, sought refuge in Italy. In 1848, his property in Russia was confiscated. He contrived to save a portion of his fortune, and fled to England in 1852. At the age of sixteen, his life has been marked by secret or open warfare against the despotism of St. Petersburg. Since 1848 his name has been widely known in France and while writing under the pseudonym of the Czar, Herzen publishes with the pseudonym of the Turkish translation of his name, Alexander, as not allow those who are persecuted for political reasons to lose their own names, nor to break in society. Herzen, under the censorship, showed wonderful adroitness. He has sat openly of political works could not be read, which was passed from her of his readers. In more was meant than for the ear of either the his concern. He is now

more in the Italian Campaign which followed. In the Italian War of 1859 he held at first no command, but after Count Ginlay's defeat at Magenta, he was appointed to succeed that general, and it was he who formed the plan of the battle of Solferino on the Austrian side. He has received numerous orders both foreign and in his own country. He was nominated Field-Marshal July, 1859.

HESSE-CASSEL, FREDERICK WILLIAM I., ELECTOR OF, was born at Hanau, August 28, 1802. He studied at Marburg and at Leipsic, and in 1831 was called to the regency of the Duchy by the conduct of his father, who, in conjunction with his mistress, the Countess of Reichenbach, was compelled to retire from public life. The new Regent, acting with the Minister Hasenpflug, endeavoured to annul the constitution which had been guaranteed by his father in the early part of the same year, and the latter being impeached, saved himself by resignation. On the death of his father in November, 1847, Frederick William I. became Elector. In the following year he consented to make some liberal concessions to his people, and to govern constitutionally but in

**HESSE-DARMSTADT, FREDERICK WILLIAM LOUIS, PRINCE OF**, eldest son of Prince Charles William Louis of Hesse-Darmstadt, by a cousin of the King of Prussia, was born Sept. 12th, 1837. He is a captain in the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Guard, and colonel of a regiment of hussars. In 1862 he married the Princess Alice (second daughter of Queen Victoria), when an allowance of £6,000 a-year was settled by Parliament on the bride-elect, together with £30,000 by way of dowry. This is not the first matrimonial connection contracted between the present reigning family of England and the House of Hesse, an aunt of Queen Victoria, the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of George III., having married the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg, a petty state which, at the death of the reigning prince, will fall to Hesse-Darmstadt; and as the Empress of Russia is a daughter of the House of Hesse-Darmstadt, this alliance is likely to establish intimate family relations between the Courts of St. Petersburg and St. James.

**HESSEY, THE REV. JAMES AUGUSTUS, D.C.L.**, eldest son of J. A. Hesse, Esq., was born in London in 1814. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's College, Oxford, of which he was for some years a resident Fellow and Lecturer. He graduated B.A. in 1836, taking a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*; was appointed Public Examiner in 1842, and select preacher in his University in 1849. In 1845 he was elected Head Master of Merchant Taylors' School, and in 1850 Preacher of Gray's Inn. In 1860 he preached the Bampton Lectures at Oxford, the subject being "Sunday, its Origin, History, and present Obligation considered." These have been since published, and have passed through two editions. His other publications are, "Schemata Rhetorica," "A Scripture Argument against permitting Marriage with a Wife's Sister," "Biographies of the Kings of Judah," and sundry small pamphlets and sermons.

In 1860 Dr. Hesse was appointed the Bishop of London to the stall of Oxgate, in St. Paul's Cathedral.

**HEURTLEY, THE REV. ABEL, D.D.**, was born about 1806, and was educated at Christi College, where he obtained B.A. in first-class mathematics honours in 1827. In 1828 he was presented by his college to the rectory of Fenny Compton, shire. In 1845 he discharged the office of Bampton Lecturer, and years later was appointed to the office of Bampton Lecturer. In 1853 he was elected Master of the University of Oxford, and in 1854 he was elected Professor of Divinity, to which office he was attached a Canonry in Christ Church Cathedral. He has been one of the Select Preachers of the University of Oxford, and in 1864 sent (1864) a member of the General Council. Dr. Heurtley is the author of several volumes, including his Bampton Lectures, "Justification," and also of "Symbolica, a Collection of longings to the Ancient Church," published at the University Press in 1858.

**HEWITSON,\* WILLIAM**, naturalist, was born at Newcastle on January 6, 1806. At an early age he showed the bent of his taste for natural history, and collected shells, birds, and insects. On leaving school he followed his father, and in 1831 he began "The British Butterflies," originally published by himself, but now in its third edition. He joined Mr. E. Doubleday in publishing "The Genera of Diptera," since completed in conjunction with Mr. Westwood. He began the "Exotic Butterflies," which has been continued quarterly to the present time. In 1858 the trustees of the British Museum published the first part of a work on the life of *Lycænidæ*, by Mr. Hewitson, consisting of eight plates, but on their declining to proceed with it, he commenced the following year a new work on the life of *Diurnal Lepidoptera*.

ing a continuation of the Ly-  
ider, with 16 plates. Since the  
mencement of his study of the  
ect, Mr. Hewitson has been un-  
ingly engaged in forming a col-  
on (perhaps the best in existence)  
otic butterflies.

HEYGATE, THE REV. WILLIAM  
ARD, graduated B.A. at St. John's  
ge, Oxford, in honours, in 1839,  
having taken orders, held some  
ices in Essex, Cornwall, &c. He  
written a great number of tales,  
which "Godfrey Davenant, or  
el Life," "William Blake," "The  
lar and Trooper," "Sir Henry  
ston," and "Ellen Meyrich, or  
Excuses," are very popular. He  
also published very many other  
s; among which are a "Book of  
tion," "The Wedding Gift,"  
tatio Clerica," "Catholic Anti-  
," "The Good Shepherd," "Eve-  
of Life," &c.; and he is the author  
English part of Parker's His-  
d Series.

HEYWOOD, JAMES, F.R.S., is the  
son of the late Mr. Nathaniel  
wood, banker, of Manchester, by  
laughter of Thomas Percival,  
, F.R.S., and was born May 28,  
. He was educated at Trinity  
ge, Cambridge, where he was  
for optime in 1833, but did not  
ate B.A. till 1857, when en-  
subscription to the Thirty-nine  
as was abolished by the Cam-  
University Reform Bill, which  
much to promote. He was  
to the Bar in 1838, but did not  
ce. He sat as M.P. for North  
shire from 1847 to 1857. He  
took an active part in discus-  
on ecclesiastical subjects. In  
1850, he moved for an address  
Queen for a Royal Commission  
quiry into the English Univer-  
and the prime minister (Lord  
well) intimated his intention of  
a commission at some future  
In 1851 he made a motion  
academical tests, but was  
out. In 1854, however  
22), on the order of the day  
consideration of the Oxford

University Bill as amended, Mr.  
Heywood moved and carried, by 252  
against 161, the abolition of religious  
tests at matriculation, but was beaten  
the same evening in an attempt  
to abolish all tests on taking degrees,  
though eventually (June 29) he car-  
ried a clause by 233 against 79, in  
favour of their abolition for a bache-  
lor's degree in arts, law, and medi-  
cine. On the 20th of June, 1856, a  
clause in the Cambridge University  
Reform Bill doing away with tests on  
taking degrees in arts, law, medicine,  
and music, was carried by 118 to 41.  
Mr. Heywood has published transla-  
tions of "The Early Cambridge Sta-  
tutes" (1855), "History of University  
Subscription Tests" (1853), "Aca-  
demical Reform and University Re-  
presentation" (1860), "Introduction  
to Genesis" (1855), "The State of  
Biblical Revision" (1860), "Cam-  
bridge University Transactions during  
the Puritan Controversies," &c.

HIBBERD, SHIRLEY, a well-known  
horticulturist, is the author of "Sum-  
mer Songs" (1851), "Brambles and  
Bay-Leaves" (1855), "The Town  
Garden" (1855), "Rustic Adorn-  
ments for Homes of Taste" (1857),  
"Fresh-Water Aquaria" (1856),  
"Garden Favourites" (1858), also  
"Epitome of the [Russian] War"  
(1857), &c. He is connected with  
the gardening department of one or  
two weekly newspapers.

HIGGINS,\* MATTHEW JAMES,  
better known by his pseudonym of  
"Jacob Omnium," was born about the  
year 1815, and was educated at Eton.  
He served for some years as an officer  
in the army. He is the reputed  
author of a very large number of  
letters which have appeared in the  
*Times*, and of articles in the *Cornhill  
Magazine*, and elsewhere, mainly de-  
voted to the exposure of abuses in  
our social and military systems,  
which he lashes with an unsparing  
pen.

HIGGINSON,\* SIR JAMES MACAU-  
LAY, K.C.B., son of the late Major  
*James Higginson*, of the 10th Foot,  
was born in 1805. He was educated

at Portora School, near Enniskillen, and from thence entered Trinity College, Dublin. Joining the Bengal army in 1824, he served with the 58th regiment during the Bhurtpore campaign and successful assault of that fortress in 1826. He was appointed to the staff of the army in 1828, and filled successively the posts of aide-de-camp to Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India; Military Secretary to the Governor-General; Private Secretary to the Governor-General at Agra; Private Secretary to Lord Metcalfe, Governor-General; Superintendent of the Mysore; and Agent to the Governor-General at the court of Moorsshedabadi. On returning to Europe he accompanied Lord Metcalfe to Jamaica in 1831, and was Secretary to the Governor; and in 1843 he followed that distinguished statesman to Canada, where he filled the joint offices of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs; and, on the retirement of Lord Metcalfe, he was selected by his successor, the Earl Cathcart, to perform the duties of Private and Military Secretary. From 1846 to 1850 he held the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Leeward Islands, when he was transferred to the Governorship of Mauritius, created a Companion of the Bath in 1851, and a Knight Commander in 1856. He retired in 1857, after thirty-three years of foreign service.

HILDRETH, RICHARD, an American writer, was born in 1807, at Deerfield, in Massachusetts, and is the son of a Unitarian preacher. After taking his degree at Harvard College, he was admitted to the Bar in 1830, but devoting himself to a literary life, became, in 1832, editor of the *Athenæa*, a Boston daily paper. He has been attached to several other journals in a like capacity, and has also written a few educational books. His "History of the United States of America," however, is the work on which his fame mainly rests, and is useful as a book of reference. Mr. Hildreth is a determined opponent of slavery. He

has published several works on this subject; such as "Archy," the "White Slave." He published a "History of Despotism in America" (1840), to which was added in 1854, a chapter on the "Basis of Slavery." Mr. H. also written an historical "Japan as it was, and is." Of late years he has been on the editorial staff of the *New York Tribune*, and has translated one of its foreign works. He is now consul of

HILDYARD, THOMAS JAMES, B.D., eighth son of the late Rev. William Hildyard, a man of Yorkshire, is one of the brothers, of whom nine were Masters of Arts at Cambridge, was born in 1809, and was educated at Shrewsbury School and at Christ Church College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833 as Second Class and vicer's Medallist, besides having gained six gold medals and ten for Latin essays. He subsequently became a Fellow of his College, and was one of the preachers at the death of the late Rev. Thomas Arnold. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the Head Master of Rugby School, and was afterwards Rector of Ingoldsbay, Lincolnshire, in 1846. He has published some plays of Plautus, with Latin and a Glossary, and several other works. But the work by which he is best known is the "Ingoldsbay" (1858-62), in which he has recently discussed the arguments of the Episcopal Bench against the Book of Common Prayer.

HILL, SAMUEL HUGH, son of Mr. Hill, Esq., of county Cork, and in the south of Ireland is educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and practised for some time as a special pleader before he was called at the Michaelmas term of 1841, and went the same year to the Bench. In 1851 he obtained the silk gown, and in 1852 he was sworn to the Bench on

ridge from the Court  
sh, when he received  
nighthood. He re-

MOSE P., a Lieut.-  
army of the Con-  
f America, was born  
Virginia, about the  
, entered the West  
Academy as a cadet  
1842, and graduated  
as General Burn-  
of June, 1847. He  
Second Lieut. of  
, 1847, and in Sep-  
was promoted First  
November, 1855, was  
istant on the United  
rvey. On the 1st of  
e retired from the  
ervice and joined the  
ny. He was first  
el of the 13th regi-  
ia troops, and next  
eral for his services  
Williamsburg, May,  
it in all the Virginia  
all Run and subse-  
ceived his promotion  
l for his conduct in  
' fight, June, 1862,  
y of McClellan. He  
ed in the Maryland  
eptember, and took  
of Chancellorsville,  
his bravery and skill  
e was promoted to  
tenant-General with  
*corps d'armée*. After  
pt of Gen. Grant in  
on the lines of Peters-  
1864, Gen. Hill made  
at month one of those  
ents which were so  
y Stonewall Jackson.  
e he suddenly sallied  
eral line temporarily  
the rear of the 2nd  
ed a loss which the  
elves estimated at  
s reputation stands  
Confederate army.

OCTAVUS, R.S.A., was  
at Perth, where his  
as Hill, was a book-

seller. His early taste for art caused  
his father to send him to Edinburgh,  
where he became a pupil of the late  
Mr. Andrew Wilson. Mr. Hill first  
exhibited at Edinburgh, in 1823, three  
pictures of Scotch scenery, which  
gave early proofs of the artistic  
skill which has marked his more  
mature performances. His works  
include a series of sixty pictures,  
illustrative of "The Land of Burns,"  
a work which was projected by the  
artist. Among his chief English  
subjects are his large pictures of  
"Windsor Castle—Summer Evening,"  
"Kenilworth," "Warwick," "Dur-  
ham," and "Fotheringhay;" of his  
Scottish pictures, his "Old and New  
Edinburgh,—from the Castle," "Val-  
ley of the Nith," "The Ballachmyle  
Viaduct," "The River Tay,—from  
the Bridge at Perth," are among the  
most elaborate of his works; of Irish  
scenery, his "Kenmare Bridge," in  
the collection of the Marquis of Lans-  
downe, is a favourable specimen. He  
has now far advanced, if not actually  
completed, a large composition, com-  
memorative of the disruption in the  
Scottish Church in 1843. This work  
will contain about 400 portraits, and  
represent the signing of the Deed  
of Demission and Act of Separation.  
In 1830 Mr. Hill was appointed Se-  
cretary of the new Royal Scottish  
Academy of Painting, &c. He was  
the first to suggest the formation, and  
to aid in devising the constitution, of  
the Royal Association for the Promo-  
tion of the Fine Arts in Scotland. This  
association has proved the parent of  
numerous other art-unions, in London,  
Dublin, Glasgow, and elsewhere. A  
controversy, commenced under his  
Secretaryship with the parties through  
whom Government had previously  
dispensed its patronage to art in  
Scotland, led to the appointment of a  
Government Commission, who re-  
turned a report so favourable to the  
claims of the Academy as to result in  
the erection of a public structure in  
Edinburgh for a Scottish National  
Gallery and Royal Academy, costing  
£50,000, on a site contributed by



Government School of Art and the National Gallery of Scotland.

HILL, MATTHEW DAVENPORT, Q.C., Commissioner of Bankrupts at Bristol and Recorder of Birmingham, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Thomas W. Hill, a schoolmaster near Birmingham, and brother of Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B. (whom see). He was born in the year 1792, and his education was mainly conducted by his father. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in the year 1819, and went the Midland Circuit. He sat in Parliament in the Liberal interest from 1832 to 1834, as member for Kingston-upon-Hull. In the latter year he received a silk gown with a Patent of Precedence. He was appointed successively Recorder of Birmingham and Commissioner in Bankruptcy for the Bristol District, which offices he still holds (1861). Mr. M. D. Hill is well known for his exertions in promoting the establishment of reformatories for juvenile criminals, and has published in a collected form, under the title of "Suggestions for the Repression of Crime," a large number of charges addressed by him to grand juries in his capacity of Recorder of Birmingham;

Mr. Hill's plan for reported that the that injurious effect the old state of the mercer and industry and to the social condition of the poor accession, more than petitions were presented in favour of the in 1840 the penny law was carried into effect with Mr. Hill, who, for received an appointment as a Justice of the Peace. A change of Government had taken place, Mr. Hill was removed from office on the ground that his services of which Government had not availed themselves—were no longer required. The public, however, considered him ill-used, and he was rewarded in 1846 by a public pension of £13,360. He was engaged in the management of the London and Brighton Railway, in which company he had a large share, but in 1846 he was appointed Secretary to the Postmaster-General. In 1854 he became a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and in the room of Colonel Peel was made a K.C.B.,

Recorder of Birmingham, &c. (the subject of the foregoing sketch), is distinguished by his exertions in the cause of juvenile reformation; the second, Mr. Edwin Hill, is of the Stamp Department at Somerset House; the fourth, Mr. Hill, is head master of "Bruce School," Tottenham, Middlesex; the fifth, Mr. Frederick Hill, was for many years distinguished as an able Inspector of Prisons, and now one of the Assistant Secretaries to the Post Office.

HILLARD, GEORGE STILLMAN, an American author and journalist, was born in the State of Maine in 1808, was educated at Harvard College. He studied law and obtained success at the bar. In 1834 he edited a Unitarian journal. In 1839 he introduced the poet Spenser to the American public, prefacing an edition of his works with a critical estimation of high merit. Having travelled in Europe during the years 1846 and 1847, he published in 1853 "Six Months in Italy," a practical guide-book in the eyes of American travellers in that country. He has been editor of the *North American Review*, and published in twelve Lectures, delivered at Lowell Institute, at Boston. He is also author of an Essay (1850) on the dangers and difficulties of commerce, and other works. In 1852 he was chosen by the municipal council of Boston to deliver an eulogy on the late Daniel Webster.

HINCKS, THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., eminent archæologist, a native of Ireland, born about 1791, was elected Rector of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1810; graduated in 1812, and was made a Fellow in 1813. In 1819 he took the college living of Ardtrea, in the archdiocese of Armagh, and in 1822 that of Killyleagh, in the diocese of Down; three years after which he succeeded D.D. Dr. Hincks is distinguished for his knowledge of Egyptian and Assyrian inscriptions. In 1840 he published a catalogue of the Egyptian MSS. in the library of

Trinity College, Dublin; but his publications chiefly consist of papers in the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy, the Royal Society of Literature, and the British Association, and in the journals of the Royal Asiatic Society and of Sacred Literature. Of these the best known is probably a translation of portions of the Inscription of the elder Tiglath Pileser, which was published by the Royal Asiatic Society in 1857, in parallel columns with three other translations; in order to show by their general agreement that the true principles of deciphering the Assyrian inscriptions must have been discovered. Dr. Hincks has also been a contributor to several reviews and magazines, and published separately, in 1863, "A Letter to Professor Renouf on the Polyphony of the Assyrio-Babylonian Cuneiform Writing." In the same year he received the insignia of the Prussian Order of Merit in the Department of Science and Literature. He has also published some professional works, the chief of which is his report of a discussion on six doctrinal points between three Protestant clergymen (of whom he was one) and three Roman Catholic priests at Downpatrick, in 1829.

HINCKS,\* FRANCIS, C.B., a native of Cork, brother of the above, settled in Canada, where he became a member of the Provincial Parliament. A strenuous advocate of "Responsible Government," he maintained, in opposition to what had been previously the recognised theory, that the Governor of Canada should govern through ministers possessing the confidence of the Provincial Parliament, and responsible to it. After a long struggle with the then governor, Lord Sydenham, he obtained the complete recognition of this principle by the Home Government; and this has probably contributed no little to the preservation of Canada as a portion of the British empire. Soon after this he became Prime Minister, in which office he continued for some years under the late Lord Elgin. On



under of the Baptist de-  
 . Having graduated at  
 he commenced his career  
 about, whence he re-  
 turning, and afterwards  
 where he has ministered  
 us to a congregation in  
 Square, Bishopscote. He  
 active part in advocating  
 ty principle in religion  
 us, and is a voluminous  
 author. The following  
 of some of his numerous  
 —"Memoirs of William  
 History of the United  
 with America," "Theo-  
 attempt towards a Com-  
 of the Whole Counsel  
 hments of Natural His-

2. JOHANN BAPTIST VON,  
 the Metropolitan Church  
 and late Professor of  
 ice in the University of  
 born of humble parent-  
 parten, June 20th, 1788.  
 ted first in a monastery  
 and afterwards at Con-  
 se University of Frei-  
 s ordained in 1810, and  
 ssor of Theology in the  
 Zwanghen in 1812. In  
 promoted to the Profes-  
 urian Morals in the  
 Tübingen, and, in 1837,  
 d in the same capacity.

He is the author of  
 hica," a work of wide  
 Germany, both amongst  
 Protestants. He is also  
 "Discussions on the  
 ous Questions of the  
 ), and of a "Treatise on  
 ate of Society" (1849),  
 se on the Present State  
 " (1850). This latter  
 Dr. Hirschler eloquently  
 ssity of extensive in-  
 in the Churches of the  
 union, was placed on  
 purgatorium at Rome.  
 ranslated into French,  
 English by the Rev. A.  
 has also published a  
 roposed School Reform

in Baden (1864). Dr. Hirschler re-  
 signed his Professorship at the close  
 of 1863, on account of increasing  
 years and infirmities.

HITCHCOCK, EDWARD, D.D.,  
 LL.D., geologist, and President of  
 Amherst College, Massachusetts, was  
 born of poor parents at Deerfield, in  
 that state, May 24, 1793. In 1816 he  
 became principal of the academy at  
 Deerfield, and in 1818 the faculty of  
 Yale College conferred upon him the  
 honorary degree of M.A. In 1821 he  
 was chosen minister over the Congre-  
 gational church in Conway, Massa-  
 chusetts, where he remained until he  
 was appointed Professor of Chemistry  
 and Natural History in Amherst Col-  
 lege, in 1825. In 1830, and also in  
 1837, he was selected to make a geo-  
 logical survey of Massachusetts. In  
 1844 he was promoted to the Presi-  
 dentship of the College, together with  
 the chair of Natural Theology and  
 Geology. In 1850 he was sent by the  
 State of Massachusetts to visit the  
 agricultural schools of Europe. Among  
 other works he published are "Geology  
 of the Connecticut Valley," 1823;  
 "Religious Lectures on the peculiar  
 Phenomena of the Four Seasons;"  
 "First Report on the Economic Geo-  
 logy of Massachusetts," 1832; three  
 reports "On the Geology, Zoology,  
 and Botany of Massachusetts," 1833,  
 1838, and 1841; "Elementary Geo-  
 logy," 1840; "Fossil Footmarks in  
 the United States," 1848; "Report on  
 the Agricultural Schools of Europe,"  
 1851; "The Religion of Geology and  
 its connected Sciences," 1851; and  
 many scientific papers in the "Ame-  
 rican Journal of Science," and other  
 periodicals. Dr. Hitchcock first ex-  
 plained scientifically the fossil foot-  
 prints of the Connecticut Valley, and  
 is considered the founder of the  
 science of ichnology in America.

HITZIG, FERDINAND, a German  
 critic and Biblical commentator, born  
 at Haningen (Baden), June 23, 1807,  
 studied first at Carlsruhe, and subse-  
 quently theology in the universities  
 of Halle and Heidelberg. In 1833 he  
 was called to Zurich as Professor of

works on oriental mythology, philology, and archaeology.

HODGES, JAMES, civil engineer, son of the late Mr Thomas Hodges, of Dalston, Middlesex, was born at Queenborough, Kent, in 1816. From 1839 to 1844 he acted as assistant engineer under the late Sir William Cubitt at Dover, where he had charge of the tunnels and cliff-works of the South-Eastern Railway, and also of the great blast of the Rounddown Cliff. From 1844 to 1848 he lived in Norfolk as resident engineer, under Messrs. Stephenson and Bidder, when he constructed the new harbour at Lowestoft. In 1859 he proceeded to Canada as engineer for Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts, and constructed several hundred miles of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, including the Great Victoria Bridge across the river St. Lawrence at Montreal, which was opened by the Prince of Wales in person in 1860, and of which Mr. Hodges published an account in folio in the same year.

HODGES, SIR WILLIAM, is the son of William Hodges, Esq., of Weymouth, where he was born in 1808. Having been educated at the University of London, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1839, and

devoted to them in a scholar was the. He left Columbia had completed the to entitle him to a so great a favourite ties, that soon after to the grade of M.A. Fitz-Greene Halle Bryant, the poet. 1 years at the bar, a while to periodical became part editor *American*. In 1835 lished two works, favourably known to lic, "A Winter in th "Wild Scenes in th Prairie." He is kn "Grey Slaves," a poems. He found *bocker Magazine*, and times been editor *Monthly Magazine*, t ror, and the *Literary* tal disorder has of l him to live in retire

HOFFMANN, VO AUGUST HEINRICH, a poet, born the 2nd Fallersleben, Hanc father was a merc mester studied th

songs and ballads. Hence  
re "Allemannische Lieder"  
; "Unpolitische Lieder"  
11, 2 vols.); "Schlesische  
eder" (1842); "Deutsche Lie-  
der Schweiz" (1843); "Kin-  
er;" "Hundert Schullieder;"  
lieder" (1850); the inter-  
"Horn Belgien" (1850-52, 8  
tc. He has contributed also  
us articles on philology and  
re to the principal journals of  
y. He took no part in the  
on of 1848, and has since  
ing quietly on the banks of  
re.

IANH,\* AUGUSTUS WILLIAM,  
an eminent chemist, is the son  
hitect, and was born at Gies-  
the grand-duchy of Hesse,  
year 1817. He received his  
cation at the university of  
e place, where he studied  
and law, but subsequently  
his attention to chemistry,  
eminent Liebig, whose as-  
became. Having held for  
the Professorship of Che-  
the University of Bonn,  
Manager and Director of  
e of Chemistry which was  
London about twenty years  
r by the influence of the  
Consort, Sir James Clark,  
institution was subse-  
ted with the Government  
lines. Dr. Hofmann has  
largely with his pen to  
rnals, and conjointly with  
ones has edited "Fownc's  
hemistry." He also wrote  
on the Chemical Depart-  
Great Exhibition of 1862.  
was nominated to the  
p of Chemistry in the  
of Berlin.

'H, GEORGE, musical critic  
born about 1777, is a na-  
land, and began his career  
to the signet in Edin-  
ds the close of the last  
le is chiefly known to the  
s works in musical litera-  
"Musical History, Bio-  
Criticism," published in

1836, was reprinted in a second edi-  
tion, considerably enlarged, in 1838.  
His "Memoirs of the Musical Drama"  
were published in 1839; and a second  
and cheaper edition, under the title  
of "Memoirs of the Opera," in which  
the view of the musical stage was  
brought down to the period of pub-  
lication, appeared in 1851. These  
books have been received as the best  
modern authorities on the subjects of  
which they treat. Mr. Hogarth con-  
ducted for many years the musical  
and dramatic criticism of the *Morning  
Chronicle*, and on the establishment  
of the *Daily News* by his son-in-law,  
Mr. Charles Dickens, in 1846, he  
joined the staff of that paper in a  
similar capacity.

HOGG, SIR JAMES WEIR, BART., is  
the eldest son of a gentleman settled  
in county Antrim, and was born in  
that county in 1790. Having been  
called to the Bar, he went to India at  
an early age, where he practised with  
much success, and eventually became  
Registrar of the Supreme Court at  
Calcutta. Returning to England  
about 1832, he obtained a seat in  
Parliament in January, 1835, as M.P.  
for Beverley, and continued to repre-  
sent that constituency and the bo-  
rough of Honiton down to 1857. He  
was elected a Director of the old East-  
India Company in 1839, and was  
chairman of that body in 1846-7.

HOGG,\* ROBERT, LL.D., was born  
at Dunse, in Scotland, in 1818, the  
son of an extensive agriculturist. He  
has distinguished himself by various  
successful works, chiefly on the  
sciences of botany and pomology.  
Amongst these are the "Vegetable  
Kingdom and its Products," "British  
Pomology," and the "Fruit Manual."  
He is a Fellow of the Linnæan So-  
ciety, was for some time the secretary  
to the Fruit Committee of the Royal  
Horticultural Society of London, is  
editor of the *Florist and Pomologist*  
and *Gardener's Year-Book*, and one of  
the editors of the *Journal of Horticul-  
ture*.

HOLBROOK, JOHN EDWARDS,  
M.D., an American naturalist, was

Reptiles inhabiting the United States,' a work in five volumes, which was written against great obstacles, in consequence of the lack of museums and libraries for reference in the States. Dr. Holbrook has been more recently engaged on the "Ichthyology of South Carolina," of which several numbers have appeared.

HOLDEN, THE REV. HUBERT ARON, M.A., LL.D., is a member of a good old Staffordshire family, and was born in 1822. He was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, of which he became successively Scholar and Fellow, after having obtained the Bell University Scholarship. He graduated B.A. as Senior Classic in 1845. Having held for several years the office of Assistant-Tutor and Classical Lecturer of his college, he was appointed the first Vice-Principal of Cheltenham College in 1853. In 1858 he was promoted to the Head Mastership of Queen Elizabeth's Grammar School at Ipswich. Dr. Holden is known as the editor of Aristophanes with notes, of collections of English Poetry and Prose, in 4 volumes, entitled "Folio-

ma, Thessaly, &c." daughter of the late Smith. In 1855, she finished the life of her

HOLLAND, WILLIAM ANDER PAUL FREDERICK, Prince of Orange Duke of Luxemburg Limburg, born Feb. the eldest son of the late William II., by the Princess sister of Nicholas I. He mounted the throne March 17, 1849, and voted himself to the liberal institution granted to his country assisted the fixation of his kingdom civil list one half, a Concordat concluded 1827. His colonial has been equally successful, standing respect. During the 1854-6, William II. strictest neutrality. 1839, the Princess Matilda, daughter of of Wurtemberg, by issue Prince William and Frederick Chu

for some years with several daily and weekly newspapers, and magazines. He joined the *Household Words*' staff in 1857, and was a very active contributor to *All the Year Round*; as also *Knickerbocker Magazine*, *Good Words*, *Week*, and other leading journals. In 1859 he published a volume of contributions, chiefly upon domestic subjects, called *Household Words*, called *Bow Bells*." This was followed in 1860, by "Rubbing the Gilt" another collection of papers, dealing on politics or political subjects.

In the same year he published a collection of home essays (originally contributed to *All the Year Round*), under the title *Home Journeys*." In 1861 he published a volume of papers from various magazines, under the title of *Life*;" and, 1861, a sub-volume, called "Ragged London," upon the homes of the London poor. The bulk of this work first appeared in the form of special contributions to *Household Words*. These were followed by a work called "Under London," describing the gas and water system of the city; a collection of stories *Rough Diamonds*," and the *History of the International Bazaar*, prepared for the Royal Bazaar. He is also the author of one or two original pieces, and an active member of the Dramatic Authors'

HOLMES, OLIVER WENDELL, M.D., an American physician and author, son of the Rev. Abiel Holmes, and of the "Annals of America," born at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 29, 1809. After an education chiefly in his native place, he entered Harvard College, where he graduated in 1829, and on quitting the law, but soon after abandoned that profession for medicine. In 1835, he attended the hospitals of Paris and other foreign

capitals, and on his return home in 1835, he commenced practising at Boston. In the following year he received the degree of M.D., and in 1838 was elected Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Dartmouth College, which office he subsequently resigned. In 1847 he was appointed to a similar professorship in Harvard College. In 1849 he retired from general practice to devote himself chiefly to authorship. Early in life his poetical talents had attracted attention. The first productions of his muse were contributed to periodicals in 1836, but his reputation as a poet was established by the delivery of a metrical essay, entitled "Poetry," before the Phi-Beta-Kappa Society some time later. "Terpsichore," and "Urania," recited before the same body, in subsequent years, met with a like success; but it is as a writer of songs and lyrics for festive occasions, when many of them have been either sung or spoken by himself, that Dr. Holmes has acquired his greatest popularity. His productions, indeed, owe much of their fame to the social position and hearty good fellowship of their author. There is, however, an earnestness and vigour in all his literary productions, even where the subject of them does not fall under the class to which we have just adverted. His two prose works, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" and "The Professor," have been extensively read in this country. While engaged in literary avocations, Dr. Holmes has not forgotten those questions upon which his former position as a physician and as a professor entitle him to be regarded as a competent authority. Besides the results of various investigations in auscultation and microscopy, he has published several medical works; among which the most important are "Lectures on Homœopathy, and its kindred Delusions," which appeared in 1842; "Report on Medical Literature," in 1848; and a pamphlet "Upon Puerperal Fever." Dr. Holmes has more recently given to the world a remark-



able tale, entitled "Elsie Venner," which has been republished in this country. Since the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Wendell Holmes, who is a staunch abolitionist, has delivered some very energetic speeches in favour of holding the Union together.

HOLST, HANS PETER, a Danish author, born at Copenhagen, October 22, 1811, is chiefly known in his own country by his excellent elementary school-books and entertaining novels. His "Fædrelandske Romancer" (National Romances) have passed through several editions. In 1840 he visited Italy, at the expense of his government, where he entered into intimate relations with the sculptor Thorwaldsen. All that he has written is distinguished by purity and taste, an elegant style, and great facility of versification.

HOME,\* DANIEL DUNGLAS, whose name has been connected for several years with spiritual manifestations, comes of a good old Scottish family, and was born about the year 1830. He has visited nearly every country in Europe, holding *séances* in their capitals, and is understood to have been extensively consulted by crowned heads. In 1864 he was ordered to quit Rome, the authorities of that city being afraid of his powers. He has published an autobiographical sketch, in which he enters largely into the rationale of spiritualism, in which he says, "The only good I have ever derived from 'the gift' is the knowledge that many who had never believed in a future existence are now happy, through me, in the certitude of 'the life to come.'"

HONE, THE VENERABLE RICHARD BRINDLEY, M. A., was born in the year 1805, and was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1827, and subsequently proceeded M. A. Having been curate of Portsmouth for seven years, he was appointed Vicar of Halesowen, near Birmingham, in 1836, Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1845, and Archdeacon of Worcester in 1849. He is the

author of "Lives of Christians," in 4 vols., published S. P. C. K., and of several single sermons.

HONOLULU,\* KING KAMEHAMEHA IV., born about 1813, succeeded his younger brother KAMEHAMEHA IV., on the lamented death of the latter, on the 30th of November, 1863. The present king, his brother, has visited England, and has imbibed the strongest feelings for English civil and religious freedom, and it is believed will fully carry out the measures inaugurated by his predecessor. He is described as a man of courage, resolution, and energy. Before his accession to the throne he showed fine administrative talents as Minister of the Interior, and was satisfied with certain democratic principles in the present Constitution. The king summoned a Convention in July last, and continued its sittings for several weeks, when a faction showing itself in some of the members, the king dissolved the Convention, and a few days after produced a draft of a Constitution, ready to grant. A copy of the same has just been received from Honolulu, Nov., 1864.

HONOLULU, BISHOP (SANDWICH ISLANDS), THE REVEREND THOMAS NETTLESHIP ST. JOHN, was born at Sheffield, Yorkshire, in 1823, and is the son of W. ST. JOHN. He was educated at the Sheffield School, Sheffield, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a Wrangler in 1844, and was elected Fellow in 1846. In that year he was ordained, and was, from 1846 to 1850, one of the tutors at St. Michael's College, Chelsea, after which he was elected Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School, Halesworth. In 1861, the Sandwich Islands he visited, and wished that his diocese were constituted into a bishopric of England, and

endowment, Mr. Staley rated first Missionary Honolulu.

THE REV. EDWIN PAXTON, a old English sailor, who Nelson in the *Temeraire*, Weston, in the year 1820, cated privately. He has any years a Minister of ational Independent de- and at present preaches ngregation at Brighton. itor of the *Eclectic Review*, as the author, *inter alia*, orth, a Biography," "The s Architects," "A Life org," "Self-Formation," ge of Poverty," 1st and 'The Dark Days of Queen e Golden Times of Queen eam Land and Ghost nius and Industry," "Li- labour," "Old England," d Moral Philosophy of "Self-Education," "The graphy, Romantic, Philo- Didactic," &c. His pro- m in all about seventy rying in size.

HOMAS SAMUEL, was born close of the last century. the Royal Navy in 1804. was appointed Secretary l Commander-in-chief in ies, and also Deputy-Judge In 1823 he was appointed Monte Video and Consul- 30, and retired on a super- allowance in 1843. In 1846 loyed by the British and rnments on a special mis- river Plate, when he ne- basis of the treaty which ently concluded between in and the Argentine Re-

JAMES CLARKE, R.A., is gentleman who held a Go- pointment on the coast of a grandson of the cele- dam Clarke. He was born ar 1818, and at an early age schools of the Royal Aca- e in 1843 he gained two ls. In 1846 he obtained

the gold medal for the best historical painting in oils; the subject being "The Finding of the Body of Harold." His most celerated pictures are:—"Bassanio commenting on the Cas- kets," from the "Merchant of Venice" (1847); "Chronicles of Giovanni Vil- lani" (1848); a series of Pictures from Venetian history (1849-54); "Times of the Persecution of the Reformers in Paris" (1854); and more recently "Market Morning," "The Hidden Whisper," "The Gratitude of the Mother of Moses for her Child's Safety." Of late years Mr. Hook has chiefly devoted himself to marine subjects, of which the best known and most popular is entitled "Luff Boy" (1859), which has been engraved. He became an A.R.A. in 1854, and attained the full honours of the Academy in 1859.

HOOK, THE VERY REV. WALTER FARQUHAR, D.D., the son of the late Rev. Dr. James Hook, Dean of Wor- cester, and a relative of the late Theo- dore Hook, was born in 1798; he was educated at Winchester College, and proceeded as student to Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1821; thence as curate to Whippingham, Isle of Wight; in 1827 he was appointed Lecturer at St. Philip's, Birmingham; and in 1829 Vicar of Trinity Church, Coventry, where he remained till 1837, when he was elected to the Vicarage of Leeds. On the accession of her Majesty, Dr. Hook preached in the Chapel Royal a sermon on the text, "Hear the Church," of which more than one hundred thousand copies were sold within a month; but the sermon gave offence in high quarters. During his incumbency of twenty-two years at Leeds, he saw twenty-one new churches erected in the parish, in addition to the late parish church, which was rebuilt at a cost of thirty thousand pounds, thirty-two parsonages, and more than sixty schools. Notwithstanding these clerical labours, he has found leisure for the production of numerous and valuable books; among which the "Church Dictionary," "Ecclesiasti-

cal Biography," and "Devotional Library," most of which have gone through many large editions. Besides these, he has published several volumes of sermons, and many pamphlets on topics of the day; among which, that "On the Means of rendering more efficient the Education of the People" may be noticed, as having attracted great attention for the boldness and liberality of its views. In 1859 he was nominated by Lord Derby to the Deanery of Chichester. In 1861-64 he published a biographical history of the English Church, under the title of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

HOOKER,\* JOSEPH, Major-General in the U.S. army, was born in 1819, in Hadley, Massachusetts, and was appointed a cadet to West Point in 1833. In July, 1837, he became 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, and, after gaining other steps in promotion, became Adjutant to his regiment. He served in the Mexican war in the same regiment with "Stonewall" Jackson, and was Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Hamer. In May, 1847, he was breveted Capt. for his services at Monterey, and in 1847 appointed Assist.-Adj.-Gen. In June, 1847, he gained the brevet of Major, and in Sept. 1847, he gained the further brevet of Lieut.-Colonel for Chapultepec. In October, 1848, he was promoted to a full Colonelcy, and entered the Adjutant-General's department at Washington. He resigned in February, 1858, and went to California, where he was engaged as Superintendent of the construction of the National Road, and as a farmer. When the civil war broke out, in 1861, he returned, and was present, as a spectator, at the battle of Bull Run. After some delay he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of a new regiment of regulars, but was afterwards promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His brigade was principally engaged in Maryland, and the adjoining counties of Eastern Virginia. It also helped to clear the Potomac of the blockading batteries. When General McClellan moved to

the Peninsula. General Hooker's brigade was added to the command with its commander at the head of the division. The battle of Williamsburg set forth his fighting qualities, which were further tested at Fair Oaks during the "seven days' battles." His second advance from Malvern Hill, August, 1862, was made entirely by him. For this he was made a Major-General of Volunteers. During General Pope's operations before Washington, General Hooker was very prominent, and at Antietam, September 17, 1862, he was wounded. In September he was promoted to the rank of Brig.-General of the Regular Army. At the disastrous repulse of the Union side at Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, he commanded the 1st Division of the army. In January, 1863, he was appointed, with the rank of Major-General of the U.S. Army, to the command of the army of the Potomac, and thoroughly reorganized it. On the 28th of April he was moving, and after several days crossed the Rappahannock some distance above Fredericksburg. Being Chancellorsville on the 30th, it was attacked and totally defeated by "Stonewall" Jackson, whose mortal and fatal wound at the moment of victory alone saved Hooker's army from utter annihilation.

HOOKER, JOSEPH DALTON, F.R.S., is the only surviving son of Sir W. J. Hooker, D.C.L., F.R.S., director of the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew. He was born about 1810, and took his degree in medicine, but soon relinquished the profession for botany. In 1839, when the expedition to the Antarctic Ocean was fitted out, Sir James Ross was being fitted out. Dr. Hooker was appointed assistant surgeon on board the *Erebus*, his object being to investigate the botany of the district through which the expedition passed. He published on his return the "Flora Antarctica," in which he figured and described a vast number of new plants, and made a comparison of these with the species of other parts of the world.

ed in advancing our knowledge of the laws which govern distribution of plants over the face of the earth. In 1848 Dr. Hooker undertook a journey to the East for the purpose of investigating the plants of tropical countries. The route through which he passed was under British superintendence, and his position was dangerous and his adventures remarkable; indeed, he was some time kept prisoner by the error of a district in the Himalaya. He returned in 1850 and published two very interesting volumes of "Himalayan Journals." In 1851, he brought over a great number of plants, and has published a work called the "Flora Indica." In 1851, while still in India, he showed some beautiful sketches of a great number of rhododendrons from Sikkim Himalaya, several of which have since been introduced into England. In these expeditions Hooker received some assistance from the Government, but quite inadequate to cover his expenses. Before leaving India he held a situation in the Museum of Economic Geology, and contributed a valuable paper to the second volume of the "Transactions" of that institution on the vegetation of the Carboniferous period as compared with that of the present. He was appointed, in 1855, joint-director of Kew Gardens; and one of the examiners of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, a member of the Council of the Royal Horticultural Society.

HOOKER, SIR WILLIAM JACKSON, a distinguished botanist, is the surviving son of the late Joseph Hooker, Esq., of Exeter, is a member of the family which produced the author of "The Ecclesiastical History of England" and was born at Norwich in 1817. He devoted himself from his youth to botanical studies, and was in 1840 Regius Professor of Botany in the University of Glasgow, and was subsequently appointed to the curatorship of the Royal Gardens at Kew, a post which he still

(1864) holds. He was knighted in 1835, and in 1845 was created an honorary D.C.L. of Oxford, in recognition of his scientific attainments. He is a member of nearly all the learned and scientific societies, both upon the Continent and in America, and a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He is the author of "The British Flora," "A Century of Ferns," "Flora Borealis Americana," "Icones Filicum," "Genera Filicum," "Musci Exotici," "Flora Exotica," "Muscologia Britannica," "Journal of a Tour in Iceland," &c., and contributed the botanical portion of the work to Captain (afterward Admiral) Beechey's account of his voyage of discovery in the Arctic regions. He has also contributed largely to botanical periodical literature.

HOPE, ALEXANDER JAMES BERESFORD, F.S.A., youngest son of the late Thomas Hope, Esq., of Deepdene, Surrey (the author of "Anastasius"), by a lady who married as her second husband the late Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., was born in 1820, and was educated at Harrow, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841. He was one of the earliest members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and has taken an active part in the Church Union movement, and the agitation for the revival of Convocation, extension of the episcopate, &c. He also purchased the ancient buildings of St. Augustine's Abbey, Canterbury, as a college for missionary clergy. He was M.P. for Maidstone from 1841-52, when he supported what was termed the "Young England" party; in 1852 he was unsuccessful, but was re-chosen in 1857. At the general election of 1859 he unsuccessfully contested the University of Cambridge.

HOPE,\* SIR JAMES, K.C.B., Admiral, is the only son of the late Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B., and a relative of the Earl of Hopetoun, was born at Edinburgh in 1808. At the age of twelve he entered the Royal Naval College, and became a midshipman in 1822. In 1838 he

attained the rank of captain, and saw some active service in the expedition to the river Plate in 1844-5, and in the Baltic Fleet during the Russian War, 1854-6. In 1859-60 he held the chief command of our naval forces on the East-Indian station, and also on the Chinese coast, and was nominated a K.C.B. for his ability and skill in that capacity, especially for his operations which led to the capture of Peking. In 1863 he was transferred to the chief command of the Indian station. Sir James is a knight and deputy-lieutenant for Edinburgh.

HOPKINS, EDWARD JOHN, organist, born in 1818, received his musical education in the choir of Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's, from 1826 to 1833, and was afterwards a pupil of the late Mr. J. C. Walmisley. He became organist of Mitcham Church, Surrey, in 1834, and was appointed organist of the Temple Church in 1843. He has composed several chants, services, and anthems, which are constantly performed in cathedral and collegiate choirs, of which the best known are the services in F and A, and the anthems "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem," "I will wash my hands in innocency, O Lord," and "Why seek ye the living among the dead?"

HOPKINS, JOHN LARKIN, Mus. Bac., is a cousin of the above, and was born in 1820. He was educated for some years as a chorister in Westminster Abbey, and having been organist of Rochester Cathedral, was appointed to succeed the late Dr. Walmisley as organist of Trinity College, Cambridge. He is author of a great number of chants, services, &c., of which the best are his services in C and in E flat.

HOPKINS, JOHN HENRY, born in Dublin, in 1792, of English parents, who emigrated to the United States when he was but eight years old. After receiving a classical education, he passed a year in a counting-house in Philadelphia, after which he for a

thologist, in the preparation of plates for his work. At the age of nineteen he embarked in a scheme for the manufacture of iron; the scheme failing, in 1817 he devoted himself to the study of the law with such assiduity that in six months he was admitted to the Bar. He did not appear to have had much success for his profession, for in 1823 he was ordained in the American Episcopal Church, and the following year Rector of Trinity Church, Pittsburgh. In 1826 he was sent as clerical deputy from the Diocese to the first General Convention of the Church, a mission he efficiently discharged in 1829. At the Diocesan Convention of 1827, he was a candidate for the assistant bishopric of Pennsylvania, and at the election ran a tie with his opponent, Dr. Derdonk, whom he caused to be elected by generously giving him his own casting vote. In 1831 he was appointed Trinity Church, Boston, and in the same year Professor of Divinity in the new Theological Seminary of Massachusetts. In 1832 he was elected first Bishop of Vermont, and about the same time the living of Paul's, Burlington. One of his first acts in his new diocese was the foundation of an extensive school for boys, an institution which afforded work to several poor clergymen, the building necessary for it being upon Dr. Hopkins' labours were hampered his exertions for several years, and obliged him to resign his living at Burlington. He subsequently superintended the building of "Vermont Episcopal Institute." His literary works are too voluminous to be enumerated here.

HOPKINS,\* WILLIAM, of Cambridge, born about the year 1800, was educated at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1827, and proceeded M.A. He is perhaps the only man who has applied mechanical principles to the investigation of the physical geology.

HORNBY, SIR

K.C.B., son of the late Rev. G. Hornby, and nephew of the 12th Earl of Derby, was born in 1785. He entered the navy in 1797, and distinguished himself on the West-Indian and Mediterranean stations. He took part in the operations which resulted in the surrender of the Isle of Elba from France to Tuscany, and for his services on that occasion was made Companion of the Bath. Having held some dockyard appointments at Plymouth and at Woolwich, he was appointed, in 1841, Comptroller-General of the Coast-Guard Service. He also held the office of a Lord of the Admiralty under Lord Derby's administration in 1852. He raised flag rank in 1846, and became a full Admiral in 1858. He was Commander-in-Chief on the Mediterranean station from 1847 to 1851; made a K.C.B. in 1852, and a G.C.B. in 1861.

HORNE, RICHARD HENRY, poet and dramatist, was born early in the present century, and educated at the Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst, upon leaving which he entered the Mexican navy as midshipman, and was in active service until the close of the war between Mexico and Spain. He then returned to England, devoted himself to literature, and published "The Death of Marlowe," "Cosmo Medici," "The Death Fetch," "Henry VII.," and "Orion," in which, besides a volume of ballad romances. His prose writings are numerous, the larger portion of which originally appeared in periodical publications. Among his complete works are "An Exposition of the Medium between Men of Letters and the Public," and the "New Spirit of the Age." For some time he was editor of *The Monthly Repository*. He has also been an extensive contributor to periodical literature. One of his most original productions is "The Iscariot," a miracle play, in which he adopts an idea, derived from early theologians, that the arch-enemy, in delivering up the Saviour to the chief priest, was anxious only

to precipitate the triumphant vindication of his Master. Mr. Horne's "Orion" was published for a *farthing*, an odd device intended as a sarcasm upon the low estimation into which the author thought epic poetry had fallen. He is also the author of the text of an illustrated life of Napoleon the Great. In 1852 he went to seek his fortune in the gold fields of Australia, but found gold-digging to be a lottery, or else suited only to a labouring man. He was subsequently appointed Commander of the Gold Escort at Melbourne.

HORSLEY, JOHN CALLCOTT, A.R.A., son of the late William Horsley, the well-known composer of glees, &c., and grand nephew of the late Sir Augustus Callcott, the eminent painter, was born in London, January 19, 1817. The first picture exhibited by Mr. Horsley, painted while he was still a youth,—"*Rent-Day at Haddon Hall in the Sixteenth Century*,"—was spoken of in high terms by Wilkie. This, and others which followed,—"*The Chess-Players*," "*The Rival Musicians*," "*Waiting for an Answer*," &c.,—were first seen in the British Institution. Mr. Horsley exhibited for the first time at the Academy the "*Pride of the Village*" (now in the Vernon Gallery). This was followed by "*The Contrast—Youth and Age*" (1840); "*Leaving the Ball*," another "contrast,"—gay pleasure-seekers on one hand, the homeless outcast on the other; "*The Pedlar*" (both in 1841); "*Winning Gloves*" (1842); "*The Father's Grave*" (1843). In the latter year, Mr. Horsley's cartoon of "*St. Augustine Preaching*" gained at Westminster Hall one of the three prizes in the second rank, of £200. In the trial of skill of 1844, his two small frescoes obtained him a place among the six painters commissioned to execute further samples for the Palace at Westminster. That of 1845, for "*Religion*," was approved of; and the subject subsequently executed at large in the House of Lords. In 1847, his colossal oil-painting, "*Henry V., believing the*"

tional patronage had tempted him; "Malvolio i' the Sun practising to his own Shadow;" "Hospitality;" "The Madrigal—"Keep your time;" "The Pot of the Common;" "L'Allegro and il Penseroso" (painted for the late Prince Consort); "Lady Jane Grey and Roger Ascham;" "A Scene from Don Quixote," &c.

HORSMAN, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDWARD, son of William Horsman, Esq., and nephew of the late Earl of Stair, was born in 1807, and educated at Rugby School. In 1831 he was admitted an Advocate at the Scottish Bar, and acted as one of the Commissioners to inquire into the state of the Kirk of Scotland; he entered Parliament in 1836, as M.P. for Cockermouth, which he represented in the Liberal interest down to the general election of 1852, when he was rejected. He was elected, however, for Stroud early in the following year, and has sat for that constituency down to the present date (1864). He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855 on being appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland, a post which he resigned in 1857 on the ground that the work of the office was too light. His political career since that time has been

in the following year "Enone" for a Louis. She also finished her library of that "Beatrice Cenci," admired. The achievement which she owes her reputation is "Puck," which in 1855, and of which had been ordered by H.R.H. Wales and the Duke of Hosmer has, with the of two visits to her in 1855 and 1857, residing in "City" since 1851. In she finished the figure monument in the crowd della Fratte in sculpture entitled "intended as a compensation" and "Zenobia in Captivity" perfected in in the execution cost her her life, the operation was suspended taken to Switzerland physicians for the health.

HOUDIN, ROBERT, a wizard and prestidigitant, attracted much notice from the skilful effected an importa



to Algeria, where he confronted the magicians who were undermining the authority of him, by beating them at their own game. In 1859 he published his *Le Tour du monde*. Houdin has received the Legion of Honour, and an appointment under the Government.

EDWARD, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. LORD MONCKTON MILNES, Esq., born in 1809, is the son of the late Robert Milnes, Esq., of Frytoll, and Bawtry, Yorkshire. His mother is the Hon. Henrietta Maria, daughter of Viscount Galway. He graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1831. He has

"Memorials of a Tour in France and some volumes of poems, in the manner of Wordsworth: the 'Lay of the Humming-bird Ago,' and 'Man of the Year.' Lord Monckton Milnes entered Parliament in 1837, as member for York, which he represented until his elevation to the peerage in 1863. In 1846 he secured the retention of a low duty on corn; but he would not restore the old Corn-laws. He is a warm advocate of liberty of conscience, and 'considers religious freedom the birthright of every

man." AYE, ARSÈNE (also spelt Arsène), a distinguished French writer, orator, and art-critic, was born at Compiègne, a small town in the department of Aisne, in March, 1815. He was in the Revolution of 1830 having been at a moment the dormant spirit of France, Houssaye, consulting his parents, joined him, a part of which was then in Antwerp. The peace concluded shortly afterwards with Holland redrew him to his family. He went to Paris in 1832, and for the next years his talent was doomed to struggle against poverty. In 1836 he made his *début* in the literary world with the publication of the "*Couronne*" a romance. In 1838 he

became connected with the *Revue de Paris*, in which he commenced the publication of his "Men and Women of the Eighteenth Century," afterwards collected in two volumes. In 1846 he published his "History of Dutch and Flemish Painting." On the accession of Louis Napoleon, Houssaye was appointed to the direction of the Théâtre Français, then at a very low ebb, into which he infused new life. In 1856 he resigned the directorship, and was succeeded by M. Grupis. His latest publications are "L'Histoire du Quarante-et-unième Fauteuil de l'Académie Française" (1855), "Le Roi Voltaire" (1858), and a "Histoire de l'Art Français" (1860).

HOWARD, THE HON. AND VERY REV. HENRY EDWARD JOHN, D.D., youngest brother of the 6th, and uncle of the present, earl of Carlisle, was born in 1795. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1817. In 1833 he was appointed Dean of Lichfield, and in the following year Rector of Donnington, Salop. He is the author of "Translations from Claudian" (1823), "The Pentateuch, translated from the LXX., with Notes," "Lectures on the Old Testament," "Lectures on the New Testament," &c.

HOWARD, THE HON. HENRY GEORGE, sixth son of the 6th Earl of Carlisle, was born in 1818, and, entered the diplomatic service, as an Attaché to the Embassy at Paris in 1838. In 1846 he became Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and in 1848 at Lisbon, where he acted for upwards of a year as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1851 he was transferred to Vienna as Secretary of Legation, and twice acted whilst there as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1853 he was appointed Secretary of the Embassy of Paris, where he has several times acted in the same capacity. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Florence in March, 1858, but resigned in the following May.



at the Hague in 1845, was Chargé d'Affaires for several months, was transferred to Berlin in 1846, was Chargé d'Affaires several times during the succeeding years. He was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Brazil in 1853, was transferred to Lisbon in 1855, and to Hanover in 1859, when he was also appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to Brunswick and to Oldenburg; was made a K.C.B. in 1863. Whilst at Berlin, in 1850-52, the task of negotiating the famous treaty of 1852 mainly devolved upon him. Later, in the affair of the *Charles et George*, when Minister at Lisbon, his name was constantly before the public, and previously, during his mission to Rio Janeiro as Minister Plenipotentiary, the commercial and social interests of the country were carefully guarded, whilst an amicable understanding between the Court of Brazil and this country marked the period of his mission.

HOWARD DE WALDEN, Lord, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES AUGUSTUS ELLIS, G.C.B., son of Charles Rose Ellis, Esq. (who was created Lord Seaford), was born in 1799, and was edu-

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HOWE, ELLAS,  
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h pitch of prosperity. He n touse the powerful weapon d in his hands to agitate for form. Up to that time the s held their commission Crown, and were entirely nt of popular control. Mr. ed incessantly the right of of the British colonies to privileges, and though tried (on the local government was acquitted) and obliged luel with the younger Hali- became in 1840 a member ovinicial Government, and risome correspondence with authorities, succeeded in ex- abuses of the old system aining a municipal charter :. Mr. Howe has officiated nes as colonial agent in ain, and only resigned his ovinicial secretary to super- construction of the railway ax to Quebec. He is con- one of the originators of responsible government in colonies. In 1828 Halibur- tory of Nova Scotia" was y him. He has closely iden- self with the question of government in the British d published on this sub- eches and public Let- hich were included seve- ed to Lord John Russell

SAMUEL GRIDLEY, an Ameri- an and philanthropist, was ston, Mass., November 10, graduated at Brown Uni- 821, and qualified himself dical profession. In 1824 he Greek army, in the war dence, as military surgeon, Greece was constituted rate kingdom, he was em- rganize a regular surgical During the famine which t country at the close of Dr. Howe procured large rom the charitable in the tee, and established depôts spots for their distribution, *superintended in person.*

An attack of malaria in 1830 obliged him to leave the country, and on reaching Paris, he was witness of the revolution of July, and after- wards of that which broke out at Brussels. Returning to America in the autumn of 1831, he accepted the charge of the new Institution for the Blind, which has since acquired a European reputation. With charac- teristic zeal, he at once set out for Europe to acquire, in the schools of England and France, the necessary information for the post. Though on a journey, the object of which should have monopolized all his energies, he seems to have been unable to stifle his strong sympathy for oppressed nationalities. He became President of the Polish Committee at Paris, and undertook most rashly to convey funds for the relief of the Polish de- tachment which had crossed into Prussia. While so engaged, he was arrested and thrown into prison by the Prussian authorities, who released him at the end of six weeks, when he returned to his new post at Boston, which he has filled ever since. In 1850 he visited Europe again with his wife, and in 1858 the island of Cuba. In politics, he is attached to the free-soil party. He has organ- ized a school for idiots, and has in- vented an alphabet for the blind; but his greatest achievement is the education of Laura Bridgman, the deaf and blind mute.

HOWITT, MRS. MARY, was born at Uttoxeter early in the present cen- tury. Her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Botham, were members of the Society of Friends. Miss Botham's education was liberal for the period at which it was acquired. Associated with an elder sister, she studied under her father's roof French and Latin, and made some progress in chemistry, and almost by stealth gained a com- petent knowledge of imaginative and dramatic literature—studies strictly forbidden among the Quakers. Her very early love of poetry led her to *write verses almost as soon as she could write at all; and after becoming*

H. C. Andersen's "Improvisatore" into English. Mrs. Howitt edited for three years the "Drawing-Room Scrap-Book," and illustrated by biographical vignettes a series of portraits of the Queens of England. To one of the popular libraries she contributed an original story, entitled the "Heir of West Wayland;" and among her numerous writings for the young may be especially mentioned, "The Children's Year," "Our Cousins in Ohio," and "The Dial of Love," a series of stories in thirteen volumes. Her latest juvenile works are "Lilieslea," in 1 vol., "A Treasury of Tales for the Young," edited and partly written by herself, in 3 vols., and in 1863 the "Stories of Stapleford," and a work of fiction in 3 vols., entitled "The Coast of Caergwyn" (1864). Mrs. Howitt has also translated Miss Bremer's Travels in Italy and Switzerland; in the Holy Land; and "Greece and the Greeks," in all 6 vols. Mrs. Howitt has been a frequent anonymous contributor to the periodical literature of the last twenty years. A daughter of Mrs. Howitt has appeared before the public, both as an artist of several successful paintings, and authoress of "The Art Student

published a poem, "The Desolation of Hyem," accompanied by poet to periodical works, ginal poems. In 1851 produced his "Book a very popular work published the "Hi craft," which has nine or ten editions. Howitt produced a popular of his work "Life of England," published about the organization and Christianization of the treatment of European nations in times; also "The Book," and two series "Remarkable Places, Battle-fields," &c. Mrs. Howitt took up Heidelberg, and while Mr. Howitt published "Student Life in which he introduced some of the most songs. During their many the Howitts in the German language, while Howitt translated Miss Bremer's "A woman's life in Germany."

year he produced two illustrated volumes, entitled "Haunts of British Poets," having personally visited all the localities as described. Besides his "Pantheism," he is the author of "The Hall of the Hamlet," 2 vols. (1847); "Dame Dorrington of the Dene," 2 vols. (1851); "Tallangetta, or the Master's Home" (1857); "The People of the People" (1860); also, 1851, "The Year-Book of the Country." To these must be added translations of "Peter Schlemihl;" "Wanderings of a Journeyman," P. D. Holthaus; and several other men's books; among others, "The Mill," 2 vols. (1849), and "A Boy's Adventures in the Wilds of Australia" (1855). In 1846 Mr. Howson became a co-proprietor and one of the managers of the *People's Journal*. Another publication, *Howitt's Journal*, appeared in 1847, and reached in a period a circulation of thirty thousand copies. This was afterwards amalgamated with the *People's Journal*, which are now extinct. In 1852 Mr. Howson set sail for Australia, determined through his own personal experience to become acquainted with the capabilities of that country. The result was his "Land, Labour, and Gold, or Two Years in Victoria; Visits to Sydney and Van Diemen's Land." He returned home in November, 1854, and has since been editing the "Illustrated History of England," the sixth and last volume of which was completed in 1861. Mr. Howson has since published two volumes, "The Ruined Castles and Abbeys of Great Britain and Ireland," illustrated by photographic views. In 1855 he produced a small volume describing some of the cruelties practised under the Game-Laws, and on the advantages of transportation of convicts to new colonies. In the same year also he published a "History of the Supernatural in all Ages and Nations," a work which has given rise to much animated discussion.

HOWSON, THE REV. JOHN SAUL,

was born in 1816, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in double first-class honours in 1837, and obtained, in 1837 and 1838, the Members' Prize, and in 1840 the Norrisian Prize Essay. Having taken Orders in 1845, he became Senior Classical Master, and subsequently (in 1849) Principal of the Collegiate Institution at Liverpool, which post he still (1864) holds. Dr. Howson is the author of various lectures and sermons; joint author with the late Rev. W. T. Conybeare of "The Life and Epistles of St. Paul," 2 vols. 4to., with Notes and Essays on the Geography, Voyages, &c. He is also a contributor to Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," the *Quarterly Review*, and other periodical literature; author of an Essay on Deaconesses, and of Hulsean Lectures on the Character of St. Paul; and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Ely.

HUBBARD, JOHN GELLIBRAND, F.R.S., eldest son of the late John Hubbard, Esq., was born in 1805. He early devoted himself to commercial pursuits, and is the head of the eminent house of Hubbard and Co., Russia merchants, in London. He is a Director of the Bank of England, and Chairman of the "Public Works Exchequer Loan Commission." Mr. Hubbard is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Buckinghamshire, and was elected M.P. for Buckingham in the Conservative interest in 1859. He is the author of able pamphlets on monetary questions, a "Vindication of a Fixed Duty on Corn" (1842), and "The Currency of the Country" (1843), which the late Mr. McCulloch called a valuable tract in favour of a single bank of issue. In his place in Parliament Mr. Hubbard carried, in 1861, a motion against the Government for a Committee to Inquire into the Working of the Income-tax, and has for the last two or three sessions strenuously advocated in Parliament a modification of the most obnoxious features of that tax. He has also taken a prominent part as a de-

fender of the Established Church in respect of church-rates.

HÜBNER, ALEXANDER, Baron, an Austrian diplomatist and Privy Councillor, was born at Vienna, November 26, 1811. After completing his studies at Vienna, he travelled for some time in Italy, and on his return (in 1833), the late Prince Metternich gave him a post in the state Chancellerie. In 1837 he accompanied Count Apponyi's embassy to Paris, but the next year was recalled by his patron Metternich. In 1840 he was made Secretary to the Austrian embassy sent to the Queen Maria da Gloria, the relations between Austria and Portugal having been for a long time interrupted. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires at Leipsic in 1844, and was shortly afterwards Consul-General of Austria. During the troubles of 1848, Baron Hübner was charged with the conduct of the Archduke Regnier's correspondence as the Viceroy of Lombardy; and when the populace got the upper hand of the authorities, he was detained at Milan as a hostage, but was soon exchanged. He then joined the Emperor of Austria at Olmutz, and was, when the insurrection was put down, in the confidence of Prince Schwartzburg. In 1849 he was sent on a special mission to Paris, and shortly afterwards became Austrian Ambassador at that capital. In 1856 he signed the treaty of Paris, having, during the Crimean war, been instrumental, it is supposed, in preventing his sovereign from taking part with Russia, and in ensuring his neutrality. It was to Baron Hübner that the Emperor of the French made the memorable declaration, on the 1st of January, 1859, that the imperial Government was dissatisfied with that of Austria—a declaration which foreshadowed the Italian war of the following spring. M. Hübner has not since that time taken a prominent part in public life.

HUDSON, GEORGE (formerly known as the "Railway King"), is a native of York, and was born about

the year 1800. He is a native of York (of which city he has been times elected Lord Mayor), and obtained the commission of the peace for the counties of York and Devonshire. He made a large fortune by his railway speculations, more especially during the railway mania of the middle of the last century, during which period he was consulted to not only in England but in France as an oracle on the subject of railway operations, and received the same homage as was shown to Robert Peel, the projector of the railway scheme, in Paris at the close of the last century. He was for many years chairman of the Eastern and the York, New England, and Berwick railways, and of the Great Eastern Dock Company. He was a Member of Parliament, in the Conservative interest, for Sunderland, from 1841 to 1846, when he was rejected by his constituents in favour of Lord Lindsay.

HUDSON, SIR JAMES, G. C. B., a Yorkshire gentleman, and one of the first Marquis Townshend, was born in 1810, and educated at Eton and Westminster. Having obtained a first-class degree in law, and subsequently served as Secretary to King William IV., he entered the diplomatic service in 1838, when he was appointed Secretary of Legation at Berlin, whence he was successively transferred in the same capacity to the Hague and to Rio Janeiro. He was Minister at the latter place from 1846 to 1850, when he was transferred to London. In 1852 he was appointed Plenipotentiary at Turin, in which capacity he heartily sympathized with the cause of Italian unity. He was created a Knight of the Order of St. Michael in 1855, for his services in urging the Sardinian Government to co-operate with Great Britain and France, by sending an expedition to the Crimea; and he was promoted to G.C.B. in 1863, on his retirement from his diplomatic post. He is popularly supposed to be in favour of the wishes of

people, gave rise to much at the time.

**MR. THOMAS, M.A.**, second son of Thomas Hughes, Esq., of Donington, near Newbury, Berks, was born Dec. 20, 1823, and was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold. He entered at Oriel College, Oxford, and took his B.A. degree in 1846. He was called to the Bar in 1848. He published *My Own School-days*, in 1856; the "Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "Tom Brown's School-days," in 1861. He is also the author of several tracts, and has contributed many articles in reviews and has written prefaces to the "Biglow Papers" and "Whitmore's Poems."

**MR. SIR FREDERICK, KNT.**, the living son of the late Robert Hughes, Esq., of Ely House, co. Wexford, was born about the year 1814. He served in the Madras Cavalry at an early age, and served with distinction several years in Persia. During the Russian war he was employed on a Government mission to Circassia and the Crimea, and was knighted in 1858 for his able services in those parts. He has received the Persian order of the Lion and the Sun, and is a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Asiatic So-

**THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., R.S.L.**, son of the late Thomas Hugo, and grandson of Rev. T. Hugo, rector of Ch. Devon, was born at Exeter in 1820, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. in 1842. Having been living in Lancashire, he was appointed in 1851 senior curate of St. Andrew's parish, and was promoted in 1858 to the Rectory of All Saints, Inner Street, London. Mr. Hughes is the author of several volumes of sermons and other religious publications. He is an active member of the Society of Antiquaries, on the Executive Committee of the Society, and served for a number of

years; of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, of which he is the reputed founder; of the Royal Society of Literature; and of the Genealogical Society of Great Britain. His province is especially that of our national and ecclesiastical records, and of mediæval history, literature, and art. He has published many papers in the transactions and journals of literary societies; is the author of a "Memoir of Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester" (1853); and is well known among monastic archaeologists as the historian of a number of the religious houses of the West of England, whose annals were previously but little understood; among which are the Abbeys of Athelney, Muchelney, and Cleeve, and the Priories of Taunton, Mynchin-Buckland, Cannington, Mynchin-Barrow, and the religious houses in London of St. Helen's and Austinfriars, &c., &c. Mr. Hugo is a popular lecturer on historical, literary, and artistic subjects.

**HUGO, MARIE-VICTOR-VICOMTE**, an eminent French author, was born at Besançon, 26th Feb., 1802, his father then being a colonel in the French army. From Besançon he was carried to Elba, from Elba to Paris, from Paris to Rome, from Rome to Naples, before he was five years of age. In 1809 he returned to France and received the benefit of classical instruction within the walls of a religious house. In 1822 appeared the first volume of his "Odes and Ballads." His tales "Hans of Iceland," and "Bug-Jargal," were written about this time. In 1826 he published a second volume of "Odes and Ballads," which exhibited a change in his political and literary opinions. Next year he composed his drama of "Cromwell." In 1829 he published his "Last Days of a Condemned Criminal," the terrific interest of which work gave it an immense success. Hugo now prepared a further attack on the stiff and unnatural style of French dramatic literature. On February 26th, 1830, his "*Hernani*" was first played at the Théâtre Français, and caused a scene of

out with success. In January, 1809, his play "Le Roi s'amuse" was performed at the Théâtre Français, and the next day interdicted by the Government. M. Hugo afterwards published a number of dramatic pieces of various merit. After many struggles, he was admitted into the Academy in 1841. He was created a peer of France by Louis-Philippe. In 1849 he was chosen President of the Peace Congress, of which he had been a leading member. Since 1852, Victor Hugo has resided as an exile in Jersey and Guernsey, where he completed his work "Napoléon le Petit," and another entitled "Les Châtiments." The "Contemplations" (published 1856), of a calmer tone, were well received. His celebrity formerly rested chiefly on his "Notre-Dame de Paris," which has been translated into most European languages; in England under the title of the "Hunchback of Notre-Dame;" but his literary renown has been greatly augmented by that remarkable work, "Les Misérables" (published 1863), a semi-historical and social romance, which has been also translated into many foreign languages. This was followed in 1864 by a rhapsodical work on Shakespeare, not likely to

become an important work upon one of the chief subjects, in his "Historical Resources of the Country of Britain" (cr. 8vo.), history of coal-mining, an explanation of the formation of coal-beds at home and abroad, with the way of mining; also contributed "Coal-Fields of the Country round London," "Geology of the Coal-Fields of the West of England," "Geology of the Coal-Fields of the North of England," "Survey of the Coal-Fields of the Country of Britain" (1860-2.)

HULLAH, J. singing, was born 1812, and is a native of London. In 1829 he became a member of the late Mr. Horsley, and was engaged under Crivelli at the Theatre of Music. He first became known as the composer of the music to C. Dickens's opera "Coquettes." In 1841 he introduced the system of singing in the theatre, and has acquired European reputation for his done much to popularize the art.

," "The History of Modern  
n" (a course of lectures delivered  
he Royal Institution of Great  
in), and of other musical works.  
HUME, REV. ABRAHAM, D.C.L.,  
D., &c., of Scottish extraction, a  
nager son of the late Mr. T. Hume,  
Leechfield and Greenoge, co. Down,  
born about the year 1815. He  
educated at Belfast College, at  
Glasgow University, and afterwards  
Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he  
succeeded in obtaining honours.  
Having taught mathematics and the  
English language and literature in  
the Belfast Royal Institution and  
Academy, and the Institute and Col-  
lege at Liverpool, he was ordained in  
1842, and the hon. degree of LL.D.  
conferred on him by the Univer-  
sity of Glasgow. In 1847 he was ap-  
pointed to the incumbency of a new  
church in Liverpool; and his minute  
historical inquiries connected with  
its and other portions of the town  
throw great light on its moral and  
social condition. The publication  
of a summary of the previous year's  
work from his diary in January, 1857  
and 1858, under the signature of  
"Lancashire Incumbent," had the  
effect of modifying public opinion on  
the subject of the idleness imputed  
to the clergy in letters printed in  
the *Times*. In 1858 he gave evidence  
before a Select Committee of the  
House of Lords on the "Means of  
Improving the Worship in Populous Dis-  
tricts," which led to the formation of  
the Liverpool Church Aid Society.  
In 1859 he gave evidence before  
another Select Committee of the  
House on the subject of "Church  
Rates," and of several maps which  
he produced, one was published with  
his Report. It showed the propor-  
tion of non-worshippers and of wor-  
shippers in each of three great classes  
throughout England and Wales, and in  
twenty-three of the great towns.  
His evidence has been frequently  
cited in parliamentary debates. He  
has also given great attention to the  
promotion of education, and to the  
advancement of *useful learning among*

all classes in Liverpool. He is a  
Fellow of the Royal Society of North-  
ern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of  
the Society of Antiquaries, and Sta-  
tistical Society, London, and an hono-  
rary or corresponding member of  
several other learned societies of the  
kingdom. Most of his writings have  
appeared in the Transactions of  
learned societies and in periodical  
publications, on the subjects of Geo-  
graphy, History and Archæology,  
Social Improvement, Topography,  
Statistics, General Literature, and  
Science. Some of the more interest-  
ing are—"The Learned Societies and  
Printing Clubs of the United King-  
dom" (1847); "Sir Hugh of Lincoln,  
or an Examination of a Curious Tra-  
dition respecting the Jews" (1849),  
&c. In 1863 he published an illus-  
trated archæological work, descriptive  
of an extinct town or settlement,  
called Meols, on the Cheshire coast;  
and, in 1864, "Results of the Irish  
Census, with a special Reference to  
the Church in Ireland."

HUME,\* HAMILTON, was born in  
1797, at Humewood, New South  
Wales; his father, A. H. Hume, a  
native of Hillsborough, co. Down,  
having gone out as a Government  
officer at the settlement of that penal  
colony in 1787. In 1810, when only  
thirteen years of age, he discovered  
the now populous district of Cow-pas-  
ture River. In 1824 he led a party  
across the Blue Mountains, and, ac-  
companied by Mr. Hovell, accomplish-  
ed the first overland journey from New  
South Wales to what is now known as  
Victoria, crossing and giving his name  
to the Hume river, the principal tribu-  
tary of the Murray. In 1826 he ac-  
companied Sturt on his first exploring  
expedition, and his services in guid-  
ing the party in unknown districts  
were gratefully recognized by the  
Government and by Sturt himself.  
In July, 1858, a marble column in his  
honour was erected, by public sub-  
scription, on the northern bank of the  
Hume river, near the town of Ald-  
bury, 2,000 miles from the sea. In  
1858 the river was navigated by ten



steamers and as many barges; and in the third year of its navigation, the value of the merchandise transported was upwards of a million sterling. Some difference of opinion having occurred, as to the precedence of Mr. Hume or Mr. Hovell in the exploration of 1826, he published, in 1855, "A Brief Statement of Facts in connection with an Overland Expedition from Lake George to Port Phillip in the year 1824." A township and electoral district were named after him. Though he was never in England, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society on the recommendation of two of its council, and he is a Colonial Magistrate for the district of Yass, near which he resides.

HUMPHREYS, HENRY NOEL, author, is the son of James Humphreys, of Birmingham, where he was born in 1810. He was educated at King Edward's Grammar School, Birmingham, and on the Continent. After a residence in Rome, he published his first work, "Literary Sketches," to accompany a series of plates of Roman scenery, by W. B. Cooke. Among his subsequent works the following may be named:—"British Butterflies and their Transformations," H. N. Humphreys and J. O. Westwood (4to., 1840); "British Moths and their Transformations," do. do. (2 vols. 4to., 1843); "Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart's Chronicles" (2 vols., 1843); "The Parables of our Lord," illuminated (1846); "The Illuminated Books of the Middle Ages" (folio, with plates, 1849); "The Coins of England" (8vo., 1847), illustrated with coins printed in gold, silver, and copper; "The Art of Illumination" (1849); "Ancient Coins and Medals" (1850), illustrated with fac-similes of Greek and Roman Coins, in relief; "The Collector's Manual" (2 vols., 1853); "The Coinage of the British Empire" (1854), later editions 1855 and 1861; "The History of the Art of Writing, from the Hieroglyphic to the Alphabetic Pe-

riods" (1853), new edition, 1 "Stories by an Archæologist and Friends" (2 vols., 1856); "G. in Strasburg," a dramatic m. lette (1860); also several anonymous novels, tales, and magazine articles.

HUMPHRY, THE REV. W. GILSON, M.A., born about the 1815, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1837, and of which he was subsequently elected Fellow. He was seane lecturer at Cambridge in 1850. Having been chaplain to the Bishop of London for some years, was nominated by him in 1855 to vicarage of the important parish St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. Mr. Humphry is the author of "A Commentary on the Book of the Acts of Apostles," "The Doctrine of a Free State" (the Hulsean Lecture 1849), "The Early Progress of Gospel" (the Hulsean Lecture 1850), "An Historical and Expository Treatise on the Book of Common Prayer," "The Miracles" (the Boyle Lecture for 1857), "The Character of St. Paul" (the Boyle Lecture for 1858), "Theophilus of Antioch" (for Pitt Press), and "Theophylact on Matthew." He also edited and is one of the authors of "A Revised Version of St. John's Gospel, and the Epistles to the Romans and Corinthians."

HUNGARY. (See AUSTRIA.)

HUNT, ROBERT, born Sept. 6, 1811, at Devonport, is a self-elevated man of talent. He is the Keeper of Mineral Records at the Museum of Practical Geology, and was the first-appointed Professor of Mechanical Science to the Government School of Mines—on the "working men of practical science." Popularly he is best known by his volumes, "Researches in Light," "The Poetry of Science," "Panthea, or the Spirit of Nature," "Elementary Physics," and "Manual of Photography," and as the editor of the new and voluminous edition of "Ure's Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines." Mr. Robert Hunt has devoted special attention to

al influences of the solar rays, the discoverer of several im- photographic processes. To are principally indebted for a perfect knowledge than we pre- possessed of the influences of eat, and actinism (the chemi- ciple of the solar rays), on the of plants. These researches en published in the "Transac- of the British Association." ; taken up his residence in all, he was for five years Secre- of the Royal Cornwall Polytech- ciety, during which period he ry actively engaged in investi- the phenomenon of mineral and metalliferous deposits in d. Mr. Hunt is the author of Synopsis," and of the "Hand- of the Great Exhibition of and of the International Exhi- of 1862. He was the first to ate the publication of statistical s of the mineral produce of the d Kingdom. His "Mineral ics," published annually by of the Treasury, are so much d by those engaged in our metal- al and mineral industries, that 0 a very handsome testimonial e value of 500 guineas was pre- d to him. Mr. Robert Hunt has riginated the Miners' Associa- of Cornwall and Devonshire, the t of which is to give a more et education to the practical r than he has hitherto received. HUNT, THOMAS STERRY, F.R.S., was in Norwich, Connecticut, U.S.A., 5, 1826. After passing through usual educational course, he com- ed the study of medicine and istry, but soon devoted himself ely to the latter, and became ical assistant to Professor Silli- , in Yale College. After dis- ging this duty for two years, he offered the same post in the ol of Agricultural Chemistry, lately established in Edinburgh, ch he declined for that of Chemist Mineralogist to the expedition the survey of Canada, under Sir E. Logan. He was at the same

time appointed to similar duties in the survey of Vermont. The services that he has rendered to science in both these undertakings are well known. His chief fame, however, rests on his labours as an interpreter and writer on the researches of Liebig, Laurent, and Gerhardt, as exhibited by his papers contributed to the *American Journal of Science* from 1848 to 1851, and his essays on "Solution," "Chemical Changes," and "Atomic Volumes," contributed to the *American Journal*, and republished in England and Germany. Mr. Hunt has also been engaged in several isolated mineralogical investigations of importance to the scientific world. His countrymen, indeed, are so impressed with the value of his theories, that they do not scruple to attribute to him the credit of some discoveries which would not be admitted in Europe. Mr. Hunt was a member of the International Jury at the Paris Exhibition of 1855, when he addressed some valuable papers to the Geological Society of France. He is Professor of Chemistry in the University of Quebec, which bestowed on him the degree of Doctor of Science in 1857. Harvard College presented him with the degree of M.A. in 1854; and he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1859. His contributions to scientific literature are extremely numerous.

HUNT, THORNTON, is the eldest son of the late Mr. Leigh Hunt. Born 10th of September, 1810, he was educated to be a painter; but the inactivity of life in the studio induced him to devote himself to literature, and to become a critic on works of art; in which, following the early Italian critics, he sought to give a more matter-of-fact manner to the handling of the subject in the periodical press. Through the late Laman Blanchard he was introduced to a short-lived morning paper, the *Constitutional*, of the political department of which he was for a time sole conductor. On the breakdown of the *Constitutional* he became editor of the

*North Cheshire Reformer*, and then of the *Glasgow Argus*, and with the experience he had gained of the local workings of our institutions, our trade, and the condition of the people, he returned to London in 1840, and formed a connection with the *Spectator*, which lasted until 1860. In that interval he also had relations with some of the chief daily papers and other periodicals. Besides a few passing pamphlets, chiefly on practical subjects, he has produced no work under his own name, except the "Foster-Brothers" (1845), an historical romance, suggested by his early residence in Italy, his political studies, and his admiration for the patriotic statesman Carlo Zeno. He has edited his father's "Autobiography" and "Correspondence;" but is now (1864) devoted exclusively to political writing.

HUNT, WILLIAM HOLMAN, an eminent painter, and one of the most prominent members of the Pre-Raphaelite movement, was born in London in 1827. In 1846 he exhibited his first picture at the Academy. The earlier efforts of his pencil were adopted from poetry and fiction:—"Dr. Rochecliffe performing Divine Service in the Cottage of Joceline Joliffe at Woodstock" (1847); "The Flight of Madeline and Porphyro," from Keats's "St. Agnes" (1848); "Rienzi vowing to obtain Justice for the Death of his young Brother" (1849). In 1850 he commenced that choice of religious and mystical subjects, whereby he has since made himself best known: "A Converted British Family sheltering a Christian Missionary from the Persecution of the Druids," followed by the symbolical "Hireling Shepherd" of 1852. His picture of 1851 was in a different class of sentiment,— "Valentine receiving Sylvia from Proteus;" that of 1853, "Claudio and Isabella," and "Our English Coasts,"—a beautiful study of the Downs at Hastings. Three of these pictures were awarded £50 and £60 prizes at Liverpool and Birmingham.

The occult meanings of his "the World" and of the "A Conscience" of 1854, were time expounded by Mr. I some letters to the *Times*. Royal Academy Exhibition appeared Mr. Hunt's picture "Scapegoat." The scene was upon the margin of the salt-shallows of the Red Sea. The image of the Saviour in the painting exhibited in 1860, was per painting which attracted exclusive notice of any mode

HUNTER, ROBERT MERCER FERRO, an American statesman, born in Essex county, Virginia, 21, 1809. Having graduated at the University of Virginia, he commenced practice as a barrister in 1831, was elected to the House of Representatives in 1832, was re-elected in 1837, and made his maiden speech in October of that year in support of the principles of free trade. In the succeeding year he was elected to the Senate. In '41 and '42, Mr. Hunter was a vigorous opposer of the Tariff Bills, but was beaten in election for Congress in the year. In 1845 he was more successful. He was the first public man who urged the annexation of Texas, and was an energetic supporter of President Polk. On the question, Mr. Hunter made an able speech, advocating a reasonable compromise with the British Government. In 1846 he opposed the application of the Wilmot Proviso to any territories the incorporation of which into the Union might result from the Mexican war. He was returned to the Senate, and reported the "Clayton Compromise," which was afterwards lost in the Lower House. He opposed the measure for the abolition of the slave trade in the district of Columbia, any interference with that in any of the States, as well as the admission of California into the Union, and supported the Fugitive Slave Bill. In 1850, Mr. Hunter became

of the Finance Committee. In Presidential canvass of 1852, he read addresses on behalf of Generals, and supported the Kansas-Nebraska Bill. Mainly by his exertions, Mr. Wise was elected Governor of Virginia, and he took an active part in the return of Mr. Buchanan to Presidency. He was the framer of the Tariff Bill of 1857, which was not till the election of Mr. Lincoln. In 1858 he was returned for third time to the Senate, where advocated the admission of Kansas to the Union under the Lecompton constitution. In 1860 he delivered a most extravagant speech in favour of slavery, which he declared to have received the sanction of all men and of all ages, while the society was yet only an experiment. Mr. Hunter, though a writer of this institution, and a strong advocate of the doctrine of State Rights, has ever been fully distinguished by moderation in all the contingencies that arise upon these questions. His promise, in fact, has been the guiding principle of his public life.

**HUNTER, THE REV. JOSEPH**, an eminent scholar and antiquary, and a Unitarian minister, was born early in the present century. He is the author of the following works: "On Alienation and Recovery of Estates" (1841); "Collections towards Church of the Pilgrim Fathers" (1844); "Historical and Critical Notices" (1850); "History of the slave of New Plymouth"; "Red Book of the Exchequer" (1838); "A line of old Dissent exemplified by Wood's Life"; and of "Illustrations to Shakespeare." He has taken part in a controversy with J. O. Halliwell, relating to the ownership of what professed to be a portrait of Sir H. Wotton in France 1591.

**HUNTINGTON, DANIEL**, an American artist, was born in New York, 1816. His mother was a relative of Trumbull, the painter, and it is said that her son had an

early hankering after that profession, which was discouraged by Trumbull. Young Huntington, being in earnest, however, procured an admission into the studio of Professor Morse, and after an interval produced the pictures of the "Toper Asleep" and the "Bar-room Politician." In 1836 he devoted himself to landscape-painting, and produced several clever pictures of American scenery. In 1839 he proceeded to study at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, where he painted his "Sibyl," his "Shepherd Boy of the Campagna," and other subjects. His return to New York was signalized by the appearance of "The Pilgrim's Progress" and "Christiana and her Children." A disorder of the eyes in 1842 compelled him to lay aside his brush for two years. In 1844 he revisited Rome, and during the following year painted the "Roman Penitents," "Italy," "The Communion of the Sick," and a few landscapes. He has several times visited England. His later works are "Lady Jane Grey and Feckenham in the Tower," "Henry VIII. and Queen Catharine Parr," "Queen Mary signing the Death-warrant of Lady Jane Grey," &c. He also painted the portraits of several celebrated personages.

**HURLSTONE, FREDERICK YEATES**, artist, was born in London in 1801, and in early life was a student of the Royal Academy. He first exhibited on its walls in 1821, and continued to send his annual quota — portraits, with an occasional historic piece, — until 1830, since which date he has but seldom exhibited at the Academy. He is now President of the Society of British Artists, and at that Society's exhibitions his pictures have been leading attractions for upwards of twenty years. Besides numerous able portraits, he regularly contributes subject-pieces, which may be divided into two classes, — pictures of sentiment from Byron, Moore, &c.; and those from the picturesque material still abounding in the "romantic" South, — "The Italian Boy," "The Moorish

Peasant Girl," and "Last Sigh of the Moor," "Italian Mendicant," "A Spanish Beauty,"—in his hands, a felicitous class of subject. To the International Exhibition of 1855, held in Paris, Mr. Hurlstone sent his "Arthur and Constance," and "The Farewell of Boabdil to Granada," and was one of those to whom a gold medal was awarded by the French Government through the Council of the French Academy of Arts.

HURON,\* THE RIGHT REV. BENJAMIN CRONYN, LORD BISHOP OF, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. Having entered orders, he served a pastoral charge in Canada for some years, and was consecrated Bishop of Huron in 1857. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over the province of Huron, Canada West; it is 12,200 square miles in extent, and embraces a population of 277,505.

HUTT, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, son of the late R. Hutt, Esq., of Appleby, in the Isle of Wight, and nephew of Capt. Hutt, who was killed in Lord Howe's great naval victory of the 1st of June, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. In 1832 he entered Parliament as M.P. in the Liberal interest, for Kingston-upon-Hull, which he represented down to 1841, when he was chosen for Gateshead, for which place he has since sat down to the present time. Mr. Hutt, who, as a Member of Parliament, has always paid the greatest attention to measures relating to the shipping and commercial interests, was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1860, when he was also sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

HUXLEY, THOMAS HENRY, F.R.S., V.P.L.S., Sec. G.S., &c., Professor of Natural History in the Government School of Mines, Jermyn Street, London, is a son of the late George Huxley, Esq., and was born at Ealing, Middlesex, in 1825. He was educated at Ealing School, and subsequently stu-

died medicine at the Medical School of the Charing-Cross Hospital. He was appointed Assistant-Surgeon H.M.S. *Rattlesnake* in the year 1841 and remained with that vessel during the surveying cruise in the South Pacific and Torres Straits. He returned to England in 1850, and succeeded Edward Forbes at the School of Mines in 1854. He is well known as a writer on natural science, being the author of numerous papers published in the Transactions and Journals of the Royal Linnean, Geological and Zoological Societies, and in the Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain; and of a separate work, "The Oceanic Hydrogoid."

HUXTABLE, THE REV. ANTHONY, an eminent agriculturist, born in 1800, graduated B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1833, and having taken orders in 1834, was in that year presented to the Rectory of Sutton Clifton, Dorsetshire. In 1854 he received from Bishop Hamilton a prebendal stall of Torleton, in Salisbury Cathedral, and he is also dean of Shaftesbury. Besides several papers in agricultural magazines, he has published "Lectures on the Science and Application of Manure" (1847), and a pamphlet on "the present prices" (1850), which passed through seven editions, and was canvassed. He was also appointed Archdeacon of Dorset in 1852, resigning that office on the ground of ill health.

HYMERS, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., F.R.S., was born about the year 1800, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. as second Wrangler in 1826. He was subsequently elected Fellow and appointed Tutor of his College; and having been elected Lady Margaret Preacher in 1841, and discharged several other university offices, was appointed to the rectory of Bramburton, Yorkshire, in 1852. Dr. Hymers is a Fellow of the Royal Geological Societies. He is the author of several Cambridge books, including "The Elements

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&c. He has been decorated in his own country and in France.

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish politician, born at Cadiz in 1790, is the son of a Basque merchant known for his patriotism during the French invasion, was, with his brother Thomas, deputed to the Cortes of 1812-14. When Ferdinand, on his restoration, rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego (1820), which caused an anarchy of three years to succeed a despotism of six. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and one of those who voted the decree for the fall of the king. On the restoration he fled to London, where he found mercantile employment. Condemned to death for contumacy, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of *Procuradores*, a kind of Council of State. His liberalism in this position was on the point of ending in a duel between himself and the minister, to which latter, however, his opposition was so great that it ended in his fall. Afterwards, as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Isturitz offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja (1836), in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. Again he received an amnesty (1837), was sent to the Cortes (1838), and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted secretly the return of Maria Christina, who gave him

power. In that year Mr. Inglis (having represented the borough of Stamford in Parliament from February to July) was elevated to the Bench as Lord Justice Clerk of Session, and in the following year was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He held the post of Dean of Faculty for some years before his elevation to the Bench. His fame as an advocate will most permanently rest on his defence of Madeleine Smith in 1857.

INGRES, JEAN-DOMINIQUE-AUGUSTE, a distinguished French painter, was born at Montauban, 15th September, 1781. He manifested a decided taste for painting at a very early age; but it was his father's desire that he should become a musician, and with this view he took him at twelve years of age to Toulouse, where, in consideration of consenting to pursue his musical studies, he was permitted to receive lessons in drawing and landscape painting. His anxiety to become a painter, however, grew with his growth; until at length his father yielded to his importunities and sent him to Paris, where he became a pupil of David, then in the zenith of his fame. In 1800 Ingres obtained the second prize from the Académie des Beaux Arts; whilst for his picture entitled "The Embassy to the Tent of Achilles," he succeeded in carrying off the first. He exhibited, in 1802, "A Woman in the Bath," and a "Portrait of a Lady," two of his best works; in 1804, a "Portrait of the First Consul," his own portrait, and in 1808, a "Portrait of the Emperor," purchased for the Hôtel des Invalides. After this last exhibition he departed for Rome. In the course of the ensuing five years were exhibited in succession his "Œdipus and the Sphinx," "Jupiter and Thetis," "A Woman in the Bath," "Ossian's Sleep," "The Sistine Chapel," &c. The *chef-d'œuvre* of M. Ingres since that date is "The Vow of Louis XIII.," exhibited in Paris in 1824. This picture was produced at a favourable juncture, and raised at once the repu-

tation of the artist to its culminating point. In the course of the year he returned to France. "The Oath of Homer," painted in 1826, is one of the ceilings of the Louvre. He well sustained his reputation; and in 1829 he was appointed to the place of M. Horace Vernet, Director of the French Academy in Rome. No better instructor of young painters of his time could have been selected; and it is not to be added that his success was not less. Whilst thus occupied he painted "Stratonice," also portraits of the Duke of Orleans, and of the Duchess of Angoulême, and the "Cherubini," which latter was exhibited in 1853, at Paris, for 40,000 francs (£1,600). M. Ingres' style is altogether original; whilst for its outline and simple grace it is perhaps without parallel among his countrymen. At the Exhibition of 1855, an apartment was reserved expressly for the works of Ingres, where his paintings were misunderstood by many, but judged by cosmopolitan criticism with calmness and impartiality. He was appointed in 1834 Chevalier of the Legion of Honour; an Officer, and Commander, and Grand Officer, five years later.

INVERNESS, THE DUCHESS OF, CECILIA LETITIA, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Inverness, was born about the year 1815; she married Sir George Inverness, who died in 1825, soon after which event she contracted a marriage with his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex (resuming by royal licence her mother's maiden name of Wood), but the alliance, though binding in conscience, was not binding by the law of the land, which forbids a marriage between any member of the Royal Family and a commoner. In 1840, however, she was raised to the peerage as Duchess of Inverness (one of the titles which formerly belonged to the Duke of Somerset). IRONS, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., is the son of a celebrated dissenting minister in the north.



was born in the year 1812. He educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held a curacy and wards an incumbency in the East suburbs of London, he was Head Vicar of Barkway, Herts, 1840, and Vicar of Brompton, Middlesex, in 1842. He is the author of "Epitome of the Hampton Lectures of Dr. Hampden," three "Sermons of 'Parochial Lectures' on the Catholic Church," the "Apostolical Succession and Ecclesiastical Union," "The Whole Doctrine of the Church," "A Reply to Dr. Hampden on Development," and a number of sermons and controverted pamphlets on the religious issues of the day.

ISABELLA, QUEEN, *see* SPAIN.

ISMAIL (Pacha), a Turkish physician and statesman, born in the neighborhood of Smyrna about 1812, carried off from his family at the outbreak of the Greek insurrection of 1821, and sold as a slave to a Jewish surgeon, named Hadji Isaac, who bought him and brought him up to the Muslim faith, giving him the name of Ismail. During the war between the Turks against the Greeks, and against the Russians (1822-29), he followed his patron to the field and under his guidance studied the medicine. After the war he received a commission, and entered the Hospital of Surgery founded by the Sultan Mahmoud, to perfect himself in medicine. In 1840 he went to Constantinople to extend his knowledge. At Constantinople he took his degree, and shortly afterwards he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Medicine at Constantinople. On his return to Constantinople, he was nominated Physician-in-Chief to the Empire. As a statesman he has performed important services; but it is as a physician that he is best known. As chief of medical administration at Constantinople, he is to Ismail that is owing the organization of the hospitals, the introduction of vaccination throughout the Empire, by means of dispensaries, and the publication of a medical gazette.

He has been decorated in his own country and in France.

ISTURITZ, DON XAVIER DE, a Spanish politician, born at Cadix in 1790, is the son of a Basque merchant known for his patriotism during the French invasion, was, with his brother Thomas, deputed to the Cortes of 1812-14. When Ferdinand, on his restoration, rewarded his most devoted servants with exile or imprisonment, Isturitz offered his house to the malcontents, and presided at the famous rising of Riego (1820), which caused an anarchy of three years to succeed a despotism of six. After the establishment of the Constitution, Isturitz went to Madrid, where he founded several liberal clubs, and contributed, perhaps involuntarily, to the excesses which followed the triumph of the Revolution. In 1823 he was President of the Cortes, and one of those who voted the decree for the fall of the king. On the restoration he fled to London, where he found mercantile employment. Condemned to death for contumacy, he was amnestied by Maria Christina, and in 1834 returned to Spain, again entered the Cortes, and by his ultra-democratic zeal excited the rising of the National Guard which overthrew the Torreno administration. Under the Ministry of Mendizabal, Isturitz held the office of President of the Chamber of Procuradores, a kind of Council of State. His liberalism in this position was on the point of ending in a duel between himself and the minister, to which latter, however, his opposition was so great that it ended in his fall. Afterwards, as Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Isturitz offended all parties by his violence. The outbreak of La Granja (1836), in consequence of which the Constitution of 1812 was re-established, obliged him once more to take refuge in England. Again he received an amnesty (1837), was sent to the Cortes (1838), and was nominated President of the Congress of 1839. During the regency of Espartero, Isturitz plotted secretly the return of Maria Christina, who gave him



or, better known heretofore as King of Sardinia, is the son of King Charles Albert and of Queen Theresa daughter of Grand Duke Ferdinand of Tuscany. He was born March 14, 1820, and received at his baptism the names Marie - Albert - Eugène - Ferdinand - Thomas. He was carefully educated in science and military tactics, and was married in 1842 to the Archduchess Adelaide of Austria. He took an active part, as Duke of Savoy, in the events of 1848, accompanying his father to the field of battle, and behaving with great bravery at the battles of Goito and Novara. On the evening after the latter battle (24th March, 1849), Charles Albert signed his abdication in the Bellini Palace. Little was then known of his son and successor, who now assumed the name Victor Emmanuel II., except that he was a dashing hunter, haughty in his manners, and a reputed opponent of Liberalism. He succeeded in obtaining from Austria terms less humiliating than those imposed on his father, but the treaty of peace was not signed till August 6th, 1849. As king he set himself to reorganize the finances, the army, and the system of public instruction, concluded with England and despatched a firm men, under General to the Crimea, which itself by a victory the Tchernaya. So in the Conference of ambassadors an able p of Italy. In 1855, mother, wife, and I very nearly dying. On his recovery, I visited England and was received with g. He was created a K. ter and Grand Cross Honour. In the ea the king, whose rela had been for a long of friendly, announce that a storm was i sequently Count C the grievances of Austria in a dip Lord Derby's gove best endeavours to s seemed imminent; I Austria summoned arm, but in vain; s army then crossed Emperor of the I spatched a powerft

not be recorded here. period the object of Italy to gain Rome for her and although the recent 4) Franco-Italian treaty it off that hope, it is still Italians to be not entirely

JAMES, son of the late ory, Esq., of Dundee, was 12, and admitted an advo- He was for some time a the Scottish Municipal, and having held in suc- Sheriffships of Caithness- Buteshire, was appointed neral for Scotland in 1839. owing year he was ap- of the Senators of the Justice (when he took the title of "Lord Ivory," by was known as a judge of of Session in Scotland), nominated a Lord of Jus- 1849. He resigned these vember, 1862.

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N,\* SIR CHARLES ROBERT s a son of the late General y Eliza, daughter of Sir , and was born in 1814. ed to the Bar at Lincoln's 6, and in 1848 was ap- vocate-General at Cal- 1852 he was promoted to judgeship at Bombay, was subsequently trans- e same capacity to Cal- e he became Judge of the of Judicature in 1862.

N, CHARLES THOMAS, M.D., ; American chemist and born at Plymouth, Mass., 05. Left an orphan when guardian, after giving him school education, placed merchant's house at Boston. hours, however, were de- e more congenial study of and he contrived to make apparatus for himself. not suiting his taste, he

proposed to enter Harvard College; but his health failing, he attached himself to Maclure, Lesueur, and Troost, then engaged in making scientific investigations in natural history, in the states of New York and New Jersey. On his return to Boston, he devoted himself diligently to the study of medicine, and graduated M.D. at Harvard University in 1829. The same year he was engaged on the survey of Nova Scotia, in company with Dr. Francis Alger, of Boston. In 1829, he studied medicine in Paris, and thence departed on a tour through Switzerland, Italy, and Austria. The summer of 1832 he spent in schools of surgery in Paris. Dr. Jackson claims to be one of the inventors of the Electric Telegraph. In 1833, he commenced the practice of medicine in Boston, but relinquished it for geology, and was engaged in 1836, 1839, and 1840 in geological surveys of Maine, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. In 1845 he examined and reported on the copper-mines and the mineral deposits about Lake Superior. In 1847, the survey on which he was engaged upon the mineral lands of the U.S. was unfortunately stopped by a change of administration. In 1849 he received the Cross of the Legion of Honour, and in 1852 from the French Academy of Sciences a prize of 2,500 francs for his discoveries in the employment of anæsthetics; his claims to which have, however, been regarded as doubtful by his own countrymen. King Oscar of Sweden also awarded him a gold medal, and he is decorated with the Red Eagle of Prussia and other European orders. His publications and contributions to scientific societies are voluminous.

JACKSON, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., is the son of the eminent Wesleyan minister of the same name, and was born in 1812. He was educated at St. Mary Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834. Having held some parochial cures and educational appointments, including the principalship of the Normal College

of "A Manual of Logic," "Examination Questions and Papers for Theological Students," "Questions on Adams's Roman Antiquities," &c. He has also been an extensive contributor of biographical articles to serial publications, and was for some time editor of *The English Journal of Education*.

JACOBSON, THE REV. WILLIAM, D.D., was born about the year 1805, and was educated at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1827. In 1829 he was elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College, and held the Vice-Principalship of Magdalen Hall from 1832 down to 1848, when he was nominated Regius Professor of Divinity (an office to which is attached a canonry in Christ-Church Cathedral), and was created D.D. by decree of Convocation. Dr. Jacobson, who has also discharged the university offices of Select Preacher, Public Orator, &c., and held the incumbency of Ifley, near Oxford, from 1839 to 1840, has edited for the University Press, "The Remains of the Apostolic Fathers" (2 vols. 8vo.), a "Paraphrase and Annotations on the Epistles of St. Paul" (1 vol. 8vo.), the "Collected

writer on subjects of theology.

JAMAICA, BISHOP GEORGE SPENCER, D.D. William R. Spencer, 1st grandson of Charles, Marlborough, was born educated at Dr. Burn Greenwich, and at Oxford. After having parochial cures in the Archdeaconry of Berks consecrated, in 1839, of Newfoundland, was translated, in 1848, Jamaica; in which is also a Privy Council income of the diocese comprises Jamaica, British Bahamas, Turk's Island, Bay Islands, is £23,000 chargeable on the Crown. The Bishop has published sermons, charges, and some poems. *Magazine* and other publications. He resigned the translation of his diocese of the Right Rev. Dr. in 1856, was consecrated Kingston and Suffragan to the Bishop of Jamaica.

neering Works at Portsmouth, of Ordnance Survey of the United Kingdom, and of the Topographical Statistical Department of the War Office. He is the author of several works on geology, engineering, chronology, &c., and he superintended the execution and publication of the operations described in the account of the principal Triangulation of the United Kingdom, with the dimensions, and mean specific gravity of the earth derived therefrom. He has also recently (1859) perfected the art of photo-zincography, by means of which he has secured a fac-simile of the whole of the *Wednesday-Book*, in 32 volumes. He received the honour of knighthood in 1860.

JANIN, JULES-GABRIEL, a French writer, was born Dec. 11, 1804, at St. Pierre (Loire), where his father was a provincial barrister. He commenced his studies in the college of his native town, and completed them in 1822 at the College of Louis-le-Grand. After this he remained in Paris, and, having neither profession nor fortune, took up his quarters in a garret in the Rue du Dragon, in the quartier Latin, and there assisted several gentlemen in "cramming" for degrees. Jules has vividly described this humble period of his life.

But he soon renounced this occupation for journalism. He first obtained employment upon a theatrical paper, and soon after became one of the editors of the *Figaro*, and subsequently editor of the *Quotidien*. Parting company with the *Figaro*, he founded, in company with other writers of mark, the *Revue Parisienne*, and the *Journal des Enfants*. Shortly afterwards he published his first romance, "*L'Ane mort et la femme Guillotinée*." But his most successful productions are his tales, essays, and sketches. Jules Janin married a rich heiress, and, on the occasion wrote a singular article in the feuilleton of the *Débats*, entitled "*Le Mariage du Critique*," which earned him for a long time in the

public journals the name of the "married critic." He has a ready pen, and during the last forty years has produced an almost incredible number of articles for the journals, besides having written and edited a number of works of a less ephemeral character. In 1846 he published an abridged translation of Richardson's "*Clarissa Harlowe*."

JARDINE, SIR WILLIAM, BART., LL.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent naturalist, son of the late Sir A. Jardine, Bart., of Jardine Hall, co. Dumfries, was born in 1800, and educated at Edinburgh; succeeded to the title on his father's decease in 1821. He is a magistrate of the county and Vice-Lieutenant for Dumfriesshire, a member of the Royal Linnæan and other learned societies both at home and abroad. He published, jointly with Mr. Prideaux J. Selby, the late Sir Stamford Raffles, Dr. Horsfield, and other ornithologists, "*Illustrations of Ornithology*" (4 vols. fol. and 4to.), and edited an edition of Wilson's "*North American Ornithology*," the "*Naturalist's Library*," in forty volumes, which included the four branches, Mammalia, Ornithology, Ichthyology, and Entomology. Sir William is joint editor of the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, and author of "*British Salmonidæ*," "*Ichnology of Annandale*," "*Memoirs of the late Hugh Strickland*," as also of "*Contributions to Ornithology*," "*Ornithological Synonyms*," "*White's Natural History of Selborne*" (new edit., with notes by Sir W. Jardine, Bart.), and various papers in scientific transactions and periodicals.

JARRETT, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A., was born about the year 1805, and graduated B.A. at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1827, as a wrangler, and first class in classical honours, and of which he was elected Fellow. Having been ordained, he was appointed by his college to the Rectory of Trunch, Norfolk, in 1832. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, and in 1854 succeeded Dr.

without change of spelling.

JEAFFRESON, \*JOHN CORDY, B.A., author, is the eldest son of William Jeaffreson, F.R.C.S., and member of an ancient family. He was born at Framlingham, Suffolk, in January, 1831. Having received his early education at a Grammar School, he for some years studied medicine; but relinquishing this pursuit, he matriculated at Pembroke College, Oxford. Whilst still an undergraduate, he became a writer in magazines and newspapers. He took his B.A. degree in 1852, and after a brief interval became a law-student at Lincoln's Inn. His first novel, "Crews Rise," was published in 1854. In the following year "Hinchbrook" was published in *Fraser's Magazine*. "Isabel: the Young Wife and the Old Love," "Novels and Novelists, from Elizabeth to Victoria," and "Miriam Copley," succeeded in order. In 1860 Mr. Jeaffreson wrote for the *Universal Review* "Sir Everard's Daughter" (recently reprinted), and in the same year he published his anecdotal "Book about Doctors," three editions of which appeared in the year. "Olive Blake's Good Work" was published in 1862, and "Live It

held a rectory and in Ireland, in 1813 to the rectory of Peashore, and subsequently prebendary of He. He is the author of "Divine Economy," "The Choral Service of England," "Lithedral Service," "sponses and Litanie," "The Principle of defended," "Six Le sent State of the Cl JELF, THE REV. D.D., Principal of London, and Canon Oxford, is a son of Jelf, and was born at He was educated at Oxford, where he 1820, taking first class was subsequently elected ship at Oriel, of became tutor. In pointed Preceptor George of Camberland Hanover). In 1844 Principal of King's and Canon of Christ in 1839. He is the on "The Means of

was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated in 1833, taking first-class honours in the classical schools. Having been successively Tutor and Censor of his college, Public Examiner, and Proctor of the University, he was appointed, 1846-8, one of the preachers at the Cathedral, and preached the Bampton Lectures before the University in 1847. He is known as the author of "Greek Grammar" based on that of Kühner (2 vols. 3rd edition, 1861), and as the editor of "Aristotle's Ethics, with English Notes," a text-book in use at Oxford. He has also published Sermons preached at the Cathedral, and an answer to Dr. Whipple's essay on "The Education of the World."

**JENKYNs, THE REV. HENRY, D.D.**, younger son of a former vicar of Wincchester, Somerset, and brother of the late Dr. Richard Jenkyns, six years Master of Balliol College, Oxford, and Dean of Wells. He was born about the year 1795, and was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1816 as a double first class. He was afterwards elected Fellow of Balliol College. In 1833 he was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in the University of Durham. In 1839 he was promoted to a canonry in Durham Cathedral. And in 1841 he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University. He edited "Cranmer's Remains," in 4 vols. 8vo., for the Oxford University Press.

**JENNER,\* WILLIAM, M.D., F.R.S.**, son of the late Mr. John Jenner, was born at Chatham in 1815, and was educated at University Coll., London. He commenced his professional career as a general practitioner, his first public appointment being that of Surgeon-Accoucheur to the Royal Infirmary Charity. He graduated M.D., London, in 1844, when he retired from general practice. In 1848 he became a Member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in the same year was appointed Pro-

fessor of Pathological Anatomy in University College and Assistant Physician to University Coll. Hospital. He was elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1852, and appointed to deliver the Goulstonian Lectures before the College the same year. He was selected to be Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children on its establishment in 1852, Assistant Physician to the London Fever Hospital in 1853, Physician to the University Coll. Hospital in 1854, Professor of Clinical Medicine in 1857. On the death of the lamented Dr. Baly, in 1861, Dr. Jenner was appointed to succeed him as Physician Extraordinary to the Queen, and the following year was gazetted Physician in Ordinary to her Majesty. In 1863, he became Physician in Ordinary to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and, in 1862, Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine at University Coll. On his appointment as Physician to the Queen, he resigned his connection with the London Fever Hospital, and in 1862 resigned the post of Physician to the Hospital for Sick Children. In 1864 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is the author of several series of papers on Fever, the acute Specific Diseases, Diphtheria, Diseases of Children, Diseases of the Heart, Lungs, Skin, &c. Dr. Jenner was one of the physicians who attended the late Prince Consort in his last illness. He is well known, not only to the profession, but to the public at large, as having been the first to establish beyond dispute the difference in kind between typhus and typhoid fevers.

**JERDAN, WILLIAM, F.S.A., M.R.S.L.**, and corresponding member of the Royal Society of Madrid, was born in 1782 at Kelso, Roxburghshire, where his father, Mr. John Jerdan, held a small property. He was educated at the school of his native place, and afterwards became a pupil of Dr. Rutherford, author of a "View of Ancient History," and being intended for the legal profession, was

for some time in the office of a Scottish writer. In 1804 he came to London. In 1806 he became a reporter on the *Aurora*, a short-lived morning paper, and afterwards joined the *Pilot* evening newspaper, established in Jan., 1807. He next became one of the staff of the *Morning Post*, and subsequently reported, during three sessions, for the *British Press*. He was also a contributor to the *Satirist*, or *Monthly Meteor*, the copyright of which he purchased. On the 11th of May, 1812, he was instrumental in seizing Bellingham, the murderer of Spencer Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the lobby of the House of Commons; and has given a detailed account of that event in his "Autobiography." In 1813 he became editor of the *Sun*, then a Tory organ. In 1817 he sold his share in that newspaper, and soon afterwards became editor of the *Literary Gazette*, with which his name was associated for thirty-four years. In 1821 he assisted in founding the Royal Society of Literature, of which he was one of the earliest members, and for some time took a prominent part in the administration of the Literary Fund. In 1826 he became a member of the Society of Antiquaries. He was also one of the founders of the Macalists' Club. In 1850 his connection with the *Literary Gazette* ceased, and in 1852 a pension of £100 per annum was conferred upon him. A testimonial, subscribed to by many of the first men of the day, was also presented to him, "as a public acknowledgment of his services to literature, science the fine and useful arts." Mr. Jerdan wrote four volumes of the *Memoirs for "Fisher's National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages of the 19th Century."* He has also contributed occasionally to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, *Fraser's*, and other magazines and periodicals, and to most of the annals during their popular career. His "Autobiography," a record of his literary, political, and social re-

miniscences and on was published in 4 v 1852-3.

JEREMIE, THE VENT AMIRALX, D.D., of a fine extraction, was born at 1802, and was educated at College, Cambridge, w duated in 1824, having and also in 1825, obtained a prize. In 1830 he by Dr. Kaye, Bishop of then a Fellow of Tr and in the same year a Professor of Classical the East India College a post which he occupied with other during the next twenty 1833 he was elected O cate in the University of In 1848 he was appointed and canon residentiary Cathedral; and, in 1 elevation of Dr. A. Ol bishopric of Llandaff, b to the Regius Professor at Cambridge. Dr. J. author of the articles on of Rome from Constant Death of Julian," and of the Church in the Third Centuries," in the *pædia Metropolitana*, " sermons and pamphlets and ecclesiastical qu preached the Latin s Paul's at the Assembly Convocation of the Pre terbury, and at the last preached in French to a mainly composed of for nave of Westminster Al appointed Dean of Linc

JERROLD, WILLIAM eldest son of the late Dr was born in London in been educated at Brom School, and afterwards studied at the St. Mar Academy as an artist some of his father's *Illuminated Magas Daily News* started upon it, and became

missioner for that journal to the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855. In *Jerrold's Weekly Newspaper* he wrote series of papers on Emigration, entitled "An Old Woman who lived in Shoe." In 1847 he published, in *Notes*, a story called "The Disgrace to a Family;" and in the following year wrote a story in the *Illustrated News*, entitled "The Progress of a Nation." Subsequently, Mr. Jerrold communicated leading articles to the *Daily News*, the *Morning Post*, *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*, *Household Words*, *Athenæum*, &c. In 1850 he produced a farce, "As Cool as a Cucumbers;" in 1859, "The Chatterbox," a comedy in two acts; in 1858, a comedy in two acts, called "Beau Brummell;" in 1852, having travelled through Sweden as Commissioner for the Crystal Palace Company, he published a book of "Swedish Sketches;" and in 1855, "Imperial Paris." In 1857, on the death of his father, Mr. Jerrold became editor of *Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper*; he wrote "Life and Remains of Douglas Jerrold" in 1863; "The French under Arms," and "The Chronicles of the Crutch," in 1864. In 1862 he wrote a series of articles on the Poor of London, which appeared in the *Morning Post*; and in 1863 went to Paris as the Commissioner of the same paper, to make a study of the French institutions for the poor. This study is embodied in "The Children of Lutetia." In 1849 he married the only daughter of his father, Laman Blanchard.

**JERUSALEM, BISHOP OF, THE RT. REV. SAMUEL GOBAT**, is a Prussian Lutheran by birth, and was born early in the present century. Having been a missionary in Abyssinia, and Vice-Chancellor of Malta Protestant College, he was consecrated Bishop of Jerusalem in 1846, on the nomination of the King of Prussia. He is author of "A Journal of Three Years in Abyssinia" (1847).

**JERVISWOODE, LORD, THE HON. CHARLES BAILLIE, F.R.S.**, brother of the Earl of Haddington, a Judge of the Court of Session in Scotland, was

born in 1804. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1830, and gaining an extensive practice, was appointed successively Advocate Depute and Sheriff of Stirlingshire, and, in 1858, Solicitor-General for Scotland; in the same year he was promoted to the office of Lord Advocate. In the following year he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court in Scotland, when he took the courtesy title by which he is known. He represented Linlithgowshire from February, 1859, until the dissolution of Parliament in that year. He is a member of the University Court of the University of St. Andrew's, as Assessor of the General Council; and, under appointments by the Crown, one of Her Majesty's sole and only Printers in Scotland (Bible Board); one of the Trustees of the Board of Manufactures; and a Commissioner of the Board of the Herring Fishery.

**JERVOIS,\* LIEUT.-COL. WILLIAM FRANCIS DRUMMOND**, eldest son of General Jervois, Colonel of the 76th Regiment, was born in 1822, and having passed through Woolwich, entered the Royal Engineers in 1839. Having completed the usual course of study at Chatham, he was ordered to the Cape of Good Hope in 1841, and was actively employed in that colony upwards of seven years in various capacities. In 1842 he acted as brigade major in an expedition against the Boers. During the three following years he was professionally engaged at various frontier stations, building bridges, &c. In 1845, having been appointed Acting Adjutant to the Royal Engineers, he accompanied the Chief Engineer over the whole frontier of the Cape Colony and the settlement of Natal. In the early part of 1846 he was major of brigade to the garrison of Cape Town, until the arrival of Sir H. Pottinger as governor, and Sir G. Berkeley as commander-in-chief, with whom he proceeded to the frontier against the Kaffirs. During the Kaffir war he commenced a military survey and map of Kaffraria, a



work of great difficulty ably executed. In 1848, he commanded a company of Sappers at Woolwich and Chatham. In 1852 he was ordered to the Island of Alderney, for the purpose of designing plans for the fortifications, and the superintendence of their execution, and was thereupon promoted to the rank of major in the army. In 1855 Major Jervois was transferred to the London district, as Commanding Royal Engineer, and was nominated by Lord Panmure a member of a Committee on Barrack Accommodation, whose labours contributed much to the improvements which have of late years taken place in the construction of barracks, as well as in the sanitary condition of our troops. In 1856 he was appointed to the post of Assistant Inspector-General of Fortifications, under Sir John Burgoyne, and on the appointment of a Royal Commission to report on the defences of the country, he was selected to be secretary. He is also secretary to the Permanent Defence Committee, under the presidency of the Commander-in-Chief; and is a member of the Special Committee on the Application of Iron to Ships and Fortifications.

JESSE, EDWARD, son of the late Rev. William Jesse, Vicar of Hutton Cranswick, Yorkshire, and subsequently of Bewdley, Worcestershire, was born at the former place in Jan., 1780. He was educated privately, and at 18 years of age entered the public service as a clerk in the St. Domingo office. He next became private secretary to Lord Dartmouth, while President of the Board of Control, and when that nobleman became Lord Steward of the Household, he obtained for Mr. Jesse the court office of Gentleman of the Ewry. Mr. Jesse subsequently became Controller of the Copper Coinage issued by Messrs. Bolton and Watt at Birmingham. About the year 1812 he was appointed a Commissioner of Hackney Coaches, and soon afterwards Dep. Surveyor Gen. of the Royal Parks and Palaces. This post he held, together with his

office at Court, until 1830, when both offices were abolished, and he retired on a pension. Mr. Jesse is the author of "Favourite Haunts and Rural Studies," "Gleanings in Natural History," "Anecdotes of Dogs," and editions with notes of "Isaak Walton Angler," and of "White's Selborne," published in one of Mr. Bohn's series in 1849; an edition, much enlarged of Ritchie's "Windsor Castle," "Lectures on Natural History," &c. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Houston, is the author of "Hesperos, or Travels to the West," a work most favourably noticed by Lockhart; "Texas and Gulf of Mexico;" and also of several novels, including "Recommended Mercy," "Such Things Are," &c.

JESSE, JOHN HENEAGE, son of the above Mr. Edward Jesse, by his second marriage, was born about the year 1815. He has inherited the literary tastes of his father, and has held for many years a post in the civil employ of the Crown. He first became an author in 1839, when he gave to the world his "Memoirs of the Court of England during the Reign of the Stuarts," &c. (4 vols. 8vo.), drawn chiefly from contemporary memoirs in English and French. In 1843 he published "Memoirs of the Court of London from the Revolution in 1688 to the Death of George II." (3 vols. 8vo.), and "George Selwyn and his Contemporaries" (4 vols. 8vo.). "Memoirs of the Pretenders and their Adherents" (2 vols. 8vo., 1845); followed by "Literary and Historical Memoirs of London," and a second series of the same book under the title of "London and its Celebrities" (1847-50, 4 vols. 8vo.), "London Fragmentary Poem" (1847). His most recent work is entitled "Memoirs of King Richard III.," which throws considerable light upon the usual treatment which that king's character has met with at the hands of our writers of English history. A new series of historical and biographical memoirs from his pen has lately been announced, comprising the prominent personages of the reign of George III.

appearance in 1845. This  
 ed by "The Half Sisters,"  
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THE REV. BENNET GEORGE,  
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 of a variety of useful  
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 "History of Spain," a  
 of the Jews between the  
 he New Testament," a  
 of England," "Dictation  
 d a variety of educational  
 has also been an extensive  
 to the *Edinburgh Review*,  
*Magazine*, the *Church and*  
 " &c. &c.

F.R.S., born Sept. 28, 1799, at Brom-  
 ley, Kent, the eldest son of William  
 Johnson, Esq., of Widmore House,  
 was called to the Bar in 1836, but is  
 chiefly known for his important con-  
 tributions to agricultural science. His  
 most important books are the *Far-  
 mer's Almanac*, commenced in 1841,  
 "The Farmer's Encyclopaedia and  
 Dictionary," and some treatises on  
 manures. He has also published  
 works "On the Uses of Salt for Agri-  
 cultural Purposes" (1820), "On the  
 Advantage of Railways to Agricul-  
 ture" (1837), "The Farmer's Medical  
 Dictionary" (1845), "The English  
 Rural Spelling-book" (1846), "Calen-  
 dar for Young Farmers," "The Mo-  
 dern Dairyman," and a variety of  
 others highly successful of their kind.

JOHNSON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE  
 HENRY SACHEVERELL, M.A., F.R.S., is  
 a native of the North of England, and  
 was born about the year 1807. He  
 was educated at Queen's College,  
 Oxford, of which he became Scholar,  
 and graduated B.A. in 1828 as a  
 double first-class, having already won  
 the Ireland and the Mathematical  
 University Scholarships. He became

culture. Of the chief of these are the "Cottage Gardener's Dictionary," the "Science and Practice of Gardening," the "History of Gardening," the "British Ferns," and the *Journal of Horticulture*, of which he was the founder, and is the joint-editor with Dr. Hogg.

**JOHNSTON, ALEXANDER**, painter, born at Edinburgh in 1816, first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1836. His earlier pieces were derived from Scottish song and story: from "The Gentle Shepherd" (1840); "Sunday Morning" from Burns (1841); "The Covenanter's Marriage" (1842); "The Covenanter's Burial" (1852). Many of Mr. Johnston's smaller-priced pieces, "The Highland Home," "The Trysting Tree," "Introduction of Flora Macdonald to Prince Charlie," &c., have found favour with Art Unions. In the Vernon Gallery occurs an example of his more ambitious style—"Lord and Lady Russell receiving the Sacrament in Prison," painted in 1846. In 1851 he painted "Family Worship in a Scotch Cottage." In 1854 he started on a new field, and produced "Melancthon being surprised by a French Traveller rocking the Cradle of his Infant."

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1864; "Atlas of As  
"General and Ge  
Europe" (1856); "  
of General Geograp  
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umfries, was born in 1812. He spanied the late Lord Napier in capacity of secretary in 1833 to , where he was appointed third h Commissioner, and, subse- ly, Deputy-superintendent of Trade of British subjects, and ally Secretary and Registrar ntending in China. He served, , nineteen years under the Fo-

Office, and previously in the itius, where he held a colonial ntment. As Deputy-superin- nt of Trade Mr. Johnston was ly employed in the war in China 40-41, for which he received a l. He also founded the now hing colony of Hong Kong, dministered the government of dependency for upwards of a before that island was trans- l to the colonial government.

INSTON,\* JOSEPH ECCLESTON, or-General in the army of the derate States of America, was n Virginia about the year 1809, as admitted into the U.S. Mil. during the year 1825. He gra- d in June, 1829, and then entered gular army of the United States re- vet 2nd Lient. of Artillery; but g subsequently that he would e much higher in rank, he re- d his commission in May, 1837. as, however, induced to rejoin ervice in July, 1838, as a 1st . of Topographical Engineers, was forthwith breveted Captain frequent acts of gallantry against Florida Indians." When the Mexi- war broke out he was promoted to aptain of Engineers, September, k. While conducting a successful moissance at Cerro Gordo, April 1847, he was twice severely ed, and was breveted Major in conduct. He was appointed ively Lient.-Col. and Col. of giment of Voltigeurs in April, 6; participated in the attack upon e city of Mexico, September 13, 62, was again wounded, and was uted Lient.-Col. of the regular y, to date from the battle of apaltepec, September 13, 1847. On /

March 3, 1855, he was appointed Lient.-Col. of the 1st Cavalry. Dur- ing June, 1860, he was appointed Quartermaster-General of the U. S. army with the rank of Brigadier-General. This position he held when the civil war broke out, on which event he resigned his con- nection with the U. S. army in April, 1861. He was forthwith ap- pointed to the rank of General in the Confederate army, and commanded the force which occupied Harper's Ferry, May, 1861, opposing General Patterson, to within a few hours of the battle of Bull Run, when he joined General Beauregard's forces shortly before the close of the fight of July 21, 1861. He commanded the Confederate forces at Seven Pines, May 31, 1862, and received a severe wound which incapacitated him from taking the field for several months. When he had sufficiently recovered he was assigned to the command of the department of the south-west. During the siege of Vicksburg he tried, but unsuccessfully, to reinforce that place. On the 13th of July, 1862, his forces were defeated at Jackson, Miss., after which they were attached to General Bragg's army in north-western Georgia. In 1864 Ge- neral Johnston was placed in com- mand of the force intended to check General Sherman's advance in Georgia. His cautious strategy, however, was so much animadverted upon as to cause him to be superseded by General Hood, whose more dashing tactics did not, however, prevent the fall of Atlanta.

JOINVILLE, PRINCE DE, FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND-PHILIPPE-LOUIS-MARIE-D'ORLEANS, son of the late Louis-Philippe, King of the French, was born at Neuilly, October 14, 1818. He entered the French navy at an early age, and in after-years particu- larly distinguished himself at the taking of St. Juan d'Ulloa. Educated with care, he gave early proof of considerable attainments. Nautical studies, however, engaged his chief attention, when once he was fairly embarked in his profession; and he

became in time the favourite of the French navy. In 1841, when Louis-Philippe had determined to gratify the feelings of the nation by requesting the English Government to restore to France the remains of her great Emperor, the Prince de Joinville was selected to command the *Belle Poule* frigate, the vessel charged with the service of conveying to Europe the body of Napoleon. Two years afterwards he married Donna Francisca de Braganza, the sister of Don Pedro II. of Brazil. When the revolution of 1848 overturned the constitutional monarchy, the prince was occupied with his naval duties. Resolving, however, to share the misfortunes of his family, he sought refuge in England, and has resided for the most part with the rest of the Orleans family at Claremont. The prince published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* his studies on the French navy (1844-52), which at the time attracted much attention. About a twelvemonth after the outbreak of the civil war in America, the Prince de Joinville, with his nephews the Count de Paris and the Duke d'Chartres under his charge, joined the staff of General McClellan, and saw active service with the Federal army in the campaign in Virginia. At the conclusion of which, on the retreat of McClellan, the royal party returned to Europe, not without incurring censure for this overt display of sympathy with the Unionists. Several years ago the Prince de Joinville distinguished himself by actively aiding in the rescue of many of the passengers and crew of the burning ship, *Ocean Monarch*.

JOLLIFFE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR WILLIAM GEORGE HYLTON, BART., son of the late Rev. William Jolliffe, was born in 1800. He entered Parliament in 1830, as M.P. for Petersfield, and has continued to represent that borough, with slight interruption, since that date to the present time. He acted as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department under Lord Derby's first brief administration, and was appointed the Patronage Secre-

tary of the Treasury, on the part of the Conservative party to 1858-9, but retired with his resignation from office upon a change of administration in the latter year. William claims a maternal descent from the ancient baronial family of Hylton, of Hylton Castle, Durham.

JOMINI, HENRI, BARON, a general and historian, born at Yverdon (Canton de Vaud), Nov. 1779, served in a Swiss regiment of the French pay until 1792, when the foreign troops were disbanded. Engaging in commerce, he travelled in Switzerland, and although young, received the rank of Colonel in the Militia. Returned to France, in 1804, he obtained the grade of *Chef de Bataillon*. He was made Colonel the year following. Meanwhile he had not been neglecting of theoretical military studies. In 1803 he produced his "Traité des Grandes Opérations Militaires," and in 1806 his "Mémoire sur les Possibilités de la Guerre de France." Napoleon became so well pleased with his services that about this time he gave him the title of Baron. He accompanied Marshal Masséna to Spain, but in consequence of the understanding between the French and the English he remained inactive. He was, however, long restored to favour, and in 1808 was nominated General of Brigade. His favour was re-established when he was appointed Historiographer of France. Occupied since the time of Masséna. In 1812 he was made governor of Wilna. Ney proposed Jomini to the Emperor for the rank of General of Division, but the latter objected, and even sent him back to France in order to punish him for so much negligence. Taking advantage of the armistice, he entered the service of Russia, and for this desertion was sentenced to death by a French Council of War; the Emperor Alexander, however, nominated the colonel a soldier Lieut.-General, and gave him to his person an aide-d-

vertheless, Jomini would not accept command in the Russian army, preserved as a profound secret, Napoleon himself knew, the French plan of operations, of which he had secret knowledge. In 1815 he accompanied the Czar to Paris, where he remained some time to recast the plan on which his fame as a military theorist chiefly rests: "*Histoire Politique et Militaire des Guerres de Revolution, de 1792 à 1801*" (1806, 2nd ed.; 3rd edit. 1819-24, 15 vols.). Jomini returned to Russia, where he was charged by Alexander to complete the military education of the brother of the late Emperor Nicolas. In 1855, he has had permission to reside in Brussels.

JONES,\* ERNEST, son of Major Jones, equerry to the late Duke of Cumberland, is descended from an old Norman family, settled in the Welsh Marches. On his return from Germany, where he was educated, he wrote a romance entitled "*The Adipirit*," which appeared with success in 1841. He also contributed to the *Metropolitan* and other magazines. Called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in Easter Term, 1844, he commenced his professional career with success, but soon turned his attention to politics, joined the Chartist movement in 1845, and rapidly became its leader, a position which he held until its extinction in 1858. During this period, he issued *The Worker*, *Notes of the People*, and other periodicals, and a newspaper called *People's Paper*, which was the organ of the Chartists, and was continued for eight years. During his connection with the Chartist movement he never accepted of any emolument, but spent large sums in its support, and voluntarily resigned a salary of nearly £2,000 per annum, in abandonment of the Chartist cause. He made a condition of its being paid to him. He contested Halifax in 1852, and Nottingham in 1853 and was defeated. In 1848 he was tried for a seditious speech, and sentenced to two years' solitary confinement, and re-

fused to petition for a commutation of the sentence. The severity of his treatment was subsequently made the subject of a debate in Parliament. While in prison he wrote an epic poem (published in 1851, upon his regaining his liberty), entitled "*The Revolt of Hindostan*," entirely with his blood, on the leaves of the prison prayer-books, being denied the use of pen, ink, and paper, for the first nineteen months of his imprisonment. In 1855 appeared "*The Battle Day*," and this was followed by other poems—"The Painter of Florence," "The Emperor's Vigil," in 1856; "Beldagon Church," and "Corayda," in 1860. Since the extinction of Chartism, Mr. Jones has resumed his practice as a barrister on the Northern Circuit.

JONES,\* GEORGE, R.A., son of John Jones, a mezzotinto engraver of repute, was born in 1786, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1801. He continued to devote himself to painting till the Peninsular War broke out, when he obtained a commission in a militia regiment, and having attained to the rank of captain, volunteered with his company to join the troops then in Spain. He served under Wellington, and formed part of the army of occupation in Paris, in 1815. On the termination of the war Mr. Jones resumed his practice as a painter; was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1822, and became R.A. in 1824. William IV. appointed him Librarian to the Academy, a post which he held from 1834 to 1840, and then resigned it to become Keeper, an office which he relinquished in 1850. At the commencement of his career as an artist, his pictures were chiefly views of English and Continental towns: at a subsequent period he chose battle scenes, and later in life, representations of Old Testament narrative: these last are principally drawings done in sepia. Among his principal pictures are "*The Battle of Waterloo*," which he has painted several times (on two occasions—namely, in 1820 and 1822, the British Institution awarded him its premium

of 200 guineas for his paintings of this subject). "The Battle of Vittoria," "The Battle of Brodino," "The Passing of the Catholic Relief Bill," "The Opening of New London Bridge." In the Vernon Gallery are four pictures by this artist. Mr. Jones is the author of a "Life of Chantrey," published in 1849.

**JONES, LT.-GEN. SIR HARRY DAVID, G.C.B.**, youngest brother of the late Lieut.-General Sir John Thomas Jones, Bart., K.C.B., and A.D.C. to her Majesty, was born in 1792, and educated at Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineers in 1808, and having next year taken part in the expedition to Walcheren, served in the campaigns in Spain from 1810 to 1814, and led the forlorn hope at the first assault on St. Sebastian, where he was wounded severely and taken prisoner. After the battle of Waterloo, and the occupation of Paris by the Allies, he was commanding engineer in charge of the fortifications on Montmartre. In 1835 he was appointed one of the commissioners for fixing the municipal boundaries of English boroughs, and afterwards chairman of the Board of Works in Ireland, 1845-50. In August, 1854, he commanded the English forces during the siege operations at Bomarsund, and next year conducted the engineering operations at Sebastopol, down to 1855, in the course of which he was severely wounded. For these services he was invested with the Order of the Bath, made Commander of the Sardinian Order of Savoy, and promoted to the local rank of Lieut.-General in Turkey. He is also a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and bears the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, 2nd class. Sir Harry D. Jones is a Grand Cross of the Bath, and in 1856 he was appointed Governor of the Military College at Sandhurst. He also formed one of the Council of War held in Paris in January, 1856, and was President of the Commission on National Defences in 1859.

**JONES, HENRY BENGE, A.M., M.D.**, is a son of the late Colonel William

Jones, of Lowestoft, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1834, and became F.R.S. 1846. He studied medicine in London, and was elected, in 1846, Lecturer at St. George's Hospital. He is the author of treatises of great reputation on "Gravel, Catarrh of the Gout," "Animal Chemistry," "Electricity," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to the *Philosophical Transactions*, *L'Annalen*, *Annales de Chimie*, *Transactions of the Medico-Chirurgical Society*, and *Chemical Society*. Bence Jones is Vice-President of the Chemical, and Fellow of the Chirurgical Society, and Foreign Member of the Société de Biologie. He is also Hon. Secretary of the Institution of Great Britain.

**JONES, THE REV. HENRY VILLE, M.A.**, is a gentleman of great extraction, and was born in 1805. He was educated at Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he graduated as a wrangler in 1828, and was subsequently elected Fellow of the College. He was appointed one of the Inspectors of Schools in 1837, and is well known in the literary world as the editor of "*Archæologia Cambrensis*."

**JONES, JOHN WINTER**, who has printed the books in the British Museum, was born in Laxton, in the year 1805, and is the son of Mr. John Jones, for some years editor of the *Naval Chronicle and Magazine*. He was educated at Paul's School, and studied at the Chancery bar, but entered the service in the year 1837. He was assistant keeper of the press in the British Museum from 1850, and keeper in 1856, on the motion of Mr. Panizzi to be made Principal Librarian. He has edited for the Hakluyt Society "*Divers Voyages touchant la découverte de l'Amérique*" (the East, translated from the Italian of Poggio Bracciolini) and



translated for the same society, *Travels of Ludovico di Vartha in Egypt, Syria, Arabia Felix, in Persia, India, Ethiopia, A.D. 1503 to 1508* (1818). He is also author of a notice to the printed books exhibited to the public in the Grenville Library and King's Library (1858). He was a frequent contributor to the "New Cyclopaedical Dictionary," published by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

JONES, OWEN, architect, born in 1809, has cultivated more particularly the decorative part of his profession. He is known as the author of "An Attempt to Define the Principles which should Regulate the Employment of Colours in Decorative Art" (1851), the "Grammar of Ornament" (1856, folio); and has written extensively on the Principles of the Art of Illuminating. He has designed the illuminated illustrations to the Prayer Book and many of the first works of the day. He decorated the interior of the Great Exhibition building in Hyde Park in 1851, and the Crystal Palace of Sydenham, where he also designed and erected the Egyptian, Greek, Roman, and Alhambra courts. Mr. Jones is the author of (*inter alia*) the introduction to the Catalogue of the Department of Practical Art (1852), "Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the Alhambra" (1842, folio), and "Descriptions of the Greek, Roman, Alhambra, and Egyptian Courts of the Crystal Palace." He also designed and erected St. James's Hall, Piccadilly, one of the most notable buildings of modern London.

JONES, THOMAS RYMER, F.R.S., distinguished writer on comparative anatomy and physiology, studied for the medical profession in London and Edinburgh, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1833, but relinquished his profession from deafness, and devoted himself to the study of comparative anatomy. He was appointed Professor of Comparative Anatomy in King's College, London, on

its establishment, and in 1840 became Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution. He has published several papers on the forms of Mammalia, and in 1838 appeared his great work, "A General Outline of the Animal Kingdom." He is also an eloquent and attractive lecturer on natural history, and was a frequent contributor to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1844.

JONES, THOMAS WHARTON, F.R.S., an eminent oculist and physiologist, is a son of the late Richard Jones, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs for Scotland, and was born at St. Andrews in 1808. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, and afterwards visited the principal continental universities. He settled in London (his father's native place) in 1838, and entered upon the practice of his profession. A Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons, he has been successively Lecturer on Physiology at the Charing-cross Hospital, and Fullerian Professor of Physiology in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, and is now Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery in University College, London, and Ophthalmic Surgeon to the Hospital. He is the author of a Treatise on the Principles and Practice of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery: the Astley Cooper prize essay on Inflammation (1850); the Actonian prize essay on the Wisdom and Beneficence of the Almighty as displayed in the sense of Vision (1851); "The Physiology and Philosophy of Body, Sense, and Mind," &c., &c. He is also the author of various physiological discoveries, recorded in the Philosophical Transactions and elsewhere, and is a Foreign Member of the Medical Societies of Vienna and Copenhagen, and of the Société de Biologie of Paris.

JONES, THE REV. WILLIAM BASIL, M.A., the eldest son of the late W. Tisley Jones, Esq., of Gwynfryn, Cardiganshire, was born in 1822. He



was educated at Shrewsbury School, and elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford, where he won the Ireland Scholarship in 1842, and afterwards graduated in high classical honours. He was afterwards Mitchel Fellow of Queen's College, and thence he was elected in 1851 to a Fellowship at University College, of which he became tutor. He is the author of "Vestiges of Gael in Gwynedd" (1851), "Christ College, Brecon; its History and Capabilities" (1853); "The History and Antiquities of St. David's" (4to, 1856); "Notes on the *Œdipus Tyrannus* of Sophocles" (1862); "The New Testament, illustrated and annotated, with a plain commentary for private and family reading" (1864); various single sermons, and several papers and reviews in literary and antiquarian periodicals. Mr Jones is a magistrate for Cardiganshire, Incumbent of Haxby, Yorkshire, and examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, and holds prebendal stalls in the Cathedral of York and St David's.

JOSIKA, NICOLAS, BARON, a Hungarian novelist, born at Torda, in Transylvania, September 28, 1796, received his principal education at home. At the age of sixteen he entered a Piedmontese regiment of dragoons, obtained in due course the grade of captain, and after the peace was made chancellor to the king of Sardinia. When in retirement he occupied himself with agricultural studies, afterwards mixed in the politics of the day, and was one of the keenest opponents of Austria in the famous Transylvanian Diet of 1834. The boldness of his speeches so displeased the party of nobles who had elected him, that they did not return him the following session. He now applied himself to literature, studied the principal languages of Europe, and published, between 1834 and 1848, a series of novels, for the most part historical, as well as many articles in the Hungarian periodicals.

He was again elected to the

Diet, and laboured in the union of Transylvania. He took an active part in the revolution of 1848, was a member of the Committee of Defence. After the fall of Vilagos, he was exiled from his country, and retired to Switzerland, where he redoubled his literary activity. He has been twice in Hungary, and has collected its traditions for the purpose of his fictions. They are all written in German, and most of them translated into German.

JOWETT, THOMAS, M.A., Regius Professor of Theology at the University of Oxford, of an ancient family of Yorkshire, settled at Manningham, near Leeds, about the beginning of the last century. His father, who died in 1850, was the author of a version of the Psalter. Professor Jowett was born in 1817, and educated at Balliol College, Oxford. He was elected to a fellowship in 1835, and subsequently to a professorship in 1838. He was elected to an office which he held until 1842, and in the discharge of which he has gained the friendship of many pupils and friends.

He was appointed to the Regius Professorship on the recommendation of the University in 1855, having been a member of a committee which considered the admission by examination of students in the Indian Museum, of which the late Lord Shaftesbury was chairman. He is the author of a "Commentary on the Epistle to the Thessalians" (1st ed. 1841, 2 vols.). He has also published an essay on the "Inspiration of Scripture," to which is appended a volume entitled "Views," and is the author of an edition of the "In consequence of the various opinions not being

In early life he entered the law, and, being from a rich family, was offered the means of pursuing legal studies. He speedily rose to be chief justice of the State of Oajaca, and a member of the Legislative Assembly. He was elected a deputy to Congress, and strongly advocated the confiscation of Church property to meet the heavy demands on the treasury consequent on the war with the United States. From 1848 to 1852, Governor of his native state, he effected many substantial reforms, and left a balance in the state treasury. In 1853, when Santa-Anna was again in power, and time raised to the rank of General, Juarez, with other liberal-minded men, was banished, and resided in New Orleans until May, 1855, when he joined the insurrection against the government of Santa-Anna, and when Alvarez was Provisional President, Juarez was Minister of Justice. Under Comonfort, the next president, Juarez was Secretary of State, and President of the Supreme Court of Justice, and on the fall of Comonfort by Tula, he became President of the Republic. He endeavoured to summon Congress, but, being defeated

by the religious orders and the secularization of the Church property. A more dangerous measure was the decree of the 17th June, by which all payments to the creditors of the State (including foreigners) were suspended for two years. This caused the British and French Ambassadors to suspend their functions, and eventually Great Britain, France, and Spain bound themselves to a joint action with a view to enforce the claims of their respective subjects. The Spanish forces landed on the 17th Dec., and on the following day Juarez issued a proclamation, in which he justified the obnoxious law on the ground of urgent necessity. On the 19th Jan., 1862, the Plenipotentiary of Juarez, General Doblado, met the Representatives of the Allied Powers at Soledad, the result of the negotiations being the withdrawal of the British and Spanish forces. The French army, however, remained—eventually, as it turned out, to support the project of placing the Archduke Maximilian on the throne. A Provisional Government was, meanwhile, established, of which General Almonte was the nominal head. Juarez offered a vigorous resistance

was appointed to a post on the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom, under the late Sir H. T. De la Beche, the Director-Gen. In November, 1850, he became local director of the Survey in Ireland; and on the establishment of scientific lectureships in the Museum of Irish Industry, under Sir R. Kane, in 1854, he was also appointed Lecturer on Geology to that institution. He has published the following works:—"Excursions in and about Newfoundland" (2 vols.); "Report on the Geology of Newfoundland;" "Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly, &c." (2 vols.); "Sketch of the Physical Structure of Australia;" "Popular Physical Geology;" "Geology of the South Staffordshire Coal-Field" (in the "Memoirs of the Geological Survey"); the article on "Geology" in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" (8th edition); "The Student's Manual of Geology;" "School Manual of Geology;" to which may be added numerous papers on geological subjects in the journals of geological societies of London and Dublin, in the

language, and under the Latin of the Chinese. Since that a great number of the Chinese on ever. It may suffice to mention of Rewards and Punishments where we have the Tao-saé, and the father of Chi "The Book of the (1841). M. Julien better acquainted with the arts of China works on the culture the manufacture of the death of Abel succeeded to his chair in France, and has been assistant-curator in library. He is believed Sinologue in Europe to his knowledge of language that of the Mongol.

JUNGHEHN, FR. German traveller at Mansfeld, in Prussia, in 1812, studied medicine in the University of Berlin, entered as a physician; in

l for the Sunda Islands, and ing exercised for a year at the functions of a military , he explored, from 1836 to Island of Java, and was t by the Dutch Government land of Sumatra, where, at ard, he collected a mass of l, scientific, and ethnogra- nformation respecting the occupied by the Malay , the Battas. He returned a in 1842, and continued for ears to make excursions in d of Java. In 1848 his health im to return to Europe; in settled in Holland, where he oyed his leisure in classifying shing the observations made us travels. His principal erted in the "Tijdschrift rlandsch Indie," and since l in a separate form, are: aphical and Scientific Tra- 847), the "Country of the 'Sumatra" (1847), "Java in aphical, Botanical, and Geo- int of view" (1852, 3 vols.), hich is regarded as one of important which has yet on the natural history of eturn from Java to Europe" nd "Eleven Landscapes in n from Nature, with expla- rt" (1853-56). Various men are engaged for the purpose g before the public the re- unghuhn's travels.

BOLL, DIETRICH WILLEM atch orientalist, was born at n, April 6, 1802, and after nt education, was received heology in 1826, became ely pastor at Voochout, near hen professor of Arabic in æum of Franeker, in Fries- l), and in the universities agen and Leyden. He has arious learned dissertations Hebrew language, and on istory and literature, which be found inserted in the ctions of the Academy of n" and other collections.

edited several important

Arabic works, as the "Meraçid-el-Ittila," &c.

## K.

KANE, SIR ROBERT, M.D., Presi- dent of Queen's College, Cork, was born in 1810 in Dublin, where his father was a chemist, and was edu- cated for the medical profession. He commenced his studies at the Meath Hospital, of which he became the clinical clerk. In 1830 he ob- tained the prize offered by Dr. Graves for the best essay on the Pathological Condition of the Fluids in Typhus Fever. Whilst thus engaged he en- tered himself at Trinity College to qualify himself for a degree in medi- cine. Mr. Kane became a licentiate in 1832, and in 1841 was elected a Fellow of the King and Queen's Col- lege of Physicians in Ireland. He had already been appointed Professor of Chemistry to the Apothecaries' Hall, of whose board he was for many years a leading examiner: but resigned his professorship in 1845, when he was succeeded by Dr. Ald- ridge. In 1832 he projected the *Dublin Journal of Medical Science*, confined in the first instance to che- mistry and pharmacy, but afterwards extended to practical medicine. His direct connection with that journal ceased in 1834. He held the appoint- ment of Professor of Natural Philo- sophy to the Royal Dublin Society, from 1844 to 1847. In the latter year the Royal Irish Academy awarded to him the Cunningham gold medal for his discoveries in chemistry. In 1843 Professor Kane delivered a series of lectures on the different sources of industry which exist in Ireland. He had been a member of the Royal Irish Academy from 1832, and was placed upon its council in 1841. He was afterwards elected its secretary, an office which he continued to fill until he received the appointment of Presi- dent of the Queen's College of Cork. He had presented, in 1840, to the

the merits of which have been widely acknowledged. His "Industrial Resources of Ireland" attracted the attention of Sir Robert Peel. In 1845 Dr. Kane was appointed, in conjunction with Professors Lindley and Playfair, to examine into the cause and means of preventing the potato blight. In 1846 he received the honour of knighthood, and in the same year was appointed one of the Irish Relief Commissioners.

KARR, JEAN-BAPTISTE-ALPHONSE, a French author, born at Paris, Nov. 4, 1808, received his first instructions from his father, subsequently in the College Bourbon, where he became a teacher. A copy of verses which he sent to the satirical journal *Figaro* introduced him to literary life. Having been disappointed in love, he sent to the press a novel written in his youth-time—"Sous les Tilleuls," a *mélange* of irony and sentiment, of good sense and trifling, which at once made him popular. After this appeared: "Une Heure trop Tard," "Vendredi Soir," "Le

1825, where he painted allegorical frescoes surrounding the royal Academy and the Odeon. Soon after he finished his celebrated "Madhouse," the first he had found, some in a lunatic asylum. The literal truth of his painting established the front rank of ( ) was employed in the new palace, several rooms in which were selected from the works of and Goethe. He was at the same time painting the "Battle of the Hainaut" completed in 1837. Hogarth very carefully in the style of this illustrations to Schiller's "Lost Honour" and "Faust." His great work "Fall of the Republic" produced about 1840. These labours did not prevent him from throwing off a great number of traits, designs, and caricatures. In 1846, a series of illustrations to Goethe's poem of "

s, co. Tipperary. While yet he accompanied her parents, and subsequently to Paris, they eventually took up their abode in that city she gained that insight into French life which reproduced in so many of her writings. Miss Kavanagh returned to Ireland in 1844, to devote herself to literature as a profession. She commenced by writing essays for the periodicals of the day, and published in 1847 her first novel, a tale for children, entitled *Two Little Paths*; to which, in 1848, she added the well-known story of *Peasant Life*, founded on a single day in the life of a peasant girl of the West. She next produced, in two volumes, entitled, *Woman's World*, during the Eighteenth Century, containing cleverly-executed portraits of the female celebrities of the day who figured at that remarkable period. Her *"Nathalie"* appeared in 1850, followed by *"The Women of the West"* in 1852; and *"Daisy"* a domestic novel, in 1853. Afterwards she left England for a lengthened tour through Switzerland, and Italy. Her other publications are entitled *"Grace Lee,"* in two volumes, and *"Rachael Gray,"* in one volume; *"Adèle,"* a tale in three vols.; *"A Summer in the Two Sicilies,"* two vols.; *"Seven Years,"* and other tales in three vols.; *"French Women of the Eighteenth Century,"* &c.

SHUTTLEWORTH. (See SHUTTLEWORTH.)

Mr. JOHN WILLIAM, son of the late Mr. Kaye, Esq., solicitor to the Crown of England, was born in the year 1814. In early life he served for five years as a lieutenant of the 6th Regt. of the E.I.Co.'s (Bengal) Establishment; but returning to England in 1845, he devoted himself to literature. In 1856 he entered the Civil Service of the E.I.Co.; and on the transfer of the government to the Crown, was appointed Secretary to the Political and the

Secret Department of the India Office. Mr. Kaye is known as the author of *"The History of the War in Afghanistan"* (2 vols. 8vo.); *"History of the Administration of the East-India Company;"* *"The Life and Correspondence of Lord Metcalfe"* (2 vols. 8vo.); *"The Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B.;"* *"Christianity in India;"* *"A History of the Indian Mutiny,"* &c.; and has also contributed extensively to periodical literature.

KEAN, CHARLES, F.S.A., tragedian, the second but only surviving son of the late Edmund Kean, was born on January 18, 1811, at Waterford, where his father was then performing. At that time the fortunes of the family were at a low ebb, but in 1814 the great tragedian obtained an opening in London, and from that day the success of his professional career was decided. His son Charles was sent first to a preparatory school, and afterwards to Eton, whence he was removed in consequence of a change which came over his father's fortunes. Having declined an East-India appointment offered to him by the late Mr. Calcraft, M.P., unless he could see an adequate maintenance secured to his mother, who was in broken health, and separated from her husband, Charles Kean at once accepted an engagement for three years under Mr. Price at Drury Lane. He appeared for the first time upon the boards on the 1st October, 1827, as Young Norval, in Home's tragedy of *"Douglas."* His first appearance was not encouraging; indeed, his performance was condemned by the press. However, instead of despairing, he resolved to persevere in his efforts; appearing during the season from time to time as Norval, as Selim in *"Barbarossa,"* as Frederick in *"Lovers' Vows,"* and as Lothaire in *"Adelgitha,"*—but without creating a very favourable impression. Thus disappointed, he resolved to try his chances in the provinces. Whilst performing in Glasgow, in October, 1828, he had the satisfaction of being

reconciled to his father, who consented to play Brutus to his Titus for his son's benefit. The house was crowded to excess, and the receipts amounted to nearly £300. Having once more tried his luck at Drury Lane with no better success than before, he revisited the provinces, and acted in conjunction with his father, in Dublin and Cork, appearing as Titus, Bassanio, Wellborn, Iago, &c. In the following October he acted Romeo to Miss F. H. Kelly's Juliet, at the Haymarket, and undertook the part of Sir Ed. Mortimer in the "Iron Chest." For the first time he had now the satisfaction of seeing his performance commended by the London press. Mr. C. Kean now resolved to try his fortune in America, and accordingly appeared in New York as Richard III., in September, 1830. His reception there was cordial in the extreme; he subsequently appeared with increasing effect as Hamlet, Sir Ed. Mortimer, and Sir Giles Overreach, and returned to England at the age of twenty-two, with an established reputation. He was at once engaged by M. Laporte at Covent Garden on liberal terms, but his success was not encouraging. Once, and once only, in London, did the father and the son appear upon the boards together at Covent Garden, in "Othello," March 28th, 1833, as the Moor and Iago, Miss Ellen Tree sustaining the part of Desdemona. The failure of Edmund Kean's powers whilst in the act of performing, and his subsequent death, are matters of dramatic history. After a short visit to Hamburg, in which Miss Ellen Tree was one of the company, Mr. Charles Kean again made a provincial tour attended with most satisfactory results. His efforts had always been greeted in Dublin with characteristic warmth. The example of that city was speedily followed by Edinburgh, as well as Manchester, and other large towns in England, and he then presented the singular instance of an actor without the prestige of London popularity, proving in

the "provinces" a most "star." In 1837 he courted an offer from Macreaux his staff at Covent Garden the same time he closed with from Mr. Bunn to act for (afterwards extended to four at Drury Lane, with a salary of five pounds per night. His appearance as Hamlet, on January 8th, 1837, was a triumphant success. His reception was now fairly made, and society was courted by the distinguished of all professions. On the 30th of March he was entertained at a public dinner in Drury Theatre, and was presented with a silver vase of the value of £100. During this, his first engagement in London, he appeared in only three characters—Richard III., and Sir Giles Overreach. Her Majesty, who was present on the first night of Richard III., commissioned the manager to express to her approbation of his performance. In June, 1839, after appearing at the Haymarket with equal success, he went on a second tour to the provinces. Returning to England in 1840, he resumed his place at the Haymarket, and also his provincial tour. In January, 1842, whilst at Drury Lane, he married Miss Ellen Tree, a lady in which he gained an invaluable assistant in his profession. In 1843 Kean resumed his engagement with Mr. Bunn at Drury Lane, and in conjunction with his wife, he embarked for the United States. Whilst there, they reproduced on a splendid scale, the historical characters of King John and Richard III., the effect was lost on the minds of our transatlantic audience. After his return to England in 1845, he made another successful tour in the provinces, and appeared during more than one season at the Haymarket. Mr. Kean was entrusted, in 1846, with the task of managing the C. D. Theatricals for her Majesty at Windsor Castle. In 1850 he became manager of the Princess's Theatre. Here he acquired further p

andid revivals of Shakspeare's plays in connection with his name and that of his wife will be long remembered: "Hamlet," "Richard III." abounded with the scenery, and historical details of the epochs, which greatly assisted the spectator in viewing the action presented on the stage in the play in action. He resigned his office at the Princess's Theatre at the season of 1860, and spent some time Mr. and Mrs. Kean made short engagements in the provinces. A second valuable testimonial was given by Mr. Charles Kean, in 1861, by the hands of the actress on behalf of his advertisement. In 1863—4 he and Mrs. Kean visited Australia and California, with great success.

MRS. CHARLES, better known by her maiden name of Miss Kemble, was a daughter of a gentleman who obtained an appointment in the India House, and was married in November, 1805. She first appeared in public at Covent Garden, in the character of Olivia in "Twelfth Night," on the benefit of her sister, Miss M. Tree, who had married Mr. Bradshaw, an eminent member for Canterbury, and was tired from professional exertions. Miss Tree next acted in Edinburgh, obtaining subsequent engagements at Drury Lane, her part being Violante in "The Two Friends." In 1829 she transferred her services to Covent Garden, and appeared in a tragic part in Miss Kemble's play of "The First." Her success was on the occasion of her assuming the part of Romeo in the play of Miss Kemble. Some time she obtained one of her triumphs as the hero of Sheridan's "Ion," and another in Lord Byron's "Sardanapalus." Between the years 1836 and 1840 she visited America, and was enthusiastically received.

In 1842 she married Mr. C. Kean (whom see), with whose career at the Princess's Theatre and elsewhere her name is so intimately mixed up that there is no need to record it here.

KEATING, SIR HENRY SINGER, a son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. S. Keating, was born near Dublin in 1804, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated M.A. In 1832 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, went the Oxford circuit (of which he became leader after Talfourd's elevation to the Bench), and became a Q.C. in 1849, in which year he edited jointly with Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Willes, that great legal work, "Smith's Leading Cases." In 1852 Mr. Keating was returned for Reading as a Liberal in favour of vote by ballot and an extension of the suffrage and opposed to the Maynooth grant and church-rates; and in 1857, on the resignation of Mr. Stuart Wortley, he was appointed to the office of Solicitor-General, and honoured with knighthood. While in Parliament, Sir H. Keating carried a very useful Act, known by his name, the Bill of Exchange Act, enabling holders of bills and notes to get judgment summarily. On the death of Mr. Justice Crowder, Sir Henry was appointed to succeed him as a Judge of the Common Pleas.

KEATINGE, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD, is a son of the late Maurice Keatinge, Esq., a member of the Irish Bar, and was born in 1793. At the age of twenty he was called to the bar at Dublin, and having attained the rank of a King's Counsel and Serjeant, was raised to the judicial bench in 1843, as Judge of the Prerogative Court of Ireland, and was sworn a Privy Councillor, and in 1858 was appointed Judge of the Court of Probate in Ireland. His salary as judge is £3,500 a year. He never held a seat in Parliament.

KEBLE, THE REV. JOHN, M.A., is the son of a clergyman, and was born about the year 1789. He was educated at Corpus Christi College, Ox-



Mr. Keble's "Christian Year" which has passed through 57 editions; "Praelectiones Academicæ," 2 vols. 8vo. (1844); "Lyra Innocentium" (1847); "The Psalms of David in English Verse," "The Child's Christian Year," "Sermons on Primitive Tradition," "Sermons Academical and Occasional," &c., and many pamphlets and tracts on ecclesiastical subjects. Mr. Keble has been also an active member of the "Church Union" movement, and was associated with Drs. Pusey and Newman in editing the "Library of the Fathers," and the "Anglo-Catholic Library." His church at Hursley has been entirely rebuilt, in a most costly manner, out of the profits of "The Christian Year."

KEELEY.\* ROBERT, a comic actor, was born in 1793, and made his first appearance in London in 1818. The part in which Mr. Keeley first acquired popularity in London was that of Jemmy Green, in Moncrieff's drama of "Tom and Jerry," produced at the Adelphi in 1821 with the greatest success. He then soon rose to be in

repute by her render-  
 ters of Smike, Mrs.  
 Camerley Newcome  
 acts of Mr. Dick  
 "Nicholas Nickleby  
 on the Hearth" and  
 Life." Two daug  
 Louise, have also  
 stage—the elder, w  
 at the Lyceum in  
 became the wife of  
 bert Smith. Miss  
 now a favourite act  
 at the Haymarket T  
 KEIGHTLEY, T  
 was born in Dublin  
 having received at  
 tion at a country  
 Trinity Coll., Dubl  
 tended for the bar  
 constitution and c  
 cluded him from t  
 other professions.

England in 1824, to  
 literature, and his  
 aiding the late T. C  
 the "Fairy Legends  
 Ireland." Mr. Kei  
 to write in the F  
 and other reviews.  
 "History of Rome,  
 Greece" a "Hist

poems of Milton," "The Crucifixion," "The Manse of Mastland," translated from the Dutch; he also published an edition of Shakspere's plays in 1864.

\* THE REV. ALEXANDER, born at Keithhall, N.B., in 1781, was educated at Marischal College, Aberdeen. From 1816 to 1843 he was minister of the Established Church of Scotland, at St. Cyrus, Shropshire, and afterwards of the Church of England; but the state of his health for many years disabled him from ministerial duties. In 1823 he published the first edition of his "The Truth of the Christian Religion derived from the literal interpretation of Prophecy," a work which soon became an established classic both in Scotland and England. The 37th edition of which, printed at the press in 1859, he appended interesting criticisms on Stanley's "Poetical Interpretation of the Prophecies." It has been translated into many languages.

His other works are "The Signs of the Times," first published in 1831; "The Truth of the Religion," in 1838; "The Prophecy of Daniel," in 1843; "The Harbinger of Prophecy," in 1851; "The Divine Destiny of the World and Church, according to Scripture I., 1861. In 1839 he published a series of the scenes of Scripture prophecy, in company with the Rev. A. Bonar, and Rev. Robert M'Cheyne, as a contribution from the Church of Scotland to Palestine and other Eastern researches as to the present condition of the Jews [and this was published under the title "A Narrative of the Mission to the Jews"]; and while there, he collected a quantity of accurate local information which he has embodied in the recent editions of his great work. The design of which, he tells us, "that the most literal interpretation of manifold predictions can be put to a test, and give demonstration to those who have eyes to see and

ears to hear, that the Word is the Word of God." His eldest son, the Rev. Alex. Keith, M.A., is the author of a "Commentary on Isaiah;" another son, Dr. G. S. Keith, of Edinburgh, who accompanied him in his last journey to the East, has illustrated the latest edition of his father's work by photographic drawings.

KELLY, SIR FITZROY, Q.C., is a son of Captain Hawke Kelly, R.N., and was born in London in 1796. He was, in 1824, called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Norfolk circuit. In 1835 he was made a King's Counsel, and elected a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. About the same time he was returned to the House of Commons as member for Ipswich. Unseated on petition at Ipswich, he was successful at the next general election, and occupied the seat till July, 1841, when he was again unsuccessful. In March, 1843, he was returned for Cambridge, and continued to represent that borough till 1847, having meantime, during the administration of Sir R. Peel, held the office of Solicitor-General, and been honoured with knighthood. At the general election of 1847, Sir F. Kelly contested Lyme Regis, but without success, and he was excluded from Parliament till April, 1852, when, having previously accepted the post of Sol.-Gen. from Lord Derby, he was elected for Harwich. By this time, however, Sir F. Kelly had become a landed proprietor in Suffolk, and before taking his seat for Harwich, he was returned for the Eastern Division, which he still represents. He held the Attorney-Generalship under Lord Derby's second administration in 1858-9. In politics he is a Conservative, but is an energetic member of the Society instituted with a view of promoting the Reform and Amendment of the Law. The two cases by which he is best known as a lawyer, are his defence of Frost and his brother-Chartists at Newport in 1840, and his prosecution of Dr. Bernard for being concerned in Orsini's

Drury Lane. Her *début* as an actress was at Glasgow in 1807. In 1808 she was a member of Mr. Colman's company at the Haymarket. Subsequently, at the English Opera House, under Mr. Arnold's management, she earned laurels as a singer, succeeding to several of the characters which had been filled by Madame Storace. From the English Opera House she went to Drury Lane. Whilst performing at that theatre she was fired at from the pit, when a scene of extraordinary excitement ensued. The perpetrator was tried for the murderous attempt, but acquitted on the ground of insanity. A similar attempt upon her life was afterwards made at Dublin, fortunately with no greater success. Miss Kelly was an actress of great versatility and talent. She was successful in the comedy parts filled by Mrs. Jordan, and still more in domestic melodrama. The popular plays of "The Sergeant's Wife," "The Maid and the Magpie," "The Innkeeper's Daughter," &c., are specially associated with her name. So far back as 1818 Charles Lamb complimented her in the lines beginning, "You are not Kelly of the common strain." Miss Kelly has retired from the stage many years. She built the small theatre in Dean Street, Soho, but derived little emolument from her

the office of *English Letter-Carrier*, which, having in consequence been abolished, was necessary. His brother Kelly, is now extending on a similar plan counties of England, published a large directory, including Cheshire, Cheshire, and Counties.

**KEMBLE,\*** An daughter of the late Kemble, and niece was born about the was originally intended singer, without any and at the age of six in that capacity in the York festival in 1815 producing any more then visited Paris Italy for the purpose, and while made her first opera in "Norma," on the Fenice, at Venice. attended her there Milan, Padua, Bologna and she was at the reputation when she was land, in 1841, by the her father. She married in London

gentleman of good position  
ty in Northamptonshire.

LE, FRANCES ANNE, elder  
of the late Charles Kemble,  
of Mrs. Siddons, was born  
about the year 1811, and  
first appearance at Covent  
Garden, then under the man-  
agement of her father, October 5, 1829,  
when she established her histrionic  
career on the 9th of December in  
the year, "Venice Preserved"  
and, for the purpose of imi-  
tating Miss Kemble as Belvidera;  
this experiment, which  
was wholly successful, she sus-  
tained parts of the Grecian  
Mrs. Beverley, Portia, Isa-  
bella Townley, Calista, Bianca,  
Constance, Lady Teazle,  
Bertrande, Louise of Savoy in  
"I," Lady Macbeth, and  
in the "Hunchback," &c., &c.  
years during which Fanny  
retrieved the fortunes of her  
company at the glory of Covent Garden,  
aided by the production of  
"I," a tragedy written by  
her in the early age of seventeen.  
In 1832 she visited America,  
in conjunction with her father,  
with great success at the  
theatres of the United  
States; a record of these wanderings  
is given in a "Journal" from her  
which appeared in 1835. At  
this time Miss Kemble became the  
sister of Mr. Pearce Butler, a wealthy  
man in Philadelphia, from  
whom she obtained a divorce in 1849.  
Her performance of "The Star of Seville,"  
added to her literary reputa-  
tion; a volume of poems, brought  
out in 1842, still further increased it.  
She also translated several plays  
from the French, &c. One of Mrs.  
Kemble's books, "A Year of  
Italy under the roof of Mr.  
the husband of her sister

During the last few years  
she has been chiefly engaged in the  
preparation of Shaksperian Readings.

KENNEDY, THE REV. BENJAMIN  
D., born at Summer Hill, near

Birmingham, November 6, 1804, is  
the eldest son of the Rev. Rann Ken-  
nedy, incumbent of St. Paul's, Bir-  
mingham, and Second Master of  
King Edward's School in that town,  
author of "The Reign of Youth," and  
other poems. Dr. Kennedy was edu-  
cated at King Edward's School, Bir-  
mingham, and subsequently at Shrews-  
bury School, under Dr. Butler. En-  
tering St. John's College, Cambridge,  
he gained the Porson Prize and  
Browne's Medal for Latin Ode in 1823,  
the Pitt University Scholarship in his  
first year; Browne's Medal for Greek  
and Latin Odes, and the Porson Prize  
in 1824. He won also, in 1825,  
Browne's Medal for Epigrams, and  
in 1826 the Porson Prize a third  
time. In 1827 he graduated B.A. as  
Senior Classic and Senior Chancellor's  
Medallist. In 1828 he gained the  
Members' Prize for Latin Essay, "De  
Origine Scripturæ Alphabeticæ," and  
was elected Fellow and Classical Lec-  
turer of St. John's College. In 1830  
he became an Assistant Master at  
Harrow, under Dr. Longley; and in  
1836, he was appointed Head Master  
of Shrewsbury School, vacant by the  
promotion of Dr. Butler to the See of  
Lichfield. He has published an "Ele-  
mentary Latin Grammar," the "Child's  
Latin Primer," "Tirocinium Latinum,"  
"Latin Vocabulary," "Palæstra La-  
tina," "Curriculum Stili Latini," an  
"Elementary Greek Grammar," &c.,  
&c. In 1850 was published "Sabrinæ Co-  
rolla" (Second Edition, 1859), to  
which Dr. Kennedy was a large con-  
tributor. In 1860 Dr. Kennedy edited  
"The Psalter in English Verse," by  
a Member of the University of Cam-  
bridge. In 1841 he became Preben-  
dary of Lichfield; in 1856, President  
of the School of Art, Shrewsbury; in  
1859, President of the Mechanics' and  
Literary Institute, Shrewsbury; and  
in 1860 was appointed Select Preacher  
in the University of Cambridge. He  
is also President of the Royal College  
of Preceptors.

KENNEDY, CHARLES RANN, M.A.,  
younger brother of the preceding,  
born at Birmingham, March 1, 1808,

was educated at Sturminster, and at King Edward's School, Birmingham, whence he proceeded as an Exhibitioner of that School to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1827. In 1830 he obtained his first Bell's Scholarship, and in 1832 became a Scholar of Trinity College. He gained the Brown Medal for the Greek Ode, and also the Parnass Prize. In 1839 he gained the Parnass University Scholarship and Brown's Medal for Latin Ode, and the Parnass Prize a second time. In 1841 he graduated B.A. as Senior Classman and was elected Fellow of Trinity College. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1835, and has published a volume of poems, and translated "Virgil" and "Demosthenes."

**KENNEDY, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS FLAVIA**, only son of the late T. Kennedy, Esq. of Dundee, co. Ayr, was born in Scotland in 1788, and was educated at Glasgow and the University of Edinburgh. In 1811 he was called to the Scottish Bar, and in 1818 was elected M.P. for the Ayr Burghs, where he continued to represent them to the end of 1834, when he retired from Parliament. He was Clerk of the Ordinance and a Lord of the Treasury under Lord Grey's Ministry, and subsequently held the office of Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland, Privy Counsellor in 1837, and in 1850 he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests. He continued to hold that office until 1854, when his ceasing to hold that office produced considerable public correspondence and discussion. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Ayrshire, and married the only daughter of the late Sir Samuel Romilly.

**KEOGH, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM**, son of a gentleman of co. Roscommon, was born in 1817, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated and obtained the highest honours in science and history. He entered as a Student at Lincoln's Inn, but was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. In 1849 he became a Q.C., and on the

formation of Lord Aberdeen's Ministry, was offered the Solicitor-General for Ireland, presented Athlone since he had united with the late John and other Irish members, and accept no office under any government which did not concede the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. He accepted the Solicitor-General, which he held till 1855, became Attorney-General, sworn a Privy Councillor. In the following year he rose to the Judicial Bench, as Judge of the Common Pleas in Ireland. Judge Keogh is the author of some political pamphlets, and of a work on the "Practice of the Court of Chancery in Ireland."

**KEPPEL, THE HON. THOMAS**, K.C.B., a younger son of the Earl of Albemarle, was born in 1798, and entered the navy at an early age. He served for several years on the East India, Mediterranean, and Good Hope stations; and on the coast of China, where he commanded the *Dido* from 1841 to 1844, and took part in the destruction of the pirates of Borneo. He commanded *Jess d'Acre* in the Baltic during the Russian war, and commanded Naval Forces in China in 1840. He attained Flag-rank in 1846, made a K.C.B. in the same year, and was appointed in 1860 to the command of the Cape, but owing to circumstances of a private nature he did not assume it.

He was Groom in Waiting on the Queen in 1859-60. He is well known as the author of "An Expedition to Borneo," and of "A Voyage on the *Leander* in the Indian Archipelago." His brother, the Rev. T. R. Keppel, is known as the author of a "Life of Admiral Keppel."

**KERN, J. CONRAD**, a Swabian, was born in 1808 in the town of Berlingen, near Tübingen, in the canton of Württemberg. After studying at the gymnasium at Tübingen, he

he proceeded to the University of Basle, to study theology. Having finished his education, he became a student, and finished his education at the schools of Berlin, Heidelberg, and Paris. From 1837, he held in his canton the duties of a member of the Supreme Court of Justice, and those of President of the Council of Education. Dr. Kern, during his period, urged on by his responsibilities, was engaged in re-organizing the cantonal institutions. In the field, he was from 1833,

an old compact, as under the old constitution, regularly presentative of his canton at or in the National Assembly. In 1838 the French Government through its Ambassador, the Comte de Montebello, on the extra-ordinary mission of Prince Louis Napoleon, who came to the time, with his mother, the Empress, been residing in the Canton of Thurgau. In the Diet, he loudly protested against the attempt of any power to interfere with the sovereignty of his canton, or with the rights of a Swiss citizen; and

he returned to Thurgau to lay before the Town Council an account of the liberations of the Diet, he

asked his fellow-citizens not to allow themselves to be intimidated by the influence of France. "*Do what is proper what may,*" was the substance of his speech. Dr. Kern expressed satisfaction to return to the Diet, and the unanimous votes of his fellow-citizens in favour of his principle. As a member of the École Polytechnique, he has done much for that institution. When, in 1857, the relations between Switzerland and Prussia were likely to lead Europe in serious troubles, he was deputed to maintain peace and uphold the dignity of the republic at the Conference of Neuchâtel; and he has since been Swiss Plenipotentiary at the Court of France.

THOMAS HEWITT, M.A., F.R.S., the late Thomas Key, Esq., of London, and brother of the

late eminent surgeon, Mr. Aston Key, was born in 1799, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, whence he migrated to Trinity College, and graduated as a Wrangler in 1821. Having studied medicine for a year or two, he accepted the Mathematical Professorship in the University of Virginia, U.S., and returning to England, in 1827, became Professor of Latin in the then styled London University on its establishment in 1828. He subsequently became Head Master of the Junior School in the same college, which he held for many years; in 1841 he resigned the professorship of Latin for that of Comparative Grammar. This professorship, as well as the head-mastership of the school, he continues to hold. Mr. Key's name stands high as a Latin Philologist; he has published a "Latin Grammar," and has been a large contributor to the "Penny Cyclopædia," the "Journal of Education," the Proceedings and Transactions of the Philological Society, *Westminster Review*, &c. It is understood that he has been engaged for many years upon a "Latin-English Dictionary."

KILLALOE, THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF, WILLIAM FITZGERALD, D.D., son of Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., M.D., was born in Ireland about the year 1814, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and of which he was subsequently a Fellow. In 1840 he endeavoured to break a lance with the writers of "The Tracts for the Times." The late Archbp. Whately, appreciating his merits, transferred Mr. Fitzgerald from the curacy of Clontarf to the prebend of Donoughmore, co. Wicklow, and thence to the vicarage of St. Anne's, Dublin, and the archdeaconry of Kildare. In 1848 he was appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in Trinity College; and in 1853, Professor of Ecclesiastical History. Dr. Fitzgerald is known in England as the editor of "Constable's Ethics," and of "Butler's Analogy," as one of the writers in Archbishop Whately's

to the See of Cork in 1857, and was translated to that of Killaloe in 1862.

KILMORE, ELPHIN, AND ARDAGH, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, HAMILTON VERSCHOYLE, D.D., is a son of the late John Verschoyle, Esq., of Stillorgan House, co. Dublin, and nephew of the late Dr. James Verschoyle, Bishop of Killaloe. He was born in 1803, and was educated at Oswestry School, Shropshire, whence he passed to Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a scholarship. In 1829 he was ordained for the curacy of Newtownforbes, diocese of Ardagh. In 1835 he was appointed chaplain to the Episcopal Chapel, in Upper Baginbun Street, Dublin, and in 1855 was nominated Chancellor of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin. In 1862 he was appointed Dean of Ferns, and in the December of the same year he was consecrated to the united sees of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, vacated by the promotion of the Right Rev. M. G. Beresford to the Primacy. His diocese includes the counties of Cavan, Leitrim, Roscommon, and Longford, with parts of several adjacent counties, and is of the annual value of £5,500. He enjoys the patronage of eighty-one livings.

KINDERSELY. SIR RICHARD

his constant efforts for Church reform, and the Earl of Lovelace at Ockham, Surrey, is named after the grandfather from whom he is descended. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1833. He was first married in Surrey in 1847. He attempted to alter the law of primogeniture to landed property where the proprietor could will, and where the law of descent, his object being the application of the same to the estate which now is in regard to personal property he passed the Real Property Act, which made the law descend with and bequeath. In 1856 he was obtaining the repeal of the twenty-fourth and which were liable to from time to time, and the Statute of Distress in land, doing away with the Statute of Mortmain, which, in consequence of attacks, ceased to exist in the House of Commons. Mr.

use it to one fourth of its dimensions, a work which progress. In 1861 Mr. Peol's brief tenure of office for the first time, he was elected member for Ripon, and was rechosen without a contest as the colleague of Sir Edward B. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonard's) in 1837, and again in 1841. In January, 1843, he succeeded to the estates of the late Sir Rob. Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindley Hall, Lancashire, and, in compliance with the testator's will, assumed the surname and arms of Leigh in addition to his own. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and in May, 1843, was promoted to the post of Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to H.R.H., being sworn at the same time a member of the Privy Council. His lordship has been for many years one of the most active members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Kingsdown in 1858. It is said that when Lord Derby accepted office in 1852, he offered the seals to Mr. Pemberton-Leigh, but that the offer was declined.

**KINGLAKE, ALEXANDER WILLIAM**, of the late William King-, of Wilton House, near Eton and Trinity College, where he graduated B.A. He was called to the bar at law in 1837, but retired law in 1856. He is well known as the author of "Eotben," an his experiences in Eastern fished in 1849. He entered t, in 1859, as a Liberal, ed in that year for Bridge- ch he has continued to re- the present time. In the 'ommons Mr. Kinglake has mself principally to foreign In 1858 he moved the first t which was brought for- a view to defeat the "Con- L." In the same year he ward the question of the and in the following year m of the *Charles et Georges*.

took an active part in de- be annexation of Savoy and French Empire. He pub- 863, in 2 vols., the first per- history of the Russian War, a work upon which he had some time busily engaged, passages of which it is said a great offence at the Court eries.

**KINGSLEY, THE REV. CHARLES**, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, is a son of the late Rev. C. Kingsley, rector of Chelsea, and is descended from an ancient family of Cheshire, the Kingsleys of Kingsley, in the forest of Delamere, who suffered severely during the civil wars from their adherence to the cause of the Parliament. He was born at Holne Vicarage, on the borders of Dartmoor, Devon, June 12, 1819, and was educated at home until the age of fourteen, when he became a pupil of the Rev. D. Coleridge, and afterwards a student at King's College, London, whence he removed to Magdalen Hall, Cambridge. He gained a scholarship and several prizes there, then took a first-class in classics, and a second class in mathematics. After devoting a year to prepara-

was chosen a member for Rye in the Conservative interest. At the general election of December, 1831, during Peol's brief tenure of office for the first time, he was elected member for Ripon, and was rechosen without a contest as the colleague of Sir Edward B. Sugden (now Lord St. Leonard's) in 1837, and again in 1841. In January, 1843, he succeeded to the estates of the late Sir Rob. Holt Leigh, Bart., of Hindley Hall, Lancashire, and, in compliance with the testator's will, assumed the surname and arms of Leigh in addition to his own. In 1841 he was appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, and in May, 1843, was promoted to the post of Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the Great Seal to H.R.H., being sworn at the same time a member of the Privy Council. His lordship has been for many years one of the most active members of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. He was elevated to the peerage of the United Kingdom as Lord Kingsdown in 1858. It is said that when Lord Derby accepted office in 1852, he offered the seals to Mr. Pemberton-Leigh, but that the offer was declined.

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unwearied efforts of his wife, effected his escape, landing at Edinburgh on the 1st of December, 1850.

He fixed his residence in London, and commenced his career in the country as a Professor of German Literature and a Lecturer on History and Fine Arts.

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM, bishop of the American Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in New York, October 3, 1811, and educated in that State. Having graduated at his college, he received Orders, and became incumbent of St. Peter's Church, Albany. He is the author of "The Lenten Christmas Holydays in Rome," "History of the Early Jesuits," "Romans in North America," and of "Romanism and Protestantism," which has become a standard work of its kind, entitled "The Double Cross of the Church." He was, in 1850, consecrated Missionary Bishop of California, in which State he has resided.

MR. AN, ANDREW VALENTINE, son of late Thomas Kirwan, Esq., J.P., was born in 1804. He was called to the English Bar in 1825, and in 1828

to the English Bar, at both of which he successively practised till when ill-health compelled him to relinquish the profession. He edited, when a law student, the *Monthly Mag.*, and subsequently to the *Parliamentary Register*, the *Foreign Quarterly*, the *British Quarterly*, and other periodicals. He is the author

of an article "France," in the *Eccl. Brit.*, and has also contributed to the "Dictionnaire de la Littérature," and to more than one other political journal. He is also the author of the "Ports, Arsenals, Dockyards of France," originally published in the *Times*, and a twofold series of articles in the same journal, on the "Army and Garrisons of France," which were published separately in 1841.

He was appointed in 1840, by the

on behalf of the proprietors of the *Times*, to take the evidence of the various bankers in the famous case of "Bogle v. Lawson," in most of the cities of Europe. Mr. Kirwan has also written largely on foreign politics and legal subjects in the *Morning Herald*, *Chronicle*, and *Morning Post*. He produced a work on "Modern France, its Journalism and Literature," in 1863, and has recently published a volume called "Host and Guest." Mr. Kirwan has also furnished practice-cases to the *Jurist* between 1824 and 1844, and has produced, in conjunction with the late Mr. Carrington, two volumes of *Nisi Prius Reports*.

KISS, AUGUST, sculptor, and professor in the Academy of Arts at Berlin, was born at Pless, in Upper Silesia, Oct. 11, 1802, and received his early education at Gleiwitz. In 1822 he proceeded to Berlin, and entered the studio of Rauch. His earlier productions consist of groups of nymphs, tritons, &c. In 1839 he exhibited his colossal model of an Amazon on horseback attacked by a panther. A cast of this group in zinc, bronzed, was one of the most attractive plastic works in the Great Exhibition of 1851. Kiss has executed other important works, among the most interesting of which are a statue of Frederick the Great, and a gigantic equestrian group of St. George and the Dragon, which was one of the largest and most striking objects in the Paris Exhibition of 1855.

KISSELEFF, COUNT, PAUL DMITREVITCH, a Russian general and diplomatist, born at Moscow in 1788, entered the military service at the age of sixteen, and made his first campaign in the war which terminated with the Treaty of Tilsit. As aide-de-camp to the Emperor Alexander I., he accompanied him to the Congress of Vienna, and to the second entry of the allies into Paris. Charged with several delicate missions in the interval, he was rewarded, on his return to his country, with the grade of major-general. Under the Emperor Nicholas

he continued in favour, and, in 1828, was called to concert with Diebitsch the second campaign against the Turks, in which he took an active part. He directed the passage of the Danube under the fire of the enemy, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. On his return to St. Petersburg, he was made general-in-chief, and a member of the Superior Council of the empire. In 1856, after the peace, he was appointed Russian ambassador to France, a post a long time held by his younger brother, Nicholas, with whom he has often been confounded.

**KLAPKA, GEORGE**, a Hungarian general, born at Temeswar, April 7, 1820, entered the service at the age of eighteen, was at first attached to the artillery, and completed his military education at Vienna. Sent, in 1847, into a frontier regiment, he was disgusted with the profession, and resigned. He was about to travel abroad when the Revolution of 1848 broke out and the young soldier girt on his sword again to take part against Austria. He took command of a company of Honveds, and distinguished himself in the war against the Servians. Towards the close of 1848 he was chief of the Staff of General Kis: after the defeat of Kaschau (January, 1849), he replaced Messarics at the head of his corps d'armée. Under Kossuth he was minister at war, and entered completely into the views of the government of the Revolution. Quitting the ministry, he took command of Komorn, and vainly endeavoured to reconcile Kossuth and Georgei. After the unfortunate capitulation of Vilagos (August, 1849), Klapka maintained himself heroically in Komorn, and menaced Austria and Styria until he heard of the alleged defection of Georgei. For several weeks Europe had its eyes upon Klapka, who had become as celebrated as Bem, or even Kossuth himself. In September, 1849, a convention was signed between the defenders of the place and General Haynau. Klapka departed imme-

diately into exile, and came to land. From London he went to Switzerland and Italy. He published at Leipzig his "Memoirs" (2 vols.), followed by, "The Nation of Hungary and Transylvania" (2 vols.). In the unfortunate expeditions set on foot by Garibaldi's last attempt on Rome, Klapka's latter attempted to excite the Hungarians to take the field, his cautious counter proclamation in the hand of Klapka, explaining his long temerity and rash undertaking, kept the Hungarians quietly in their homes.

**KMETY, GENERAL GEORGE** (PACHA), was born about 1810, at Pokoragy, a village near Komorn, in the Gömörer county, Hungary. His father, who was a Protestant clergyman, dying, he was about six years of age, and left the parsonage, and took residence at Nyiregyhaza, the residence of her uncle, John Schindler, a Protestant minister. At the primary school of this place, Klapka showed great abilities and industry, and continued his studies at the College at Esperies, and at the Protestant Lyceum at Komorn. Here he successfully obtained a scholarship in a German university, but through some information reward was bestowed upon a person of the same name, Klapka much chagrined the young man, and went to Vienna and turned to rapid advancement prove too, he did his duty; for he had become a commissary. In this year of revolutions he returned to his native country and took an active part in the patriot movement. On the failure of that effort, with many others, sought refuge in Turkey, from the barbarous treatment of the victors, to which some of his companions in arms fell victims. He became a Mussulman, and assumed the name of Klapka Pacha. His heroic conduct

He displayed at the defence, in co-operating with General A., have become matters of

KNIGHT-BRUCE. (See BRUCE.)  
 KNIGHT, CHARLES, publisher and was born in 1791, at Windsor, his father was a bookseller. Knight, in partnership with his established in 1811 the *Windsor Eton Express*, which he conducted till 1827. During his stay at Windsor, where he carried on business of his newspaper, he edited the *Etonian*. In connection with Dr. Locker, Commissioner of the General Hospital, he edited the *Englishman*, which was published monthly in 1820-22: the first to produce cheap literature improving character. In 1822 he moved to Pall Mall East, London, and published several important amongst which were Milton's "An Doctrin," in Latin and edited by Dr. Sumner, of Winchester, and "Horace's Letters to Lord Hertford." In connection and friendship with the Eton scholars who contributed to the *Etonian*, led to the publication, in 1822, of a magazine more extended plan, under the name of *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, in which several of Macaulay's productions appeared. In 1827 he became the editor and publisher of the works of the Useful Knowledge Society, the "British Encyclopedia," and "Companion to the Encyclopedia," and the "Library of Increasing Knowledge." In 1832 he commenced the editorship and publication of the *Penny Magazine*, which continued for eleven years; in 1838 he commenced the "Penny Cyclopædia," a work in the course of which forty thousand pounds were expended by him upon its original preparation. Mr. Knight is the author of "William Shakspeare, a Biography," and his "Pictorial Shakspeare" gave him rank as one of the ablest of the recent editors of Shakspeare's works. The public are

much indebted to him for his assistance in obtaining the removal of the oppressive duty on paper. Mr. Knight published two striking pamphlets, "The Struggles of a Book against Excessive Taxation," and "The Case of the Authors as regards the Paper Duty." Mr. Knight's "Knowledge is Power" is a re-publication, with large additions, of two small volumes — "Results of Machinery," and "Rights of Industry," which had an enormous circulation at a time when a spirit hostile to scientific progress and to the proper union of capital and labour, was too common amongst the producing classes. "Once upon a Time" is a collection of papers, many of which were contributions to various periodicals, a new edition of which has recently been published (Nov. 1864). Mr. Knight was for seven years engaged on his "Popular History of England," completed in 1862. He has also completed the "English Cyclopædia," based on the "Penny Cyclopædia," in twenty-two volumes. His "Passages of a Working Life during half a Century," of which the first volume was published at the end of 1863, is intended to form an autobiography, but referring more to persons literary and political with whom he has associated, than to his own private life. He has been for some time past, and is still, engaged in revising his well-known "Pictorial Shakspeare," a new edition of which is now in course of publication, and he is about to re-edit "Knowledge is Power."

KNIGHT,\* JOHN PRESCOTT, R.A., son of Knight the comedian, was born at Stafford in 1803, and while still young became a clerk in a West-India merchant's office in Mark Lane, but the firm becoming bankrupt, he altered the plan of his life. Having shown some taste for drawing, he was placed by his father for a time under the instruction of Mr. H. Sass and Mr. G. Clint; but his father's death again threw him on his own resources. Having fought the battle of life gallantly against adverse circumstances, he began to exhibit portraits at the

the appointment of Privat-Professor, and the science of mineralogy he has published several works. As a poet, he is one of those who have succeeded best in rendering their ideas in the style of courtesy, and his poems have been received with great favour by the public. His "*Gedichte in Carl-Seydewitzs Mineralien*" (1829) are extremely popular; so also his "*Gedichte in Schmalzer Mineralien*." He has published also a collection of poems in pure German, "*Hochdeutsche Gedichte*" (1828).

K. C. H. KARR, HANNOVER, EMERSON, a German naturalist; and travelled with at Weimar in 1838, studied natural sciences and medicine at Wurzburg and Jena. In 1839 he undertook a scientific journey to Northern Russia, the result of which was a interesting work, "*A Journey across Russia to the Sources of the Caspian*" (1842-43, 2 vols.). On his return to Jena he was appointed Assistant Professor of Botany, but in 1844 he went again to explore Turkestan, and returned the following

public notice. In attempted novel-writing he has secured a number of successions, most known. The writings are disfigured by mess, in manner the modern Frenchists; and we can that the morbid physician life are dwelt over with the gusto rather than the anatomist. Few

been deemed worthy into the English language of fiction, &c., of his in 1844, extends to

KOHL, JOHN G. German writer and at Bremen, April . father was a in studied science in and law in the university, Heidelberg, attained, on the death 1832, the post of 1 family of the Royal

ys form a catalogue too long to be referred to these pages. Among these, however, may be enumerated, "Travels and Pictures in St. Petersburg" (1846), "Travels in the Empire of Russia" (1846-7), "A Few Days' Travel in the Austro-Slavic States" (1842), "Travels in Lower and Upper Bavaria" (1842), "Travels in England" (1842), "The Isles and their Inhabitants"

"Travels in Denmark and the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein" (1846), "Remarks on the Nationalities and German Nationalities and the People as found in Schleswig" and "Travels in Istria, Dalmatia and Montenegro" (1851).

He started for the United States where he made a stay of four years.

This journey led to the publication of "Travels in Canada" and "Travels in the North-western States of the United States" (1857), a well-known work "Kitahior, Tales from Lake Superior."

At this, Kohl contributed to the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. In 1857, two treatises on the "Physical Charts of the New World at different periods, and wrote as a supplement to Hakluyt's great work, the same year, a descriptive catalogue of all maps, charts, and surveys relating to America. Another great work of this eminent traveller, published in 1861, is a "History of and Commentary on two Maps of the New World made in Spain at the commencement of the reign of the Emperor Charles V." Mr. Kohl has been engaged in the compilation of a "Graphical History of America." His contributions to, and lectures before learned societies, have been most numerous, and he has also written scientific works of a more purely scientific nature; such as "On the Influence of Climate on Man," &c.

KORALEK,\* PHILIPP, Mathematician and preceptor of the Imperial Prince of Rome, was born of Jewish parents,

in 1820, at Kallin, in Bohemia. He was educated in his own country from the age of a teacher by his nationality

and creed, he betook himself to Paris, where his mathematical skill and prodigious memory brought him under the cognizance of the Emperor of the French, who eventually appointed the Israelitish savant preceptor to the heir of the French crown. The German and the French papers are at issue as to the discoverer of the branch of mathematical science which has been Koralek's specialty; the former insist that it was found out by M. Arago; and the latter maintain that it was the late M. O. Terquem who was the discoverer; but both the savans of Germany and France agree that Koralek is the first logarithmician in Europe.

KOSSUTH, LOUIS, ex-Governor of Hungary, was born Sept. 16, 1802, at Monok, in the county of Zemplin. His father was a small owner, of the noble class. Louis was educated at the Protestant College of Scharaschpatak, where he qualified himself for the profession of an advocate, obtained his diploma in 1826, and made his *début* with great success. In 1830 he became agent to the Countess Szapary, and as such sat in the Comital Assembly. At the age of twenty-seven he took his seat in the National Diet of Presburg, as representative of a magnate. He published reports of the proceedings of this assembly on lithographed sheets, until they were suppressed by the government, and subsequently in MS. circulars. The government, determined not to allow reports of parliamentary debates to become current in Hungary, prosecuted him for high treason; and in 1839 he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. After about a year and a half of confinement, he was liberated under an act of amnesty. In January, 1841, he became chief editor of the *Hirlap*, a newspaper published at Pesth. His influence with his countrymen steadily increased, until the roar of convulsion was heard, when he was generally recognised as a man from whom great things were to be expected. In March, 1848, he entered Vienna with a deputation to

type the claims of his country upon the government, and returned to Pesth as Minister of Finance. Under his influence those important internal reforms which he had formerly advocated were carried out; the last remains of the oppressive feudal system were swept away, and the peasants were declared free from all seigniorial claims, the country undertaking to indemnify the landlords. The Diet was then dissolved, and a new Diet summoned for the 2nd of July. From the time that Kossuth was created Governor of Hungary by the New Diet, the events in which he took part belong rather to history than biography. After the efforts of the Hungarian patriots had been crushed mainly by the aid of Russian armed intervention, Kossuth found himself compelled to retire to Turkey. He reached Scutaria with Bem, Dembinski, Perczel, Geyser, and 5,000 men, and was afterwards appointed a residence in Widdin. Austria and Russia wished the refugees to be given up. Had this been done, they would probably have been all hanged; but the interference of Lord Palmerston and the French republic fortified Turkey in her refusal to give up the refugees, and saved Kossuth. The late Sultan behaved with great humanity and disinterestedness on the occasion. The refugees were removed to Kutahia, in Asia Minor, where they remained prisoners until August 22, 1851. On the 1st of September he left Kutahia, and after touching at Spezzia, called at Marseilles; here he was refused permission to travel through France. Having been hospitably received at Gibraltar and at Lisbon, he reached Southampton on October 28. On the 21st of November he sailed for the United States of America, where he made a tour of agitation in favour of Hungary, returning subsequently to England, where he has since resided, chiefly occupied in writing for newspapers, and delivering lectures against the house of Hapsburg. One of the last occasions on which his name was

brought prominently before the public, was in 1860, when the government instituted a process against Messrs. Day for lithographing several bank notes for circulation in Hungary, signed by Kossuth, as of that country. In November he published in the *Persero*, an Italian journal, a long letter setting forth the situation of Hungary, urging the Italians to come to the aid of Austria, with the view of enabling the Hungarians to use their strength against that

**KÜCKEN,\* FREDERICK** German composer, born 1810, at Bleekede, in Luneburg. His youthful compositions attracted the attention of the grand-duke of Saxe-Coburg-Schwerin, he became at the age of nineteen professor of music to the hereditary prince, who accompanied him to Berlin. In 1834 he took lessons of Romberg, and published his first opera, "Die Flucht," which had a great success. After spending some time in the court of the king of Hanover, he visited Vienna, where certain ballads first attracted attention. From 1843 to 1846 M. Kücken lived in Paris, where he took lessons of Halevy, and composed "The Pretender," as well as several romances, to six of which Heine furnished words. His compositions may be cited as including operas, five sonatas for piano, and one hundred and twenty songs and ballads, the words of which have been translated into English. He obtained in 1844 the prize at several German musical societies, and in 1852 the first prize for song-music offered at the Musical Fête. He was appointed capell-meister to the King of Saxe-Coburg.

**K U N G,\* YINSOO,** F. Regent of the Empire of China, the minority of his nephew was pointed to that post on the death of his brother Keen-Fung, A. D. 1851. The first time he

British was in those  
times which beset our  
China after the last  
appointed absolute  
to negotiate a treaty,  
to him to say that  
been scrupulously  
also done much to ex-  
cess of his country.

Augustus Leopold,  
Admiral, R.N., is the  
late Rev. William  
who was Chaplain to  
late Queen Dowager.  
1809, and entered the  
1823. He saw some  
the South American  
an Stations, and in  
with distinction in  
took an active part  
at Canton. He be-  
came in 1839, Captain  
and flag rank in 1861.  
5 year he was ap-  
pointed-in-Chief on the  
China Station, with  
of Vice-Admiral, and  
superintended the  
the coast of Japan in  
successful services he  
C.B.

THE REV. HERBERT,  
late Roger Kynaston,  
member of the family of  
Ulster, co. Down, and  
Oxford in 1809. He  
Westminster, and  
student of Ch. Ch.,  
graduated B.A. in  
first class in classics.  
some years as tutor  
and having taken  
in 1838 he was ap-  
pointed Master of St. Paul's  
which post he still  
holds. He holds a small  
of London, and a  
in St. Paul's Cath-  
edron has been a Select  
University of Oxford,  
the author of "Mis-  
sion," "Damiani's Glory

## L.

L A B O R D E, LÉON-EMMANUEL-  
S.-J., COMTE DE, a French traveller  
and archæologist, member of the  
Institute, born at Paris June 12, 1807,  
is the son of Alexandre de la Borde,  
known for his devotion to the arts.  
Inheriting his father's taste, he began  
life at the age of twenty-one by un-  
dertaking a journey to Arabia Petrea,  
and speedily filled his portfolio with  
sketches. On his return to Europe  
in 1830 he published his observations  
on that country. The success of  
this work engaged him in a new en-  
terprise, the "Voyage en Orient"  
(1838-1855), a work got up with great  
taste. The history of the arts next  
attracted his attention, and in 1839  
he commenced a "Histoire de la  
Gravure Noire," intended as the fifth  
volume to the "Histoire de l'Impres-  
sion," of which he had issued a spe-  
cimen five years before. In 1840 he  
succeeded to all the honours of his  
father, was elected a deputy (1841),  
and the year following took his place  
in the Academy of Inscriptions and  
the Belles-Lettres. In 1847 he was  
appointed Curator of the Museum of  
Antiquities in the Louvre, a position  
which he held until the Revolution of  
1848. After a journey into the Nether-  
lands, he published a catalogue of  
the artists of that country under the  
dukes of Burgundy, and at the same  
time commenced a work under the  
title, "Les Ducs de Bourgogne," a  
publication intended to show the  
state of the arts and industry in France  
and the Low Countries in the 15th  
century. In 1851 he was a member of  
the commission to the Great Exhi-  
bition in London. He was restored to  
his former post, as Curator of the  
Antiquities in the Louvre, but in con-  
sequence of differences with the ad-  
ministration he resigned in 1854.

L A B U A N, THE RIGHT REV.  
BISHOP OF, FRANCIS THOMAS M'DON-  
GALL, D.C.L., son of an officer of the  
42nd foot, was born in 1817, and



... THE CENTRAL CHURCH IN  
... NEW YORK, London,  
... to Porto Rico  
... and was  
... to the bishopric of La-  
... in that island in 1855. In that  
... his knowledge of medicine  
... and physical science has been of the  
... service, and has much  
... the progress of missionary  
... enterprise, and consequently of civil-  
... ization.

**LACROIX, PAUL**, a French writer  
under the pseudonym of the "Biblio-  
phile Jacob," was born at Paris,  
February 27, 1806. He is the author  
of a long series of novels and ro-  
mances, which derive their interest  
from the curious details of book-  
knowledge on which they are founded.  
The services he has rendered to anti-  
quarian literature cannot be ade-  
quately expressed in a mere catalogue  
of the works which he has published.  
He is at present curator of the Library  
of the Arsenal, in Paris.

**LACROSSE, BERTRAND-THÉOBALD-  
JOSEPH, BARON DE**, a French Senator,  
born in 1794, is the son of Admiral  
Lacrosse, a distinguished officer. He  
entered the navy himself in 1809, and  
afterwards served, in 1813, in the

... with the ...  
... on Oct. 31st, 181  
... the Hautpoul Mir  
... Leon Faucher's  
... Ministry of the  
... vice-presidencies  
... becoming vacant,  
... Bonapartist ten  
... known, was vote  
... the vacant office  
... d'état he made on  
... Commission, and  
... the 25th Jan., 1  
... among the first  
... title of Secretary

**LA GUERON**  
**ENNE-ARTHUR**,  
French Senator,  
the Legion of H  
has of late year  
as the literary  
Napoleon III., is  
the most distin  
families of Franc  
1816, he entered  
that period when  
of the rule of he  
intent on revivir  
first Empire. D  
ditions of his fa  
career under th  
M. de la Gueron

ign Affairs. When, however, the vicissitudes displaced his voluntarily shared his retirement. M. de la Guéronnière then in the direction of the *Bien* along with M. de Lamartine, its publication ceasing M. de Guéronnière passed to the staff of *le*. The socialistic tendencies of the proprietor, Emile de Girardin, induced differences which led to a separation, M. de la Guéronnière became editor of the *Revue* here he was again associated with Lamartine, its political director. The connection, however, was severed by difference of opinion respecting the character and tendencies of Louis Napoleon, then president of the Republic, of whom M. de la Guéronnière was an enthusiastic admirer. That dictatorship which followed the *d'état*, M. de la Guéronnière acted as the literary advocate and exponent of "*Les Idées Napoléoniennes*." In addition to the official position which he enjoys as a member of the Senate and a Commander of the Legion of Honour, he is a member of the Council of Ministers and President of the Council of the department of the Seine. It is generally believed that the three pamphlets "*Le Réveil III. et l'Angleterre*," "*Le Réveil III. et l'Italie*," and "*Le Congrès*," were the joint work of M. de la Guéronnière and the imperial master. Of late, however, he leans more to the Ultra-royalist party than to Napoleonism, the columns of *La France* abundantly show.

LAING, SAMUEL, the son of Mr. John Laing, of Rapdale, co. Orkney, nephew of Mr. Malcolm Laing, author of a "*History of Scotland*," was born in 1810, and was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he took his B.A. degree in 1832, being a first wrangler and second Smith's prizeman. He was subsequently elected a Fellow of St. John's, and resided in the university as a mathematical tutor. He next entered at

Lincoln's Inn, where he was called to the Bar in 1840, and soon after became private secretary to Mr. Labouchere, then President of the Board of Trade. Upon the formation of the Railway department he was appointed secretary; and thenceforth distinguished himself in railway legislation under successive presidencies of the Board of Trade. In 1844 he proved the results of his experience in "*A Report on British and Foreign Railways*." In the same year he gave much valuable evidence before a committee of the Commons upon railways, and to his suggestions the humbler classes are mainly indebted for the convenience of parliamentary trains at a minimum rate of payment of one penny per mile. In 1845 Mr. Laing was nominated a member of the Railway Commission, presided over by Lord Dalhousie, and contributed its chief reports on the railway schemes of that period. Had his recommendations been followed, much of the commercial crisis of 1845 would, as has since been proved, have been prevented. The reports of the commission having been rejected by Parliament, the commission was dissolved, and Mr. Laing resigned his post at the Board of Trade; he then returned to practise at the Bar; but in 1848 accepted the post of chairman and managing director of the Brighton Railway Company, and under his administration the passenger traffic of the line became, in five years, nearly doubled. In 1852 Mr. Laing was returned to Parliament for Kirkwall, which he represented till 1857. The same year he became chairman of the Crystal Palace Company. In 1855 he retired from this chairmanship, as well as from that of the Brighton Railway Company. His services to railways have been extended to the Continent as well as to our colonies. In politics Mr. Laing is a Liberal, and was a steady supporter of Mr. Gladstone's financial and pacific measures. He was re-chosen by his old constituents in 1859, but accepted the Chiltern Hun-

... 1861, when he re-  
...  
... public  
works at Birkenhead, and is one of  
the four Government nominees who  
have the management of the Mersey  
Docks and Harbour Board. Mr. Laird,  
who is a Magistrate and Deputy Lieu-  
tenant for Cheshire, was elected the  
first M.P. for Birkenhead in 1861, in  
the Conservative interest, on the  
erection of that rising and populous  
seaport town into a Parliamentary  
constituency, and takes an active part  
in the debates on shipping and naval  
affairs.

**LAKE, COLONEL HENRY ATWELL,**  
C.B., a distinguished officer of the  
Indian army, third son of the late  
Sir Samuel William Lake, Bart.,  
was born about 1809, and was ap-  
pointed to the Madras Engineers in  
1826. He attained the rank of cap-  
tain in 1842, of lieutenant-colonel in  
Nov. 1855. He gave up a valuable  
post in India for service in Turkey at  
the outbreak of the Russian war, and  
volunteered to go to Kars on a re-  
duced salary. He there rendered  
valuable services to General Williams,  
by whose side he stood throughout  
the hard-fought siege, and he was

...  
... was born in Janu-  
... at Rugby,  
... he was a  
scholarship at Ba-  
... where he graduated  
class honours in  
obtained the L.  
Fellow and Tutor  
tor, and Assistant  
Examiner in clas-  
history. He was  
Pannure member  
inquire into the  
cation in France,  
Sardinia, and sub-  
jointly with Colon-  
report on the sul-  
of Parliament.  
pointed, in 1858,  
commission unde-  
the late duke of  
on the state of  
England. In 18  
by his college to  
pill, Somerset;  
by the bishop of  
the Chapel Royal  
**LAKEMAN,**  
**LETT,** is the son of  
Esq., of Grango-  
shire, and deces-

time, who left him a large legacy. His father was a member of cavalry regiments. During the Reign of Terror, Lamartine's family re-located to an obscure estate at Milly, where he was sent to complete his education. At the college of Belley, in the college of la Foix. After leaving school, he spent some time at a short tour in Italy, and returned to Paris. In 1818 he went to Italy, gave himself to cultivation of poetry, and published his "Méditations" which won general admiral. Literary success opened a public career for its author, attached to the embassy where he resided till he accepted subsequently as secretary to the Embassy in London. He then married Miss Birch, a lady of fortune. He then went to Florence as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1829 he published the "Harmonies Poétiques et Religieuses," a brilliant defence of the Catholic altar. The same year he was elected member of the Academy. On the eve of that year which drove the Bourbons from France, Lamartine

was elected to the National Assembly, which he called the "Revolution of 1830." He was then elected to the great progress as an orator, and took an active part in the Reform banquets of Jan. 1848. The part he played in the revolution of that year is the subject of history. It was he who claimed, if not the first, at least with the greatest authority, the institution of a provisional government, of which he formed a member. When the Republic became a fact Lamartine held the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs; but with all his genius he could not accomplish the great achievement of establishing a safe and permanent commonwealth; and he, who had been a short time before the idol of the people, at the election of 1849 could not find a single department—not even his native town—to accept or sustain him as a candidate. The *coup d'état* in Dec. 1851 restored him to private life and literature. Since the date of Lamartine's retirement, his principal works have been the "History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France," "History of the Constituent Assembly," "History of Turkey," and "Memoirs of Celebrated Characters." Madame Lamartine died in 1862.

operate with the Sardinian army, which had passed the Ticino; but his distance from the theatre of war prevented him from arriving in time, and the battle of Novara was lost. By the new king, Victor Emmanuel, he was made Minister of War and lieutenant-general (1849). He then undertook to reorganize the Sardinian army, in spite of the clamour which rose on all sides against him. In 1855 he took command of the division sent to co-operate with France and England in the Crimea, and materially aided the French in the defeat of the Russians on the Tchernaya. At the close of the war he received the Order of the Bath and the Grand-Cross of the Legion of Honour, and again entered the ministry of Cavour as Minister of War. In 1861 he succeeded Cialdini as commander-in-chief of the troops of the King of Italy. When the change of ministry took place in the autumn of 1864, La Marmora was chosen Premier.

**LAMBRUSCHINI, THE ABBE** **RAFFAELE**, a writer, chiefly on educational subjects, was born at Genoa, August 14, 1788. In 1805 he proceeded to Rome to pursue his ecclesiastical studies, and in 1812 went to reside in Florence, where he actively pursued the study of agriculture and political economy. Since 1820

he has been engaged in the cause of the oppressed. In February, 1848, when Louis Philippe up M. Guizot, he was commander of the National Guard of Paris, and was to be killed in the barricade, proclaiming the new republic. In that epoch he belonged to the Reform party. With Cavaignac and others he was incarcerated during December 2, 1851; he went into exile. In 1859 he took command of the Papal troops to make head against the French in Italy; but was defeated at Castelfranco, and his army dispersed. He took no active part in public affairs.

**LANDSEER, CHAS. JOHN** Landseer the younger, brother of Sir Edwin Landseer, was born in 1799, and was the son of his father; he was one of Haydon's pupils at the schools of the Academy in 1816. He accompanied the late Lord Byron to Portugal, and took part in his mission to negotiate a commercial treaty with the Portuguese, for whom he made a number of drawings and sketches, which he exhibited at the Academy in 1820.





was educated at Woodbridge, he was apprenticed to a surgeon. He studied medicine from 1837 at University College, London, as well as botany under Grant, and comparative anatomy under Grant. In 1837 he was made member of the College of Surgeons and of the Apothecaries' Society. In 1839 he visited the Continent and graduated at Heidelberg. He became Lecturer on Materia Medica and Botany at the St. George's School of Medicine; in 1841 he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and in 1842 he was elected Fellow of the Linnean Society. In 1850 he was appointed Professor of Natural History, University College, London; in 1853 Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology at the Royal Free School of Medicine; in 1854 Superintendent of Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum; in 1859 President of the Linnean Society; and in 1862 he was elected Professor of Botany to the Science and Art Department at South Kensington. In 1862 he was elected Member of the Central Middlesex. Dr. Lappenberg is the author of the following works and many contributions to the "Natural History of the Pharmaceutical Journal", botanical articles for the "Penny Cyclopædia," and "Reports of the Association for Advancement of Science." In 1842 he produced "Report of Naturalists;" in 1845 "Natural History of Plants Yielding Food" (8vo.); and in 1845 "Memoirs of John Ray;" in 1846 he edited "Correspondence of John Ray." In 1847 he contributed the article "Vegetation" to the "Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology." He wrote in 1847 a "Report on the Progress of Chemistry, as Companion to the Almanack;" and in 1849 a translation of Schleiden's "Principles of Life Botany" (8vo.). From 1841 to the present time he has contributed a large number of reviews in the "Quarterly" and "Natural History to the Quarterly." In 1853 he became joint-

editor of the "Microscopic Journal." He has written since then "Botany," in Hughes' "Reading Lessons," and edited "Natural History of the Deeside." In 1857 he translated Kuchenmeister's "Animal Parasites;" and in 1859 contributed the article on Sanitary Science to the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Dr. Lankester has since published "Half-hours with the Microscope;" "Addresses to the Microscopic Society;" "A Guide to the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum;" "Lectures on Food," and on "the Uses of Animals," &c. He has also published lectures on natural history and its various branches, delivered at the Royal Institution; several courses on physiology and botany, also at the London Institution; and several courses on botany before the Royal Botanical Society of London.

LAPPENBERG, JOHANN MARTIN, a German historian, born at Hamburg, July 30, 1794, studied medicine, the sciences, and politics at Edinburgh, and, after a long stay in Great Britain, returned to Germany, where he studied law at Berlin and Göttingen. For some time he represented Hamburg at the court of Prussia. In 1823 he was appointed Director of the Archives of the Senate of Hamburg, and had the good fortune to find among them a number of important documents. He collected also, during his visit to the North of Europe, a variety of interesting diplomatic notes. In 1848, Lappenberg was made a Member of the New Senate of Hamburg, and in 1850 was present as Plenipotentiary at the negotiations of Frankfurt, which had for result the pacification of Germany by the Convention of Olmutz. His principal works are: the continuation of the "History of the Origin of the German Hanse," by Serenius (1830), 2 vols.; "History of Heligoland" (1831); "History of the Hanse at London" (1851); "Antiquities of the Laws of Hamburg" (1847); besides numerous valuable articles, in various literary journals, and con-



tary Academy, Woolwich. He obtained a commission in the Royal Engineers at the age of nineteen. In 1828 he was intrusted with the direction of the Irish Ordnance Survey Office, and discharged the duties of that post until 1846, when he was appointed a Commissioner of Public Works in Ireland, of which he subsequently became deputy-chairman. In 1853 he was appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland, a post which he still holds. During this time he has been employed on various Parliamentary inquiries and commissions, and organized the system of agricultural statistics in Ireland; he has also contributed to the transactions of several learned societies, and has edited Sir W. Petty's "History of the Survey of Ireland, A.D. 1656." Sir Thomas is also a F.R.S., M.R.I.A., LL.D. of the University of Dublin, and a Member of the Senate of the Queen's University in Ireland. He became a Major-General in the Engineers in 1858, and C.B. in the same year, and in 1860 was created a K.C.B., civil division.

LARREY, HIPPOLYTE, son of the celebrated surgeon Baron Larrey, was born about the year

where he was his teacher. He Paris and London manuscripts for "Râmâyana." In acquaintance of Eugène Burnouf, conjunction with l of the Asiatic Soc the Pali" (1826) having gained his received his licens 1830 was made 1840 titular prof languages and litera portant works ar logy" (1844-58, i cient Persian Cu (1836); "Hitopac of Indian Fables lished in conjunc an edition of the Jayadeva (1837) phista, sive Indi cumenta" (1832) the History of th Scythian Kings" cal edition of the ' At one time he Zeitschrift für Ken (Oriental Journal

were recorded against eyrie is a member of societies, and has 'History of Painting in the Monuments of 7-56, fol.), which reze of the Institute; a the Manufactures of the Gobelins" (1850); nting on Glass" (1853); al of Aoste" (1854), n to a series of archæo- of the churches of the other works.

ROBERT GORDON, M.D.,

Lincolnshire, and was

He was educated as a on, and proceeded as a ag's Coll., Cambridge, duated B.A. in 1835. tly studied medicine, sistant physician to the pital, where he lectured medicine and Materia name, however, is best orld through his ethno- es, and by the works ect and also on philo- as published. Among hese works are "The ankind," "The Ethno-," "The History of the age," &c. Dr. Latham hed "Travels in Scan- scriptive Ethnology" l several papers on he has been for many

on a new edition of ctionary," of which the e just published (1865).

7, THE REV. THOMAS, tive of Northampton-

born about the year s educated at St. Ed- here he graduated B.A. oceeded M.A. in 1827.

d orders, he held for e curacy of the Abbey h, and was nominated ency of St. Simon's,

late Bishop Monk, in hbury is known as the ny important works the history and anti-

*Anglican Church, of*

which his "History of the Nonjurors" is the most widely known. He has also published a "History of Convocation to the time of its suppression in 1742," a "History of the Book of Common Prayer," and various pamphlets on the religious controversies of the times.

LAUDER, ROBERT SCOTT, R.S.A., was born at Silver Mills, near Edinburgh, in 1803. The "Arabian Nights" suggested some of his earliest attempts at design, and the late Mr. D. Roberts was the first to give him advice and encouragement. An exhibition of the works of Scottish artists, which he visited in his youth, confirmed his resolution to be a painter. An introduction to Walter Scott secured his admission as student in the Trustees' Academy at Edinburgh, where he remained four or five years. He next proceeded to London, studying for three years at the British Museum, and in a private Life-academy. In 1826 he returned to Edinburgh, was elected associate of the new Scottish Academy, and resumed his studies in the Trustees' Academy; often taking the master Sir W. Allan's place, as teacher. In 1833 he paid a visit to Italy, where he remained five years, taking Munich on his return. For the next ten years he resided in London, exhibiting at the Academy many clever pictures from Scottish history and romance. His best have been subjects from Scott: "The Bride of Lammermuir;" "The Trial of Effie Deans;" "Meg Merrilies;" "Claverhouse ordering Morton to be shot" (1844), selected by an art-union prize-holder for £400; the "Gow Chrom and the Glee Maiden" (1846), chosen by a prize-holder for £150. Compositions of more ambitious aim—"Christ teaching Humility," and "Christ Walking on the Waters"—he sent to Westminster Hall in 1847, where his namesake and fellow-academician, John E. Lauder, gained a premium of £200 for his "Parable of Forgiveness." "Christ teaching Humility" has been purchased by the Scottish

of "Guy Livingstone, and Sword and Gown," both published anonymously; and of a third tale "Barren Honour," which first appeared in *Fraser's Magazine*. Mr. Lawrence holds a lieutenant's commission in the Northamptonshire Militia.

LAWRENCE, SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR, BART., G.C.B., K.S.I., Governor-General of India, and who has been emphatically styled the saviour of that vast possession of the British Crown during the mutiny of 1858, is a brother of the late lamented Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., who was killed at the siege of Lucknow. John Lawrence, one of the sons of an officer, was born in 1810, and received his early education at Londonderry, and subsequently at the East-India College, Haileybury. He obtained his nomination to India as a writer in 1829. In the early part of 1831 he became assistant to the chief commissioner and resident at Delhi; in December, 1833, we find him promoted to the post of officiating magistrate and collector, and at Delhi a year later, to a similar post at Paniput. In July, 1836, he was appointed joint-magistrate and deputy-collector of Gurgaon, and the southern division of Delhi, and in the November of

1837 he accompanied Sir John Dalhousie to the Punjab, where he had been recently appointed as the British representative in the Sikh empire, as the result of the Sikh campaigns. Here he found ground for the exertion of his abilities and powers, and by their aid he was enabled to reduce a chaotic political, fiscal, and administrative system, shape, and finish the situation of the British at Mooltan, had been the capture of that fortress, the subsequent union of the Sikh and Chucker long and obstinate wars were finally crushed at Ferozepore and their territory was put in our hands, and was given to Sir John Dalhousie to be the first important step in the British possession of the Punjab. The Governor-General, in the annexation, was of great assistance in bringing the newly-acquired territory under British laws. Sir John Lawrence had already been our Resident at Delhi, and his brother, Sir Henry, were now nominated as members of the

Under their late sovereign Singh, the administration was deplorable. There was crime for which impunity was purchased by bribes; provincial governors, who were unchecked in their exactions. Such was the state of affairs when the British first interfered in the administration of the country. When done by the late Sir J. Lawrence, when acting as Resident in Lahore, to ameliorate the condition of the people; but his efforts were interrupted by the death of the Governor-General in 1848-9. The first step was taken by the board appointed by the Government, before mentioned, to organize a comprehensive system of law and justice, and of social and moral improvement throughout the Punjab. It was also found necessary to disband the Sikh soldiery, many of them subsequently entering British service; whilst the Government empowered to raise an army consisting of ten regiments for the protection of the western frontier. The consequence of these measures was, that at the end of the year the board was able to report to the Gov.-Gen. that "the British system and its institutions were thoroughly introduced into the Punjab." One triumphant result of the administration was shown in the great mutiny of 1857, in which the province stood faithfully by so doing contributed to the preservation of our empire. In 1856 Sir J. Lawrence was made a K.C.B., in reward for his services as commissioner of the Punjab, and was advanced to the rank of a G.C.B. in 1858, for his courage, ability, and energy in aiding the local authorities to suppress the rebellion. He was further rewarded with a baronetcy, and a seat on the Privy Council of Her Majesty's Government. In 1861 he succeeded Lord Elgin as Governor-General of India, an office which was hailed with

acclamation both in this country and in India. No better proof of the exaltation of British power and influence in India, caused by his appointment, could be found than in the magnificent assemblage of 600 native princes attending in all the gorgeous display of oriental pomp the Durbar of the Governor-General at Lahore, in Oct. 1864.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., an eminent surgeon, was born about 1785, and became a member of the College of Surgeons in 1805. Settling in London, he became successively Surgeon and Lecturer in St. Bartholomew's, Bridewell, and Bethlehem Hospitals, and Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen. He was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1813, and is the author of "Lectures on Physiology, Zoology, and the Natural History of Man," "A Treatise on Ruptures," "A Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," "Lectures on Surgery," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to the medical and scientific journals. He has also translated and published "Blumenbach's Manual of Comparative Anatomy." He is a Fellow and Member of the Court of Examiners to the Royal College of Surgeons; and was chosen a Corresponding Member of the French Institute in 1864.

LAYARD, AUSTEN HENRY, D.C.L., son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of Dr. Layard, formerly Dean of Bristol, was born in Paris, March 5th, 1817, and is descended from a family of French Protestants driven from their country by the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He commenced the study of the law, but soon forsook it for a more congenial occupation. In 1839 he set out with a friend on a course of travel, and visited various points in northern Europe. He afterwards proceeded through Albania and Roumelia, to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as correspondent of a London newspaper. He subsequently travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the Arabic and Persian

languages. In his wanderings he made it a special point to explore those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities; and when at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he was impelled with an irresistible desire to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." On hearing that M. Botta, a Frenchman, had been making excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles, Layard longed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who generously offered in 1845 to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn of that year Layard set off for Mosul, and began forthwith his labours on a spot previously undisturbed; here he ultimately succeeded in exhuming many of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British Museum. Our Government and the authorities of the British Museum, however, for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches; but eventually he was made an attaché to the embassy of the Porte, and in 1852 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards he was returned to Parliament for Aylesbury; and in the following year was presented with the freedom of the City of London, in consideration of his discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh. On coming into power, Lord Derby offered to confirm him in his Under-Secretaryship of State until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. Under the Aberdeen administration he was offered advantageous appointments; but as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, he declined them. In 1853 he went out to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was

returning to his post; but with his chief, returned in the year to England. In 1854 he again proceeded to the East, as a spectator of the events then taking place in Crimea, and witnessed the battle of the Alma from the main position. He remained in Crimea till after the battle of Inkermann, making himself conversant with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent members of the House of Commons in demanding the Commission of Enquiry into the state of the Crimea, and he subsequently took part in the investigation. In the formation of Lord Palmerston's administration, he was appointed to a post, but as it was unconnected with the foreign policy of the Government, he declined it, and became one of the leaders of the Administrative Association, and brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, in January 1859, embodying the views on the new confederacy, which was carried by a large majority. At the general election of 1857, the Conservative Aylesbury declined to re-appoint Layard; and he was unsuccessful in a contest for Wokingham. He spent some months in France during the rebellion, enquiring into its causes. On his return to England, he was elected in Dec. 1860, M.P. for Southampton, in the place of the late Admiral Napier, and shortly afterwards appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

LECOMTE, JULES, a Frenchman, born at Boulogne-sur-Mer in 1812, was, at the age of 15, apprenticed to the sea, and rising to the grade of master, was engaged in navigation for letters. His was a brief account of what

South Seas (1833); next ap-  
 the narrative of a shipwreck  
 e coast of Africa (1834). He  
 ed several periodicals devoted  
 al and maritime interests, and  
 ritten, among other novels (illus-  
 e of naval life, "L'Abordage"  
 ), "L'Île de la Tortue" (1837).  
 ek an active part in editing the  
 al and literary portions of  
 /pendance Belge from 1848 till

Besides the novels above men-  
 i, Lecomte has written a num-  
 ' others, forming a collection of  
 than fifty volumes. Of these  
 appeared in the *feuilletons* of  
 papers, under the pseudonym of  
 Du Camp. He is said to be  
 wing, under the title of "Mé-  
 da Temps," a grand review of  
 rld of letters and arts. He has  
 written for the *Monde Illustré*,  
 in the columns of *Figaro*.

LECOURIEUX, JACQUES-JOSEPH, an  
 ent French historical painter,  
 born at Dijon, August 13, 1801,  
 coming to Paris in 1822, studied  
 r Letblanc. After the usual  
 ation, he was employed as an  
 trator of books. He first ex-  
 id in 1827. His chief historical  
 res are "Francis I. at the  
 b of John," "The Chevalier  
 ed at Dijon," "St. Louis at Da-  
 ra," "The Raising of Jaurès's  
 ater," the "Education of Jesus,"  
 r Last Moments of Louis XI.,"  
 or of Burgundy," "Luther when  
 hild," "St. Firmin baptizing the  
 son Attalus" and "St. Bernard  
 ing out to found the Abbey of  
 raux." His chief attention was

erly given to works of a devo-  
 al character, but he has also  
 ed a considerable number of  
 ure de genre. The versatility of  
 Lecourieux's genius has rendered  
 extremely popular in France.

LEDUC-ROLLIN, ALEXANDRE-  
 tte, politician and ex-Minister of  
 ce, was born in Paris, Feb. 2,  
 4, and educated for legal pur-  
 s. When embarked in his profes-  
 he is said to have been employed  
 sently on behalf of men charged

with offences against the Government.  
 Being a politician of vehement cha-  
 racter and extreme opinions, he, ere  
 long, rendered himself conspicuous as  
 an avowed representative of the Com-  
 munist interest. Having married an  
 Irish lady, M. Leduc-Rollin paid a visit  
 to Ireland during the summer of  
 O'Connell's "monster meetings." He  
 was present at the memorable assem-  
 blage at Tara, and on that occasion  
 was hailed by the excited multitude  
 as a delegate from the Republicans of  
 France to the Irish Republic. Led-  
 u-Rollin, as an able and energetic  
 orator, took a prominent part in the  
 Revolution of 1848. Under the Pro-  
 visional Government, he was nomi-  
 nated Minister of the Interior. When  
 the period arrived for the election of  
 a President of the new Republic,  
 Leduc-Rollin figured as a candidate  
 and was third on the poll. Subse-  
 quently he was implicated in a con-  
 spiracy to overthrow Louis Napoleon's  
 administration, and was forced to seek  
 safety in England. In 1850 he pub-  
 lished "La Décadence de l'Angle-  
 terre," a work inspired by the bit-  
 terest animosities against the insti-  
 tutions and ideas of the country that  
 had given him shelter. He has  
 written other works on legal and  
 political subjects, all characterized  
 by extreme views, and has by turns  
 united himself to the most notable  
 of the proscribed men of the day,  
 such as Mazzini, Kossuth, Ruge, &c.  
 He resides alternately in London and  
 Brussels, subsisting on the wreck  
 of his fortune and by the aid of his  
 pen.

LEE, FREDERICK RICHARD, R.A.,  
 landscape-painter, was born at Barn-  
 staple, Devon, in June, 1798. He  
 received a commission in the 56th  
 Foot at a very early age, and served  
 in the Netherlands. He first ex-  
 hibited his pictures in London at the  
 British Institution, from whose Di-  
 rectors he afterwards received a  
 £50 prize. At the Royal Academy  
 he commenced exhibiting in 1821;  
 was elected Associate in 1831 and  
 R.A. in 1838. He excels in cheerful

Side," the group of dogs and keepers in which was sketched in by Landseer. Some of his finest works are in the collections of Lord Lansdowne (who has the "Avenue in Shobrook Park"), of Lord Ellesmere, of Lord Spencer, of the Marquis of Breadalbane, Sir G. Philips, Sir J. Warrender, Sir T. Baring, of Alderman Salomons, and Messrs. A. and T. Burnand. The "Ploughed Field" was purchased from the Academy by the late Mr. Lockford, who showed the value he set upon it by reserving it in his will. A few of Mr. Lee's smaller-priced pictures have fallen into the hands of Art-Union prizeholders. In 1848 he commenced his series of joint works with Sidney Cooper, the eminent cattle-painter. Among Mr. Lee's latest works are the "Bay of Biscay," "The Plymouth Breakwater," the "Signal-Station at Gibraltar," "View of Gibraltar from the Sands, on the Western Shore," &c. &c. The "Bay of Biscay" and the "Signal-Station, Gibraltar," are in the possession of Mr. Christie, of Victoria Street, Westminster.

LEE,\* JOHN, Esq., F.R.S., LL.D., Q.C., son of the late John Fiot, Esq., was born about the year 1795, and in

apparent to be a member of the Engineers, and in the Chief Engineer of the He was brevetted in 1846, for gallant conduct; Lieut.-Col., A for bravery at Contrebusco; and Colonel, for gallant conduct. At the end of the Mex again appointed a member of the Board of Engineers, and was raised to the post of Chief Engineer of West Point. He held till March, 1848, when he was appointed Lieut.-Col. of the 16th of March, 1848, when he was appointed Colonel of the 25th of April, in he resigned his commission in the U.S. army and offered his services to the State of Virginia, which State had seceded from the Union and threatened with invasion. Gen. Lee's first sphere of activity was as Commander-in-Chief of his native State. In 1861 he was sent to Davis to conduct the operations in the mountain regions, but nothing of

menaced by the approach of a formidable Federal army—Gen. Lee assumed the command, and found himself opposed to McClellan, his old companion in arms, and associate a member of the commission by the U.S. Government, in 1854, the seat of war in the Crimea, watch the progress of the siege of Sebastopol. In the campaign that ended, the proposed object of which was the capture of Richmond, a series of formidable attacks were made by Gen. McClellan in the immediate vicinity of that city—the obstinate fighting continuing almost unintermittedly for seven days—and the issue which was most triumphant to the Federal cause: Gen. Lee, power-aided by the late lamented General Jackson, having completely baffled McClellan's efforts, compelled him to retreat with all his forces. In August following, he led Pope to fall back precipitately on Washington. In his Maryland campaigns of 1862 and 1863 he was fortunate. The sanguinary fight at Antietam or Sharpsburg, fought on September 17, 1862, was a drawn battle, but it necessitated withdrawal south of the Potomac; and Gettysburg, in July, 1863, was a serious reverse to the Confederates, which was redeemed only by the admirable order maintained in the retreat. In December, 1862, Gen. Lee signally defeated Burnside at Fredericksburg, and in May, 1863, he crushed Hooker at Chancellorsville. Since the beginning of May, 1864, he has confronted the vast Federal host of Gen. Grant, whom he opposes on the James River (Jan. 1865), and in many memorable engagements in the course of the ensuing campaigns, all resulting in victory to the Union forces, his wonderful skill in strategy and indomitable resolution were conspicuously displayed. In person Gen. Lee is tall, his frame is well knit, his countenance pleasing, his manners gentle, and his life singularly abstemious. In victory as in defeat he maintains the

same serene, equal demeanour; and his perfect self-command, humanity, devotion, and courage have won for him the admiration of Europe and America, as well among strangers and enemies as in the army that he commands, and among the people who are proud to claim him as their own.

LEE, ROBERT, M.D., was born about the beginning of the present century. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated in due course. Settling in London, with a view to the practice of his profession, he became successively Lecturer on Midwifery in the Medical School of St. George's Hospital. He is the author of several works in connection with medical subjects, including the "Pathology and Treatment of the Diseases of Woman," "Clinical Midwifery," &c., and he has been a large contributor to medical periodical literature. He is also the author of a work published some years since, giving an account of the late Emperor Nicholas of Russia.

LEE, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism in the University of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of that city, was born at Tweedmouth, North Durham, in 1804. He was educated at the Grammar-school of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Having studied at St. Andrew's from 1824 to 1832, and greatly distinguished himself, he was elected minister of a chapel-of-ease at Arbroath, in 1833, from which he was translated to the parish of Campsie, in 1836. In 1843 he became minister of the Grey Friars Church, Edinburgh, and on the institution of a Chair of Biblical Criticism and Biblical Antiquities in the University of Edinburgh, in 1846, was appointed the first Professor. In this office his great learning and ability have given him wide influence among the younger clergy. Dr. Lee is the leader of the liberal party in the Established Church of Scotland, and was formally accused of departing from its narrow traditions by the introduction of painted windows, the



practice of kneeling, saying of "amen," &c., in public service; but the General Assembly, in May, 1859, declined to entertain the charges, and by so doing gave a tacit sanction to the innovations. As a preacher also, and a speaker in the Church Courts, Dr. Lee has a high reputation. Besides numerous articles, lectures, sermons, &c., Dr. Lee has published the following: "The Theses of Erasmus," translated, with Preface (1844); "A Handbook of Devotion" (1845); "Thou art Peter: a Discourse on Infallibility" (1851); "The Bible with New Marginal References" (1854); a sermon on "War," with "Reply to Peace Societies;" letters on "Scotch Universities," in the *Scotsman* and *Daily News* (1857); "The Christian Duty of Caring for the Body" (a sermon published by command of the Queen); "Prayers for Public Worship" (1857); the same, much enlarged (1858); "Prayers for Family Worship" (1861); "The Family and its Duties" (1863); and "The Reform of the Church of Scotland, in Worship, Government, and Doctrine" (1864). Dr. Lee is Dean of the Chapel Royal, and one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

LEE,\* THE VEN. WILLIAM, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin, son of the Rev. William Lee, Rector of Emlyn, was born in Ireland in the year 1815, and was educated at the Endowed School of Clonmel and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained in succession the First Classical Scholarship, First Mathematical Moderatorship, and a Mathematical Prize; he was elected Fellow in 1839, was appointed Professor of Ecclesiastical History in 1857, and Archbishop King's Lecturer in Divinity in 1863. He has published "Three Introductory Lectures on Ecclesiastical History," "An Examination of the Remarks of the late Professor Baden Powell on the Study of the Evidence of Christianity," and a Sermon on the Consecration of Archbishop Trench. But Dr. Lee is best known by the publication of his celebrated "Dounellan Lectures" for

1852, on the "Inspiration Scripture, its Nature and Force." In this work Dr. Lee may be said to have divined the point to which theological speculations of the day were then tending, and the work is remarkable for philosophical accuracy.

LEES,\* EDWIN, F.L.S., son of Mr. Thomas Lees, of the Leicestershire family, was born at Leicester on May 12th, 1800, and educated at the University of Cambridge and afterwards at a private school in Birmingham. He was at first connected with commercial life, but he abandoned it for the more liberal studies of botany and natural history. The natural history of Worcester in particular has been his study, and he assisted Charles Haston in establishing the Worcestershire History Society, of which he was the first Hon. Curator; and the first President of the Leicestershire and Vice-President of the Leicestershire Naturalists' Clubs.

He is eminent as a lecturer and writer on botany, and is the author of "The Botanical Looker-Out in England and Wales," 8vo.; lecture on "The Analogies of Plants and Animals," 8vo.; "Analogies and Associations of Nature around us," 8vo.; "The Botany of the Leicestershire Hills," 12mo.; and several numerous papers in Botanical and Natural History magazines. He has also published some poetical pieces.

LEFEVRE, SIR JOHN SHAW, K.C.B., younger son of Viscount Eversley (whom he succeeded in 1818), was born in London in 1797, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated in 1818, as Senior Wrangler. He was subsequently called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and presented Petersfield in 1824. He has held successive posts of Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, a Commissioner of the Poor-Laws, and an Ecclesiastical Commissioner; he is Vice-Ch

University of London, a Commissioner of Church Estates, Deputy-Mark of the Parliaments, and one of the Civil Service Commissioners.

LEFROY, THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, is the eldest son of the late Lt.-Col. Anthony Lefroy, of French guenot extraction, and was born in 1766. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated towards the close of the last century, and was called to the Irish bar in 1797. In 1819 he was appointed a member of King's Inns; and having represented the University of Dublin in Parliament, in the Conservative interest, from 1830 to 1841, was appointed in the latter year a Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, and was promoted, in 1852, to the Chief Justiceship, the duties of which he still (1864) continues to discharge. His son, Mr. Anthony Lefroy, is M.P. for the University of Dublin.

LE JEUNE, \* HENRY, A.R.A., is of French extraction, and was born in 1781. In early life he was sent to study at the British Museum, and in 1801 he obtained a gold medal for a picture of "Samson Bursting his bonds." He was Head Master of the Government School of Design from 1805 to 1848, when he became Curator of the Painting School at the Royal Academy. He has been a frequent exhibitor since 1852, and was chosen A.R.A. in 1863.

LE MARCHANT, SIR DENIS, Bart., eldest surviving son of the late Major-General Le Marchant, the originator of the establishment of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, sprung from a family long seated in Normandy. He was born in 1795, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823; was appointed Principal Secretary to Lord Chancellor Brougham in 1830; held the post of Secretary of the Board of Trade from 1836-41; and that of Secretary to the Treasury at the close of Lord Melbourne's Administration in 1841. In 1846-47 he was M.P. for

Worcester, and subsequently appointed Under-Secretary for the Home Department. In 1850 he was appointed Chief Clerk to the House of Commons, with a salary of £2,000 a year. He was raised to a baronetcy by Lord Melbourne in 1841. Sir Denis Le Marchant published a "Report of the Proceedings on the Claim to the Barony of Gardner," and also edited Walpole's "Memoirs of George III."

LE MARCHANT, SIR JOHN GASPARD, KNT., younger brother of the above, was born in 1803, and was educated at Sandhurst. He entered the army in 1821, and for some time commanded the 85th foot as Lieut.-Colonel. He served in the war between the Christinos and the Carlists in Spain, as Brigadier and Adjutant-General of the Anglo-Spanish Legion, and was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland from 1847 to 1852, when he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia. He was transferred thence to Malta, as Governor, in 1857, and in the following year made Commander of the Forces in that island, with the local rank of Lieut.-General, which post he held till 1863. He was knighted for his services in 1838.

LEMON, MARK, editor of *Punch*, was born in the neighbourhood of Oxford-street, London, Nov. 30, 1809. He was for some years a writer for the stage, and as a member of the Guild of Literature and Art occasionally donned the sock and buskin. He was one of the knot of authors who established *Punch* in 1841, and from the first acted as joint-editor; but on the secession of Mr. Henry Mayhew, Mr. Lemon succeeded to the chief post, which he has since retained to the present time (Dec. 1864). He is the author of upwards of sixty dramatic pieces, and has written largely in *Household Words*, the *Illustrated News*, and other publications. He is also the author of "The Enchanted Doll," a fairy tale; "The Christmas Hamper," prose and verse collections of stories; "Legends of Number Nip;" and "Wait for the End" and

the Dutch Walter Scott. In 1830 he produced two political comedies, founded on the Belgian revolution, which had a great run: "The Village Frontier," and "The Village beyond the Frontier." He has written upwards of fifty novels and romances, among which may be named "Our Forefathers," a series of narratives where the history of Holland is passed under review; the "Rose of Dekana," one of his most popular, translated into English in 1847; and the "Adopted Son." His first effort in literature was as a poet, having published, before 1831, a collection of national lyrics: he has, moreover, of late years made translations into Dutch from Southey and Tennyson; from Shakespeare, of "Othello," and "Romeo and Juliet;" and has written a history of North Holland. He is the editor of the literary annual "Holland," and of a complete edition of the works of the poet Vondel.

**LENNOX, LORD WILLIAM PITT,** a younger son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and cousin of William

Prince Consort; "The Life and Character of the late George, Prince of Wales;" London at the close of the reign of a Sportsman; Duke of Richmond; Biographical Reminiscences of the late Duke of Devonshire; and the Duke of Devonshire's Library. LENORMANT, archaeologist and member of the Institute, born June 1, 1802, and directed his attention to the study of the arts. His niece, Madame de Noailles, was for him patrons in that, before he was appointed director of Fine Arts, he was raised to the grade of senator; at this time furnished figures to the *Debat*. Champollion to Egypt; studied the monuments of the Nile. He made curator of the Arsenal, and, in 1831, of the Royal Library as the Cabinet of Manuscripts. He was Guizot's deputy where he lectured on the origin of the French language.

ive part he took in the publication of the "Trésor de Numismatique" (1836-50, 5 vols. folio), opened him the doors of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres in 1839. In conjunction with the Danish archæologist De Witte, he published, some years afterwards, the *Revue des Monuments Céramographiques*, containing a description and explanation of the most celebrated paintings on Greek and Italian vases (1844-57, 3 vols. 4to.). Meanwhile, pursuing his hieroglyphical studies, he published, in 1841, the *Revue des Antiquités Égyptiennes*. In the same year, on his return from Egypt, where his mind had received a powerful impression, he entered a new line of ideas and studies, and accepted the severest principles of Roman Catholicism. This led him forward to divide his duties between archæology and the defence of the faith—the upholding of moral institutions. His lectures in Paris, Sorbonne, maintaining these views, gave rise to some disorder; when Guizot retired, the Faculty of Letters of Paris refused to appoint Lenormant in his stead. In 1845 he was appointed, however, to the chair of archæology in the Collège de France, a post which enabled him to give instruction in the hieroglyphical science. Since then his efforts have not relaxed, and he has brought to bear in all his researches his knowledge of archæology, history, æsthetics, and literary criticism, the most industrious views, great learning, and a religious memory. The *Recueil de l'Académie des Inscriptions* (vols. 18 and 21) contains a number of important articles from his prolific pen.

LENSTRÖM, KARL JULIUS, a Swedish writer, born at Gefle, in 1811, studied at Upsal, obtained a chair of history and philosophy at Atterborn, and after travelling in Denmark and Germany, entered into Orders, and was then appointed professor of theology in the college of his native town. He has contributed a number of literary articles to the journals of Swed-

den. Among his principal works may be cited: "History of the Theories of Art" (1839), "History of Swedish Poetry" (1839), "History of Literature and Art in Sweden" (1841), a "Swedish Anthology" (1840-41), "History of the Church Universal, and of the Swedish Church" (1843), "Sigurd and Brynhild," an epic in twenty-four cantos; a drama, "Noro," &c.

LEPSIUS, KARL RICHARD, a celebrated German Orientalist, born at Naumburg, December 30, 1813, studied philology at Leipsic, Göttingen, and finally at Berlin, under the direction of Bopp. In 1833, after receiving his doctor's degree, he repaired to Paris, furnished with letters of recommendation to Von Humboldt, and the year following gained the Volney prize for his memoir, "Palæography applied to Linguistic Researches" (Leipsic, 1842). This treatise was followed by two other important ones, printed in the Transactions of the Academy of Berlin; "Report on the Semitic, Indian, ancient Persian, ancient Egyptian, and Ethiopic Alphabets," and "On the Origin of the Nouns of Number in the Indo-Germanic, Semitic, and Coptic Languages." In 1835 he went to Italy to make researches in various libraries, and while at Rome gained the friendship of Bunsen; it was there, too, he published his celebrated "Letter to M. Rosellini on the Hieroglyphic Alphabet," in 1837, which was followed by *Memoirs on the Architecture and Monuments of the Egyptians*. Since then Lepsius has confined his researches and studies almost exclusively to languages and Egyptian antiquities. In 1838 he was sent to England by the Archæological Institute, where, meeting with Bunsen, the project was formed of an expedition to Egypt, which had the sanction of the King of Prussia. This expedition, which comprised English and German men of science as well as artists, left England in Sept. 1842. Favoured by the protection of Mehemet Ali, it lasted four years, and produced the

Linguistic Alphabet (1800). He has also published a work on the Nile which has been translated into English.

LEROUX, PIERRE, a French Socialistic writer, born at Rennes in 1798, came to Paris, where he was employed as a compositor and corrector of the press. In 1814 he was found by his old schoolfellow, M. Dubois, in the printing-office, where he intended to bring out the *Globe*; this led to his being associated with him in his labour, in which, moreover, he had De Broglie, Guizot, and Cousin for fellow-workers. In 1831 he became a St. Simonian, but abandoned the communion when the late Father Enfantin proposed the question of the emancipation of women. Leroux afterwards contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, but abandoned it when it became Conservative. He was next associated with George Sand in the *Revue Indépendante*, and pursued with ardour his attacks on the religion and philosophy then prevailing. Since 1843, Leroux has chiefly occupied himself with philosophy applied to Socialism, and has had Proudhon for an opponent. In the Legislative Assembly of 1848, of which he was

conductor. He is the conductor of the Choral Society known as the *Chœur de la rue de la Harpe*, and which is still active. He is Principal of the Conservatoire de Musique, an institution created for the purpose of obtaining a complete system of the conservatories. He is the author of *Deum and Jubilate*, "Orchestral Symphony," "Festival Anthem," for soprano and chorus and orchestral overture, (1852); oratorio, "The Last Days of Pompeii" (1855); operetta, "Romane Turpin" (1855); cantata, "The Isles" (1861); compositions for string and some sixty songs, duets, and pieces, &c., which during the last few years of his life he has composed. His last work is a romance (1864).

LESSEPS, FERDINAND, a French diplomatist and engineer, born at Versailles in 1806. In 1828, attaché to the

his end he has directed much and indefatigable energy. It was in 1854, when in Egypt on a visit to Ismaïl Pasha, that he opened the subject to Saïd Pasha, who, seeing the importance that might be expected to result from the successful execution of the scheme, invited him to draw up a memorial on the subject, which he did, with full details, under the title "Perçement de l'Isthme de Suez, et Documents Officiels"; and in 1854 M. Lesseps received a firman sanctioning the enterprise, and a letter of concession was issued by the Viceroy of Egypt (1856). Eminent English engineers and among them the late General Gordon have questioned its practicability. The works were commenced in 1859; large sums have since been expended, and the late Pasha of Egypt was induced to take a large number of shares in the undertaking, permitting M. Lesseps to employ native labourers. This enterprise was at first favoured by the commercial body in the country, but it soon became clear that the project was virtually a financial one, and in this point of view never met with encouragement from the British Government.

After the death of the late Pasha of Egypt, the previously-raised question of the sanction of the Egyptian Porte was more actively considered, and the right of the Sultan to grant it formally insisted on. The result was the withdrawal of permission to the company to occupy any portion of Egyptian territory—the covert design of the project—and after much dispute between the company and the Egyptian Government, the claim for compensation to the company he represented was left to the arbitration of the Emperor of Austria. His award, given in the latter part of 1864, was generally considered as very unfavourable to the company.

LETHEBY, HENRY, M.B., was born in the year 1816, and became a

bachelor of medicine in 1843, Ph.D. and M.A. in 1858, L.S.A. 1837. He is well known as the Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, Lecturer on Chemistry and Toxicology in the London Hospital; Chemical Analyst to the corporation of London; a Fellow of the Linnæan and Chemical Societies. He is author of "Reports on the Sanitary Condition of the City of London;" a series of papers on the "Mode of Conducting Post Mortem Examinations in Cases of Suspected Murder," which appeared in the *Lancet*; a course of lectures on Practical Toxicology, in the *Medical Times*; and numerous other contributions to learned societies and to various medical journals and reviews.

LEVER, CHARLES JAMES, the son of an architect, was born in Dublin in 1809. At an early age he had been destined for the medical profession, and with a view to qualify himself for practice in that line, he was entered at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he attended lectures, and eventually took his degree in medicine; he passed through a subsequent course of study at Göttingen, where he also took a degree. When the cholera broke out in Ireland, in 1832, Mr. Lever was appointed medical superintendent of an extensive and populous district, which included the city of Londonderry and the towns of Newtown-limavady and Coleraine. In this position he rendered good service, and when the disorder had abated, became attached to the British Legation at Brussels, in the capacity of physician. Whilst occupying this post, he produced, first as a serial, his "Harry Lorrequer," a novel of Irish life and character, the success of which led to his writing other novels, mostly published in a serial form: "Charles O'Malley," "Jack Hinton," "Our Mess," "The O'Donoghue," "St. Patrick's Eve," "Roland Cashell," "The Knight of Gwynne," "The Daltons," "The Dodd Family Abroad," "Arthur O'Leary," and many others of a like kind, touching chiefly on the various

phases of Irish military life, and which were illustrated by the pencil of Mr. Hablot Brown. Whilst engaged upon these productions he undertook the editorship of the *Dublin University Magazine*, between the years 1842 and 1845, largely contributing to its pages, after which he retired to the Continent, establishing himself first in a castle in the Tyrol, and afterwards at Florence, where he has resided to the present time (December, 1864). Amongst the best of his works published anonymously is his "Diary of Horace Templeton," and his "Con Cregan," an Irish *Gil Blas*. Mr. Lever was appointed by Lord Derby's Government to a consular post in the Mediterranean. His more recent productions are "One of Them," "Barrington," "Sir Hall of Arran," and "A Day's Rest."

LEVER, JOHN ORRELL, son of Mr. Lever, merchant, of Manchester, was born in 1824, and at an early age followed his father's pursuits. In 1858 he sent the *Indian Empire* steam-ship from Galway to New York, the first attempt at direct steam-communication between Ireland and America. He persevered in his efforts to obtain a recognition of the geographical advantages of Galway as the nearest port to the New World, and with that object in view, established the "Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company," for the purpose of carrying mails and passengers between that port and New York, obtaining a postal contract and subsidy from Lord Derby's Government for that purpose. This contract was, however, rescinded early in 1861. Mr. Lever was returned to Parliament in 1859, as M.P. for Galway, which place he has since continued to represent. He is the author of "Austria: her Position and Prospects," and some articles on matters of commercial importance.

LE VERRIER, URBAIN-JEAN-JOSEPH, a French astronomer, was born at St. Lô (Manche), the 11th March, 1811. He was a distinguished pupil of the Polytechnic School, and on leaving it chose to accept the office

of engineer to the administration of tobacco, that he might reside in Paris to continue his studies. He made one or two improvements in chemistry; but eventually became the student of astronomy, in which he achieved so high a rank. After many years silent and forward works of enormous magnitude, he one day astonished the world by the announcement that at an indicated point of space, at a specified instant, they would see a new star until then unknown. His discovery installed him as the discoverer of France. Honours were heaped upon him from the Emperor and the electors of the department of La Manche returned him as their representative to the Legislative Assembly. The Royal Astronomical Society of London, in 1848, a testimonial to his searches in the problem of perturbations, leading to the discovery of the planet Neptune. Adams, the celebrated English astronomer, having to the same effect, the Royal Astronomical Society gave good his claim to the simultaneous discovery of that body conferred upon him a similar testimonial to that given to M. Le Verrier, as will be seen in the memoir we have already published by Mr. Adams. M. Le Verrier was elected to the Observatory of Paris in the Observatoire de Paris. In the Legislative Assembly he contributed greatly to forward the cause of education in France. He was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences. M. Le Verrier was elected to the Academy of Sciences of France.

LEVI, LEONE, was born in Genoa, in Italy, June 6, 1793, was educated for mercantile pursuits. In 1844 he arrived in London, and in 1847 was elected a member of the British Association. Levi, being struck with the importance of commerce in so great a commercial city as our own, of a Chamber of Commerce, with a supplement of commerce for the settlement of commercial disputes, was



one of public interest. His successful, and the Liverer of Commerce was established, and now numbers up members. This important to the formation of simions in many other comns in the provinces. In of Hon. Sec. of the Liverer of Commerce, Mr. Levi formation respecting simions abroad, and was led to produce his "Comr of the World," which 1850: a work which not for the author the Swiney ed by the Society of Arts lege of Physicians, but peror of Austria and the ussia their great gold science and art. Mr. sted in this work the International Commerad subsequently lectured et before the Chambers e; but though we were l for such a comprehenthe idea was favourably A conference was held in he subject, presided over ougham and the Earl of and the result was that re passed, 19 & 20 Vict. & 20 Vict. c. 60, whereby ile laws of the United re made uniform on many e then considerable adeen made towards unity ial legislation even in tries. Mr. Levi's more rs, under the title of ial Commercial Law," n published (1861). In uncil of King's College, rved Mr. Levi to give ures on Commerce and Law, and subsequently inted Professor of the Principles of Commerce ege. Prof. Levi's con, statistical science are He was called to the Bar

Inn in 1859, and was ctor of *Political and Eco-*  
*nces by the University*

of Tübingen in 1861. He is a F.S.A. and a Fellow of the Statistical Society, and a Member of the Society of Arts.

LEVISSOHN,\* DR. JOSEPH, was born in Germany, at the close of the last century, and was carefully educated in the Jewish synagogue, in the religious tenets of his people. His learning and pious zeal pointed him out as a fit person to fill the vacant principal rabbinical post in Würtemberg. A discussion with a Russian nobleman on religious matters, however, led to Rabbi Levissohn's reading the New Testament, and this resulted in his resigning his function as "Master in Israel" at Würtemberg. He then went to St. Petersburg, and was there admitted as a member of the Greek Church. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Hebrew and Divinity in the University of St. Petersburg. In his zeal for the conversion of his brethren, he proposed to the late Czar Nicholas the desirableness of translating the Russo-Greek Liturgy, known as the compilation of St. Chrysostom, into Hebrew. The Emperor authorized the undertaking, the expenses of which were enormous; but Dr. Levissohn's adversaries, in the Council of Censors, urged the Emperor to suppress the translation as not well adapted to undergo the searching criticism of learned Jews who abound in Russia. The whole impression has ever since been guarded under the lock and key of the Censorial Synod of St. Petersburg, two copies excepted; one of which is in the library of the British Museum, and the other in the study of the Bishop of St. David's. In 1858, when the Czar determined to organize a Russo-Greek ecclesiastical establishment at Jerusalem, he sent a large staff of ecclesiastical dignitaries and officials, inclusive of Dr. Levissohn. The professor made some valuable discoveries in Samaritan MSS. at Nablous, some account of which was published at Paris in 1862. His orthodoxy has, however, been impugned, and his



and in 1833, at the age of a sick sister, to write novels, which appeared anonymously in the *Evening*, and in the *Press*, between 1834 and 1835. These were: "The Substitute," "Clementine and Jenny," "A Question of Life," and the "Poor Girl." The authorship of her satire "Dickens" was attributed to several persons; but she owned it in her next work, "The Italian Sketch-book," translated in 1846 under the title of "The Italians at Home." In 1849 appeared another novel from her pen, "Prince Louis Ferdinand," founded on the life of the Prussian prince who perished on the battle-field of Saalfeld, in 1806. During the season of 1850, Miss Lewald spent some months in England, and published her impressions in a volume, translated in 1854, called "England and Scotland."

LEWES, GEORGE H., was born April 18, 1817, in London. He was educated partly abroad, and partly by the late Dr. Burney at Greenwich. On leaving school he became a clerk,

and a contributor to the *Quarterly Review*, *Edinburgh Review*, and other periodicals, and to some weekly newspapers; and was the regular editor of the *Quarterly* from its commencement, July, 1834, since which time he has been almost exclusively occupied with his scientific pursuits. He was a paper "On the Centre of Sensation," read before the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science; and in 1844, on the "Nervous System," he combated the views of Dr. Brown. These papers excited much discussion, and attracted the attention of German physiologists.

LEWIN, THOMAS, was born in 1805, at Merchant Taylors' Hall, and was entered at Wadham College, Oxford, but shortly afterwards obtained a scholarship at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and

rich has passed through  
 ns; also of the "Life  
 of St. Paul," in two  
 ), and "Essay on the  
 the New Testament"  
 1861 he published "Jeru-  
 h of the City and Tem-  
 t having at that time  
 lace, he made a tour  
 , and in 1863 published  
 "Jerusalem by Titus,"  
 al of his visit to the  
 In 1862 he published  
 sion of Britain," which  
 oversy with the Astro-  
 and also with Dr. Card-  
 the place of Cæsar's  
 throw light upon this  
 imiralty, at the request  
 of Antiquaries, lately  
 of the tides off Dover.  
 IN FREDERICK, A.R.A.,  
 ter-colours, son of Mr.  
 ngraver and landscape  
 born in London, July  
 first attracted atten-  
 of studies from animals  
 elf engraved. He next  
 lf to foreign travel,  
 aying the modes of  
 emi-civilized nations  
 and East; and in  
 ction of his drawings  
 life and scenery was  
 hograph; also a selec-  
 gs from the Alhambra,  
 a residence of some  
 its walls. After thir-  
 sence, commencing in  
 Italy, Greece, Turkey,  
 returned in 1851 to  
 the following year  
 picture of "The Hha-  
 ed by other drawings  
 d Oriental subjects:  
 sants at a Shrine,"  
 Desert," &c. During  
 visits, Lewis had em-  
 in studying the works  
 masters; and in 1853  
 opies in water-colours,  
 most famous examples,  
 Venetian and Spanish  
 purchased by the Scot-  
 as the commencement

of a gallery of copies from the *chefs d'œuvre* of the old masters. Mr. Lewis has more recently devoted himself to painting in oil colours. At the Academy he exhibited, in 1855, a small oil-picture of his "Armenian Lady, Cairo." In 1856 he exhibited in the Water-Colour Society's rooms (having been made president of that society the previous year, 1855) his picture of "A Frank Encampment, Desert of Mount Sinai." Mr. Lewis retained his office of president till 1858, when he resigned it, and in July, 1859, was elected Associate of the Royal Academy.

LEWIS,\* LADY MARIA THERESA, eldest sister of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in March, 1803. She married first, in 1830, Mr. Thomas Henry Lister, of Armitage Park, Yorkshire, a gentleman of some literary reputation in his day as the author of "Granby," &c., and being left a widow she married secondly, in 1844, the Right Hon. Sir George Cornwall Lewis, Bart., M.P., who died in the early part of 1863, while holding office as a member of Lord Palmerston's cabinet. Lady Theresa Lewis is known as the author of two successful novels: "The Semi-Detached House," and "The Semi-Attached Couple;" also of "The Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon," illustrative of portraits in his gallery.

LEYS,\* JEAN HENRI AUGUSTE, a celebrated Belgian painter, was born in 1815, and was educated with a view to the Church; but feeling no inclination for that profession, and his sister having married M. Brakeleer, a painter of some eminence, he became his pupil in 1830, and exhibited his first picture in 1833. His compositions chiefly represent the historical scenes of the Low Countries, for the effective treatment of which he had prepared himself by becoming thoroughly acquainted with the manners, costumes, and architecture of the period included between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. He has been called with some reason the chief of the Belgian pre-Raffaélites, and has,

... of the Golden  
... M. Lonsdale at Ant-  
werp.

LICHFIELD, BISHOP OF, THE  
RIGHT REV. JOHN LONSDALE, D.D.,  
eldest son of the Rev. John Lonsdale,  
B.A., Vicar of Darfield, Yorkshire,  
was born Jan. 17th, 1788. He was  
educated at Heath School, near Hali-  
fax, and at Eton, whence he passed,  
in 1806, to King's Coll., Cambridge,  
and became a Fellow of the college.  
He obtained Sir William Browne's  
medal for the best Latin ode in the  
year 1807, and again in 1809; in the  
latter year he also obtained the  
Battie University Scholarship. He  
took the degree of B.A. in the year  
1811, and became M.A. in 1814. In  
1824 he became B.D., and D.D. in  
February, 1844, on his elevation to  
the bishopric. In 1821 he was  
appointed Christian Advocate for  
the University of Cambridge, and in  
the same year was chosen Assistant  
Preacher at the Temple Church.  
Having been domestic chaplain to  
two Archbishops of Canterbury, he  
became successively rector of Mer-  
sham, Kent, of St. George's, Blooms-  
bury, and Precentor and Canon of  
Lichfield Cathedral. He was next

the Cambridge  
sioners.

LIDDELL, SIR  
was born at Dur-  
1794. Having re-  
at the University  
tered the Royal Na-  
geon in 1812, and  
vice during the F  
wars, and was pro-  
H.M.S. *Asia*. He  
came surgeon of  
Hospitals at Malta  
in 1844 was app-  
Fleets and Hos-  
later he was pro-  
Director-General  
partment of the  
was appointed a-  
cian to Her Ma-  
the honour of kni-

LIDDELL, THE  
GEORGE, D.D., De-  
Oxford, is the eld-  
H. G. Liddell, late  
ton, co. Durham,  
ber of the fami-  
He was born in  
educated at the C  
Ch. Ch., Oxford,  
double first-class  
became successiv-

FRANCIS, an eminent international law and politician at Berlin, March 18, 1815, studied for the medical degree in 1815 entered the army as a volunteer, and fought at Waterloo. He returned in 1816, took part in the revolutions of the German states, was condemned to imprisonment, and expelled from the schools of Prussia. He took his degrees at Bonn and was continuing his studies when he was forced by military service to Dresden. In 1819, on his way to Greece, he took part in the war of independence, after suffering great hardships succeeded in getting to Rome, he received the patronage of Niebuhr, with which he returned to Germany as his secretary. Notwithstanding assuages contrary, he was again subjected to political persecution, and imprisonment, from which, he was released by the intervention of Niebuhr. Still menaced by the Prussian government, he fled to Holland, with the intention of going to America, and in 1822 he arrived for Boston where he began his "Encyclopedia," which he continued till its completion in 1825, teaching and lecturing in the meantime, he received, in 1835, an appointment in Columbia College, New York, an office which he held to great credit until, in 1844, he was elected to the chair of political economy, which had been reserved for him, but which he never filled before the civil war began. His works are "Journal of a Traveller in Greece in 1822"; "Letters of a German to an American," reprinted under the title of "The American," (New York, 1838); "Political Economy," (1838); "Essays on Property" (New York, 1853); "Civil Liberty and Self-Philosophy," (Philadelphia, 1853).

Most of his works have been translated into other languages.

LIEBIG, BARON JUSTUS, an eminent German chemist, was born at Darmstadt, May 12, 1803. His early predilection for physical science induced his father to remove him from the Gymnasium at Darmstadt to Bonn and Erlangen, where he studied from 1819 to 1822. By aid of a travelling stipend allowed him by the Grand Duke, he removed to Paris, where he continued his studies from 1822 to 1824, contemporaneously with Mitscherlich. Here Liebig read to the Institute his maiden paper on Fulminic Acid, which attracted much attention. Humboldt was so struck with the views of the young chemist, that he procured his appointment, in 1824, as Professor Extraordinary, and in 1826 as Ordinary Professor of Chemistry, at Giessen. In that town, supported by the government, he founded the first model laboratory, and raised its small university to eminence, more especially for the study of chemistry. In 1845 the Grand Duke of Hesse bestowed on him an hereditary barony. In 1852 he accepted a professorship at the University of Munich, as President of the Chemical Laboratory at that place, where a new and important sphere of operation was opened to him. The works of Professor Liebig are numerous, and have been translated into most of the European languages. His researches are recorded in his own journal (*Annalen*); in the "*Annales de Chimie et de Physique*;" also in the "*Handbook of Chemistry*," begun in 1836, by Poggendorf. He revised Geiger's "*Handbook of Pharmacy*" (Heidelberg, 1839), his section of which may be considered as forming a Handbook of Organic Chemistry. Among Liebig's more important works is his "*Organic Chemistry in its Application to Agriculture*" (Brunswick, 1840), which has gone through several editions. This work was translated into English by Dr. Lyon Playfair, who had studied under Liebig at Giessen. In 1850

then became a  
 appointed Post  
 Soon afterward  
 law, but under  
 as he had not  
 books. In 1831.  
 ber of the State  
 re-elected in 18  
 1836 he became  
 1837 began to  
 at Springfield,  
 By this time  
 ardent politician  
 Clay was a car  
 dency, Mr. Lin  
 most enthusiast  
 he was returne  
 he sat three ye  
 spicuous in the  
 tives as an Ab  
 that party he  
 Proviso, and a  
 grandisement;  
 and opposed the  
 constitutional.  
 in 1854, Mr. Lin  
 tics, and devote  
 fession. In the  
 an unsuccessful  
 In 1856 he to  
 supporting Fr  
 chanan in the

**LIGHT, SIR HENRY, K.C.B.**, is a son of the late Captain Light, of the East-India Company's Naval Service. He was born in 1783, and educated at Rugby School. Having held some inferior posts, he was appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana in 1848, which post he held until 1855, when he returned to England. He was made a K.C.B. in 1848.

**LIMERICK, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, HENRY GRIFFIN, M.A.**, is a son of the late John Griffin, Esq., Deputy-Registrar of Deeds in Ireland, and was born at Wexford in 1786. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained a fellowship in 1811. Having been successively Rector of Clonfeacle and Chaplain to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he was, in 1854, consecrated to the bishopric of Limerick. The annual value of the See is £4,500, and

the diocese includes the parishes of

in 1860, against such formidable  
 as Douglas, Breckenridge, and  
 Mr. Lincoln polled a majority  
 of votes in every Northern State  
 except New Jersey, but he did not  
 receive a majority of the popular votes  
 throughout the entire Union; he was  
 elected President, under the forms  
 of the constitution, with a majority of  
 the electoral votes against him. The  
 excitement was caused  
 in the South States by the election  
 of a man promising an Abolitionist;  
 and on the 12th of Dec., 1860, the South  
 began making active preparations,  
 during the few last months of Mr.  
 Lincoln's term of office, for that  
 struggle of which the advent  
 had been foreseen for several years.  
 On the 20th of Dec., 1860, the South  
 Carolina Convention passed an ordi-  
 nance in favour of secession by a  
 unanimous vote. The news of this  
 decided step was hailed with enthu-  
 siasm by the inhabitants of other  
 Southern States. Four days later,  
 Governor Pickens issued a proclama-  
 tion, declaring South Carolina to be  
 a separate sovereign State, with the  
 right to levy war, conclude peace,  
 negotiate treaties, and to do all acts  
 appertaining to a free and  
 independent State. On the 31st of  
 Dec. the South Carolina troops took  
 possession of the arsenal at Charles-  
 ton, which contained several thousand  
 stand of arms and a large quantity of  
 military stores. On the 3rd of Jan.,  
 1861, Governor Ellis, of North Caro-  
 lina, despatched troops to seize Fort  
 Macon, the forts at Wilmington, and  
 the arsenal at Fayetteville. Mean-  
 while the most alarming rumours  
 were circulated regarding the inten-  
 tion of the disappointed Democrats  
 in the North to resist any attempt to  
 go to war for the maintenance of the  
 Union. In the event of the firing of  
 a single gun in opposition to seces-  
 sion, the sympathisers with the South  
 feared that Mr. Lincoln's life would  
 be worth a week's purchase;  
 the Abolitionists were not un-  
 favourable to the scheme of separa-  
 tion, the slave-holding States.

On the 21st of Jan., Wendell Phillips,  
 one of their most eloquent orators,  
 addressed a meeting at Preston in  
 favour of separation. On the 13th  
 of Feb., Abraham Lincoln of Illi-  
 nois and Hannibal Hamlin of  
 Maine were declared to be duly  
 elected President and Vice-Presi-  
 dent of the United States for the  
 term of four years from March 4,  
 1861. Mr. Lincoln arrived at Wash-  
 ington on the 23rd Feb., having made  
 part of the journey secretly, on ac-  
 count of the alleged intention of  
 the Democrats to assassinate him  
 on his way; and his formal in-  
 stallation took place on the 4th of  
 March. His inaugural Message, which  
 was strongly in favour of Union,  
 leaving slavery as it was, and pledg-  
 ing the Government to defend the  
 "domestic institution" of the South  
 against the Anti-Slavery agitators,  
 pleased neither the Secessionists  
 nor the Abolitionists of the North.  
 At this critical juncture it seemed  
 for a short time that the bitter  
 feud between North and South,  
 which, after smouldering for so many  
 years, was at last on the point of  
 bursting into open conflagration, might  
 possibly be smothered by a new com-  
 promise. But the Southern leaders  
 had made up their minds for separa-  
 tion, and the Republican party in the  
 North, although then in favour of  
 letting the "wayward sisters depart  
 in peace," had not influence enough  
 with the Government to procure  
 the adoption of its views. At  
 that period Mr. Lincoln was com-  
 pletely under the guidance of Mr.  
 Secretary Seward, whose upper-  
 most thought was how to preserve  
 the Union unbroken at any cost.  
 Fortunately for his policy, the capture  
 of Fort Sumter by General Beauro-  
 gard roused a strong war feeling  
 throughout the Northern States,  
 which gave the Government enor-  
 mous strength by uniting all parties,  
 at the time, in angry resistance  
 to the rebellious South, and in a  
 firm determination to bring back to  
 the Union the States which had re-

he was appointed to the see of Lincoln. The famous Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire is of the annual value of £50,000, and his diocese enjoys the privilege of seventy-two abbots. The bishop is also an officer of the Society of Barmecide and Lincoln College, Oxford, of King's College, Cambridge, and of Eton College, and was elected Visitor of Eton College in 1841.

LINDLEY, JOHN (BIOGRAPHICAL).

LINDLEY, JOHN, M.D., Ph.D., F.R.S., an eminent botanist, was born at Lutterworth, in 1790. His first work, the "Vegetable Kingdom," gives a comprehensive view of the structure and uses of the plants of the known world. Dr. Lindley was for some years Secretary of the Horticultural Society of London, and also was Professor of Botany in University College, London, for many years previous to 1840, when he was appointed Examiner in the same science. Among his chief publications are "Introduction to Botany," 2 vols.; "Elements of Botany," "Natural System of Botany," "Botanist's History of Roses," "Treatise on Botany," "Medical and Economical Botany," "Flora Medica," "Outlines of First Principles of Horticulture," "School Botany," "Ladies' Botany," "Theory of Horticulture," "British Fruits" (3 vols.), "Orchard and Kitchen Gardener," "Synopsis of British Flora," "Vegetable Kingdom" (illustrated, and with Hutton) the "Fossil Flora of Great Britain" (in 3 vols.). He also contributed extensively to the "Penny Cyclopaedia" and the "Botanical Register" (of which he was editor), and is the author of "Botany" in the "Library of Useful Knowledge." He received the medal of the Royal Society in 1858, in reward of his services to modern science.

LINDSAY, LORD, ALEXANDER WILLIAM CRAWFORD, eldest son of the Earl of Crawford, was born in 1812, and educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1833. He is the author of "Letters on Egypt, Edom, and the Holy Land" (1838), "A Letter to a

Friend on the Evidence of Christianity" (1841), "Mission by Antagonism, a Theological Consideration touching the present Position, Duties, and Prospects of Great Britain" (1846), "The History of Christian Antiquity" (1849), the latter a general volume of more than ordinary interest.

LINDSAY, WILLIAM S., an eminent merchant and is a native of Ayr, N.B., and was born in 1816. When only fifteen years of age he commenced his career at home with only a few shillings in his pocket to push his fortune, and worked his way to Liverpool by trimming a steamer. Arrived there penniless and destitute, seven weeks away before he was able to obtain any employment. At length he engaged as a cabin-boy in a West Indian man-of-war; and, after going many hardships, was appointed second mate in a few years after he first joined as chief mate the following year, in his nineteenth year, was promoted to the command of the ship. In 1837 Mr. Lindsay retired from the sea, and was appointed agent for the Coal Company, in which position he was mainly instrumental in making Hartlepool a great port, and rendered much assistance in the establishment of the docks and wharves. In 1840 he moved to London, and laid claim to that extensive business which now entitles him to rank as one of the "merchant princes" of the city. He has published various tracts and letters on questions connected with the shipping interest, and important works entitled, "Navigation and Mercantile Law," and "Our Merchant Ship," which he contested Monmouth in Dartmouth in July, 1852, and was successful. Undaunted by this, he determined to persevere, and twenty times defeated.

it, for in March, 1854, he left for Tynemouth, after a short rest. In 1857 he was again without opposition. In 1859 he returned for Sunderland. His literary career has been marked by close and zealous attention to his interests, both naval and literary.

Mr. Lindsay also took part in the formation of the Administrative Reform Association.

**RALPH ROBERT WHEELER**, the late Mr. Thomas Linnell, was born in that town in 1819, and was educated at the Grammar School, where he was elected, in 1837, to a scholarship in the University College, Oxford. He received an Ireland scholarship in 1837, and the Hertford scholarship in 1838, and graduated B.A. as a scholar in 1840. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship in the University College, and obtained the first prize for a Latin Essay in the Eldon Law Scholarship.

He was called to the bar shortly afterwards, and entered the Legal Department of the Admiralty, in which he rose gradually. In 1849 he succeeded Sir J. P. Colclough, Bart., as Chief of the Committee of the Admiralty for Education, in which position he is understood to have been very active.

His Minute which caused so much discussion among the educational authorities.

**WILLIAM LINTON**, painter, was born in London in June, 1792. He began to paint in oil as early as 1804, and was a pupil with Hunt, the water-colour painter, for one year, about 1805, and then with Cole, the father of the existing water-colour painting. He exhibited at the Academy in 1807, with "A Scene from Nature," and at the British Institution in 1808. He received a medal at the Royal Academy in 1807, for a drawing of a man, and another, in 1810, for a model from the life. He received the prize of fifty guineas

at the British Institution for the best landscape in Jan., 1809. He exhibited at the Academy again in 1821, landscape and portraits. During the interval, many a view "in Wales" and elsewhere, "Morning" or "Evening" effect, or "Moonlight," or rustic scene of "Milking," &c., were painted. From 1818 to 1820 he had exhibited with the society in Spring Gardens. Throughout the earlier and greater part of Linnell's career, portraits far outnumbered his landscapes. The latter included "A View in Windsor Forest," "A Sandy Road," "A Heath Scene." Among his numerous portraits are, a "Family Group—the Artist's Children," a miniature on ivory (1825), his portraits of fellow-artists: Calcott (1832), Mulready (1833), Philips (1835), Collins; of such men as Malthus (1833), Empson (1834), Warren (1837), Whately (1838), the elder Stirling; of Thomas Carlyle (1844), Sir Robert Peel (twice, 1838 and 1839), Lord Lansdowne (1840). His subsequent landscape pictures include "The Morning Walk" (1847), "The Windmill," and "A Wood Scene," both now in the Vernon Gallery; "Eve of the Deluge" (1848), "The Return of Ulysses" (1849). His more recent pictures include "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well," "The Disobedient Prophet," "The Last Gleam before the Storm," "Crossing the Brook," "The Timber Waggon," "Barley Harvest," "Under the Hawthorn," &c. Linnell is not a member of the Royal Academy, and has never, it is said, cared to become one.

**LINTON, WILLIAM JAMES**, engraver on wood, poet, and political writer, was born in London in 1812, and was apprenticed, in 1828, to G. W. Bonner. In 1842 he became the partner of Orrin Smith, the eminent engraver on wood, who died only three years afterwards, and was engaged with him on the first works of importance published in the *Illustrated London News*. In his younger days he was a zealous Chartist, and later was



... became the manager and editor of *Pen and Pencil*, and was for several years a regular poetical contributor to the *Nation*, during the editorship of Mr. Duffy. He has written also in the *Westminster Review*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, &c., and is the author of a "Life of Paine," of various poems and translations, and of three volumes of the "English Republic," the aim of which is to establish a republican party in England. In engraving, his principal works are the illustrations to a "History of Wood-Engraving," published by the proprietors of the *Illustrated London News*, and a series of works of "Deceased British Artists," issued in 1860, by the Art Union of London.

LINTON, Mrs., late MISS ELIZA LYNN, daughter of the late Rev. J. Lynn, Vicar of Crossthwaite, Cumberland, by a daughter of the late Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, was born at Keswick in 1822. In 1846 she published a work of fiction, entitled "Azath the Egyptian," "Amy-mone: a Romance of the time of

holding at the same town.

"Lexicon to the play English Notes," contain- tor of the "An (1847), contain Latin and Greek eminent scholar

LISZT, FRAN- ist, was born in in Hungary, in 1811, where his early developm In his ninth y public appeara Czerny subsequ education, and lessons in harm months of zeak in a concert w He was then to be played with and soon began in that capital. his was produce stantial success. time, made sev through France last heard Page would become t

in the convent of Santo Onofre

LITTLE, WILLIAM JOHN, was born

1817, and became M.D. in

He is Physician and was for-

ly Lecturer on Medicine to the

Hospital; he is also Phy-

to the Infant Orphan Asylum

Wanted, the Asylum for Idiots

Reform, and the Royal Hospital

instructive, he is founder of, and

formerly Physician to, the Royal

Therapeutic Hospital, and is a member

of the Hunterian, Royal Medical, Chir-

urgical, and Pathological Societies, a

member of the British Medical Assoc-

iation, and several foreign medical

Societies. He is author of a "Course

of Lectures on Deformities," which

appeared in the *Lancet*, 1848-4; a

lecture on "Club-Foot, and Analogous

Deformities" (1839), the "Oration of

the Hunterian Society" (1852), and

other publications connected with his

profession.

LIVINGSTONE, THE REV. DAVID,

African Traveller and Missionary, is

native of Blantyre, upon the banks

of the Clyde, near Glasgow, and was

born about the year 1817. Though

descended from a respectable line

of Highland ancestors, his parents

were in humble circumstances. His

father kept a small tea-dealer's shop

in Hamilton, and is represented by

himself in the autobiographical sketch

alluded to his travels, as having been

too honest and conscientious to

become a wealthy man. He died in

1853, having lived to witness the

fulfillment of that love of honest industry,

perseverance, and benevolence which

was early instilled into the breast of his

son. As a youth, David Livingstone

went to earn his livelihood in the

text-mills of Blantyre; but even at

that time he was possessed with a

strong love of learning. Enabled

and labour to purchase the means

of satisfying his thirst for information,

he attended his studies at Glasgow

during the winter months, resuming

his avocations at the mills during the

vacation of the classes. In

1836 he managed to pick up some

acquaintance with the classical writers, and at the age of seventeen he had got by heart large portions of Horace and Virgil. As he grew up to manhood, he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary abroad, cherishing a hope that Africa or China would be the scene of his labours. His wishes on this head were ultimately gratified; for, after a few years of study of medicine, during which period he attended one or two courses of theological lectures by the late Dr. Wardlaw, and having been admitted a Licentiate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, he offered himself to the London Missionary Society for missionary work in Africa, and his offer was accepted. Having been ordained to the pastoral office in 1840, he left England in the course of that summer for Port Natal, where he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev Robert Moffat, one of the most active and enterprising of African missionaries, and whose daughter he eventually married. In all Dr. Livingstone's subsequent travels this lady, until her premature death, bore her part. For sixteen years, namely, from 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1856, he laboured perseveringly, as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society at Kurruman, Makolson, and other stations in Southern Africa. During that time he made several expeditions into the interior, and became acquainted with the language, habits, and religious notions of several savage tribes, and has twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. In May, 1855, the Victoria, or Patron's Gold Medal was bestowed upon him by the Royal Geog. Society for having "traversed South Africa from the Cape of Good Hope, by Lake Ngami to Linganti, and thence to the Western Coast, in 10 degrees south latitude." During the course of the year Dr. Livingstone retraced his steps eastwards, and having ag-

"It is for the purpose of west-ward  
 Dr. Livingstone, in his journey to the  
 South Africa, after attaining the  
 object of his mission, was  
 endeavoring to spread the blessings  
 of Christianity through lands never  
 before trodden by the foot of any  
 European, he had made geographical  
 discoveries of incalculable importance.  
 In all his various journeys, Dr. Living-  
 stone had travelled over no less than  
 11,000 miles of African territory; and  
 he had come back to England as the  
 purveyor of sound and useful know-  
 ledge. First, by his astronomical ob-  
 servations he had determined the  
 sites of numberless places, hills, rivers,  
 and lakes, nearly all of which had  
 been hitherto unknown, while he had  
 seized upon every opportunity of de-  
 scribing the physical features, clima-  
 tology, and geological structure of the  
 countries which he had explored, and  
 had pointed out many new sources of  
 commerce as yet unknown to the  
 scope and the enterprise of the British  
 merchant." It is impossible at pre-  
 sent to form an adequate estimate of  
 the value of Dr. Livingstone's explo-  
 rations in South Africa, considered  
 merely as a commercial point of view.  
 Dr. Livingstone, however, modestly

LLANDAFF,  
 Right Rev. ALFRED  
 is a son of the late  
 Esq. of Malton  
 born in 1798. He  
 St. Paul's School  
 ceeded thence  
 Cambridge, where  
 1821, as sixth W  
 Chancellor's Me-  
 quently became  
 He was Vice-Pre-  
 College, Lampete-  
 and from that day  
 Regius Professor  
 Cambridge. In  
 was consecrated  
 then vacant by  
 Copleston. The  
 the annual value  
 as bishop, he  
 age of 37 living-  
 deanery and all  
 Cathedral. His  
 includes the coun-  
 part of Glamorgan  
 LLANOVER,  
 LORD, better known  
 name of Sir Ben-  
 eldest son of the  
 of Hensol Castle,  
 was born in 1802.

et of First Commis-  
and Public Buildings  
1855, till the retire-  
Palmerston's Govern-  
ry, 1858. That posi-  
ecure to Sir Benjamin  
discharged its duties  
and ability. In Par-  
taking office, he was  
his zeal in the cause  
d Reform. In 1861  
d Lord-Lieutenant of  
. Lady Llanover has  
putation in literary  
g edited "The Diary  
" published in 1861.  
RY BROUGHAM, C.B., is  
f the late James Loch,  
any years M.P. for the  
d was born in the year  
e entered the Bengal  
erved with distinction  
n on the Sutlej. He  
ld the 2nd command  
orse," and returning  
. 1854, was sent out to  
General Beatson, to  
urkish cavalry. He  
e army to the Crimea,  
the battle of the  
g retired from the  
he was attached, in  
late Earl of Elgin's  
to China, and brought  
y with Japan, signed  
agust, 1858. He ac-  
l Elgin on his second  
o China as his private  
ing the advance upon  
aken prisoner by the  
being released, he  
England Lord Elgin's  
the convention, which  
hostilities in China,  
ctober, 1860. In 1861  
C.B., and in 1863 was  
.-Governor of the Isle

SIR CHARLES, BART.,  
n of the late Henry  
I.D., of Northampton,  
1799. He was edu-  
iversity of Edinburgh,  
ated M.D. He subse-

on the practice of his profession. He soon became the first of fashionable accoucheurs, and in 1840 was appointed first Physician Accoucheur to Her Majesty. In 1857 he retired from the active duties of his profession, but became President of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, and was raised to a baronetcy in 1857.

LONDON, THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL TAIT, D.D., youngest son of the late Crawford Tait, Esq., W.S. of Harvieston, co. Clackmannan, was born in Edinburgh, Dec. 22, 1811. His mother was a daughter of the late Sir Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth, sometime Lord President of the Court of Session. He was educated at the High School, and afterwards at the Academy at Edinburgh, under Archdeacon Williams. In 1827 he went to the University of Glasgow, where he attended the lectures of the late Sir Daniel K. Sandford and Mr. Buchanan. He was elected in 1830 as an Exhibitioner on Snell's foundation, to Balliol College, Oxford, of which he became successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in first-class honours. He subsequently became a Public Examiner of the University. Whilst residing at Oxford in his capacity as College Tutor, he took a prominent part in opposing the spread of Tractarian principles, and was one of the "four tutors who first drew the attention of the university authorities to the celebrated Tract No. 90, written by Mr. Newman for the purpose of showing that the Thirty-nine Articles of the Established Church could be honestly subscribed by those who held Roman Catholic doctrines." His opposition, however, to this school of theology was always courteous and open, and compatible with the most sincere respect for, and personal attachment to, those by whom such views were entertained. The circumstance of Mr. Tait's being in holy orders proved, in the then state of the law, an obstacle

The late Dr. Blomfield having resigned the see of London, under a special Act of Parliament, in August, 1856, Dr. Tait was nominated to the vacancy. In 1863 he proposed, and by his zealous efforts powerfully contributed to the successful initiation of an extensive scheme for supplying the deficiency of Church accommodation in London, by raising a fund of £1,000,000 in the course of ten years. The Bishop is the author of

Virginia, U.S., land and took literary labour the Diffusion under whose a *Quarterly Journal* superintended "Penny Cyclopaedia" in 1848. He was the Inner Temple appointed by Middle Temple years' course prudence and was for some years and of Latin London, and is College at B author of a "The Revolution Rome," being a of some of the "Two Discourses" delivered in the and of "The Church and Wales," in R. Porter; also "Thoughts of Aurelius Anton on the Decline of public." Mr.

He later took his degree with high honor. For a few months, in 1825, was a law student in the office of his father, but having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin College, with the view of trying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in travel in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland, and England, and returned to America in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. In 1830, Mr. G. Ticknor having resigned the professorship of modern languages in the belles-lettres in Harvard University, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He then gave up his duties at Bowdoin College, and went abroad, to become more fully acquainted with the language and literature of northern Europe.

He passed more than twelve years in Scandinavia, Germany, Denmark, and again returned to America in the autumn of 1826, to resume his duties at Cambridge, United States, where he has resided, except during a brief period in Europe, in 1842. While yet a graduate, he wrote many original and carefully-finished poems for the *U. S. Literary Gazette*, and for the professor at Bowdoin College, and published some valuable criticisms in the *North American Review*. In 1827 he published his translation of the Spanish poem of Don Jorge Manrique on the death of his father, with an introductory essay on Spanish poetry. In 1835 appeared his *Mer;* in 1839, *Hyperion;* in 1840, *Voices of the* his first collection of poems; in 1841, *Ballads and other Poems;* in 1842, *Poems on Slavery;* in 1843, *The Spanish Student;* in 1844, *The Poets and Poetry of* and *The Belfry of Bruges;* in 1845, *Evangeline;* in 1846, *Seaside and the Fire-side;* in 1847, *Golden Legend* (1851); and *Song of Hiawatha* (1855); in 1858, *Standish* (1858); and in 1863, *of a Wayside Inn* (1863);

and about the same time a handsomely-illustrated edition of his poems was published in London. No American poet is so popular and well known, and has been so frequently reprinted in this country as Longfellow; and the public learned with great regret the loss of his wife, who was burnt to death in 1861.

LONGPÉRIER,\* ADRIEN DE, Numismatist, Keeper of the Antiquities in the Museum of the Louvre, was born at Paris about the year 1810. He is the author of a large number of archæological memoirs and works, of which the most important are, *Numismatique des Rois Sassanides*, and *Des Rois Arsacides*, both of which received a prize from the Institute in 1840 and 1854. See Cartier's *Tables de la Revue Numismatique*, and also in *Biogr. Nouv. Générale*.

LONGRIDGE, JAMES ATKINSON, civil engineer, son of the late Michael Longridge, of Bedlington iron-works, near Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born in the year 1817. His father was the first to advocate malleable iron rails instead of cast iron, and designed and executed the first malleable iron rails for the elder Stephenson, of whom Mr. J. A. Longridge was a pupil. He is the consulting engineer to the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and is also engaged in extensive railway projects in Trinidad and the Mauritius. He is the author of several papers on the ventilation of mines published in the *Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Engineers*, of which he was for some years an active member. He is also the author of two papers read before the Institute of Civil Engineers—the first on the Submergence of Telegraphic Cables, read in 1858, to which a Telford Medal was awarded; the second on the "Construction of Artillery," read in 1860, and which obtained the Watt Medal and the Manby Premium.

LONGSTREET,\* JAMES, Lieutenant-General in the Confederate army, was born in South Carolina about the year



Major-General J. E. Longstreet was born at the assault on Fort Mifflin, Pa., where he was severely wounded. In Dec., 1852, he was appointed a captain in his regiment, and served for some time in Texas. In July, 1858, he was appointed paymaster in the regular army, with the rank of major, which he held till the civil war began. On the 1st of June, 1861, Major Longstreet resigned his commission in the U.S. army, and threw in his lot with the Confederates. In the following month he was appointed to the command of the 4th brigade of General Beauregard's first corps, near Centreville, and was present at the defeat of the Federals at Bull Run. During the early part of 1862 he was made major-general, and won for himself great fame under General Lee, during the campaigns against McClellan, Pope, and Burnside. After the battle of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862, where the Federal army suffered so terrible a defeat, Longstreet was promoted to the command of a corps, with the rank of lieutenant-general. At the head of this force he took an active part in the battles of Chancellorsville, May, and Gettysburg, July, 1863, and the skilful manner in which

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and of General I  
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been twice defen  
dan, but arrived  
fortunes of the  
that often conte

**LONSDALE,**  
HONOURABLE  
eldest son of the  
title he succeeded  
in 1787, and was  
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ated M.A. in 180  
was elected M.P.  
the Tory inter  
that and another  
the county of  
that date until  
called to the H  
father's barony  
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ministration un  
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Forests under th  
tration of 1828-  
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Peel's first admi  
and Postmaster  
second adminin

induced by altered circumstances to avail herself of the natural talent with which she was endowed, adopting the stage as a profession. Accordingly studied under Mazenod, a master of reputation, and subsequently under Romani. Aided by the friendly offices of Donizetti, she gained an engagement at the Italian theatre in Constantinople, where, in April, 1852, she made a successful debut in "Roberto il Diavolo." She then left Constantinople for Milan, where she attracted special applause in the character of Zerlina, in "Il Giovannino." After singing with success at Vienna and Florence, she repaired to Rimini, in order to perform in a part, written expressly for her in Verdi's opera "Aroldo." In 1854 she proceeded to St. Petersburg, and remained there three years. She was then engaged by Mr. Gye to appear at London in 1859, in conjunction with Mesdames Grisi and Bosio, but though she failed, in the first instance, to secure that applause which her continental reputation had led her friends to expect, she was subsequently vindicated, by her successful performances in "Maria de Rohan," "Il Letto," "La Gazza Ladra," and "Il Falco," her title to a high place among the lyric artists of the day.

JOHN GRAHAM, a self-taught sculptor, is the son of a small farmer, and was born at Greenhead, Northumberland. As a boy he worked the plough, but showed an early tendency for art by making figures in clay of the characters of whom he had read in such odd places as came in his way,—Pope's "The Dunciad," a volume of Gibbon, &c. A man of the neighbourhood, on his way one day from fox-hunting, says to him, "saw a number of models of men and arms lying about, in a garret attached to Lough's father's house. He alighted and walked in, and saw the ceiling of the kitchen covered all over, and models lying about in every direction. His interest was excited. He asked Lough to his house and showed him models by

Michael Angelo and Canova, the former producing a deep impression on the aspiring youth. Despite a scanty education, unaided by foreign travel or by patronage, Lough in time became a sculptor, studying, in the first instance, from the Elgin marbles. In 1826 he exhibited at the Royal Academy a bas-relief of the "Death of Turnus." In the year 1827 he excited a sensation by his ideal statue of "Milo," and by the circumstances under which it was produced. Through the instrumentality of Messrs. Haydon, Cockerell, Bigg, and others, an exhibition of the work was arranged. It proved an entire success, attracting much admiration, the Duke of Wellington giving an order for the "Milo" and the "Samson." It was followed by others in succeeding years, which were well attended, but productive of few commissions. During eleven years Lough exhibited only once at the Academy—"Duncan's Horses," in 1832. In the latter year he married Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry North, domestic chaplain to the late Duke of Kent. In 1834 he started for Rome, and stayed in Italy four years, not, however, studying under any master. For the late Duke of Northumberland Lough executed several important works in marble; and others for the late Duke of Sutherland, Lord Brougham, the late Lord Grey, &c. Since 1838 he has been a regular exhibitor at the Academy, chiefly of busts and monumental statues, varied by a few ideal works—"Boy giving Water to a Dolphin," a "Roman Fruit-Girl," "Ophelia," "Hebe banished," "Iago," &c. To the Westminster Hall Exhibition of 1844 he sent his group of "The Mourners." In 1845 he executed the statue of the Queen for the Royal Exchange, and a monument to Southey for Keswick Church; in 1847 a statue of the late Prince Albert for Lloyd's; in 1848 a colossal statue to the late Marquis of Hastings erected over his grave at Malta; in 1855 a statue to the late Bishop of Sydney in Canterbury Cathedral, besides "Comus" in the





the best society, to London about profitable employment and his completed his "Irish" he published in the same time contributions to amongst them which first appeared in *Appellany*. About to appear his such as "Mr. O'More," "Mol. Leaved Shamrock &c., &c., which lished with its shape, as well as a Lover also became several operas found all of which. Amongst the "O'More," "The "The White Horse. About the same volume of ballads that his strong suffer through prepared an ethnographic sketch which he entitled and in which he

LOVER, SAMUEL, was born in Dublin in 1797. The son of a member of the Stock Exchange of that city, he first won his way to fame as an artist.

unstable verdict already public on his previous style. Samuel Lover is a contributor to periodicals.

He has been for some time in receipt of a literary pension from Her Majesty's Government.

REV. RICHARD THOMAS, born in Dec., 1802, and received honours at Christ's College, in 1825. He was British Chaplain at sea in 1852 and was appointed to the rectory near Gainsborough. He is the author of *Proverbia Faunæ et Floræ* (1); "The Fishes of the British Islands" (3); "A Manual Flora and of various 'Memoirs' of the Transactions of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, London Zoological Society."

"Hooker's Botanical Magazine" "Annals of Philo-

RIGHT HON. ROBERT, Robert Lowe, Rector of St. Peter's, Notts, was born at Loughborough, and was educated at University College, London. He graduated in high honours in 1833; was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1835, and subsequently became known as a private tutor. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1842, and went the same year to America, where he practised law as a barrister, and acted as counsel of that colony from 1845 to 1851. He was subsequently called to the Bar for Sydney, and re-called to the Bar in 1851. He was Secretary of the Board of Trade for a short time, and was appointed Vice-President of the Board of Trade in 1859, but resigned in 1864. He has been a member of the Senate of the Univer-

sity of London since 1860. He was M.P. for Kidderminster from 1852 till 1859, when he was returned for Calne.

LOWELL, JAMES RUSSELL, best known in England as the author of the "Biglow Papers," is the son of a Congregational clergyman, was born in Boston, United States, in 1819. He graduated at Harvard University, and afterwards studied the law, but never practised. He commenced his career as an author before he left college, by the publication of a class poem. In 1841 he put forth a volume of miscellaneous poems, entitled, "A Year's Life," and in 1844 a new collection, containing a "Legend of Brittany," "Prometheus," and others. In the following year he published his "Conversations on some of the Old Poets," containing a series of well studied criticisms. A third collection of poems appeared in 1848. These give indications of Mr. Lowell's interest in the various political and philanthropic questions of the day, and of his attachment to those principles of which he has since been the champion, both in prose and verse. Among his subjects are—"The Present Crisis," "Anti-Texas," "The Capture of Fugitive Slaves," &c. The same year appeared, "A Fable for Critics," in which the author satirically passes in review the American *literati*. His most remarkable work, the "Biglow Papers," a collection of humorous poems on political subjects, written in the Yankee dialect, was published in 1848, and has been frequently reprinted in this country. Mr. Lowell was for several months editor of a magazine called the *Pioneer*, and has more recently been connected with the *Anti-Slavery Standard*. He also has been a contributor to the *North American Review* and other periodicals.

LOWER, MARK ANTONY, F.S.A., &c., was born at Chiddingley, Sussex, in 1813, and received a rudimentary education under his father, Mr. Rd. Lower. He adopted the profession of a schoolmaster, which he still (1865)



the ... of ... what may hereafter prove to be an important branch of philological research. He is at present understood to be engaged upon a volume of biographical notices of the "Worthies of Sussex" and also upon a comprehensive history of his native county. He has contributed numerous articles to various periodicals. Mr. Lower is a member of the Antiquarian and of the English and foreign archaeological associations. In 1946 the hon. degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Trin. Coll., Hartford, U.S., in recognition of his literary labours. He is one of the founders and working members of the Sussex Archaeological Society, 1847, and a principal contributor to its voluminous "Collections".

LUCAS D. \* THE REV. HENRY R. Lucas, son of the late Henry Lucas, Esq., was born in the year 1825, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Hartford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, M.A. in 1850. He is Fellow and Assistant Tutor of his

College in M.A. in 1853. He entered High School as a party-Lieutenant in the same year as a mathematician and is one of the Royal Society.

LUCAN, THE OF, GEORGE CHA elder son of a born in 1800, a minister. He the usual age, peer with the Turkish camp Diebitsch in 18 for the county servative interest and was chosen representative Peers. He served in 1 in command of and took part Alma, Inkerman which last met to some misadventure Raglan's orders but fatal charge in which so He is a Lieut. and Colonel

er of the music, and violon-  
in the late Queen Adelaide's  
band, and in 1832 conductor  
orchestra of the Royal Aca-  
of Music. In 1830 he was  
organist of Hanover Chapel,  
George's. He succeeded Mr.  
y on his retirement as prin-  
violoncello at the Royal Italian  
and other places, and in 1859  
e Principal of the Royal Aca-  
of Music. Mr. Lucas is the  
of several sinfonias, overtures,  
ns, operas, glees, songs, &c.

LUCAS, THE RIGHT HON. EDWARD,  
son of the late Charles Lucas,  
of Castle Shane, a gentleman of  
ty in co. Monaghan, and was  
in the year 1787. He was  
ed at Harrow and at Christ  
1, Oxford. He entered Par-  
t in 1834 as M.P. for co.  
han, which he continued to  
ent in the Conservative inter-  
ntil his retirement from Parlia-  
in 1841, when he was appointed  
-Secretary of State for Ireland.  
ld that post until 1845, when  
igned, and was sworn a Member  
Privy Council in Ireland.

LUCAS, HIPPOLYTE-JULIEN-  
s, a French author, born at  
s, Dec. 23, 1807, was educated  
e college of that town, and  
suced his law studies, which he  
ed at Paris in 1826. His literary  
opened in the *Globe*, when he  
ppointed to translate for that  
l articles from the *Edinburgh*  
r. At the same time he drama-  
for one of the theatres of Paris,  
s "Corsair," which, however,  
not represented. He has written  
great many periodicals, and  
numerous contributions have  
ys been received with favour.  
ng the prose works of M. H.  
s may be quoted, "Caractères  
Portraits de Femmes" (1836);  
Histoire Philosophique et Littéraire  
Théâtre Français" (1843); "Le  
feuille d'un Journaliste" (1856),

LUCAS, JEAN-MARIE-CHARLES, a  
scholar, lawyer and economist, member

of the Institute, born at St. Brienne,  
May 3, 1803, was admitted advocate  
in the Royal Court of Paris in 1825,  
and pleaded with success in a number  
of interesting cases. He is best  
known, however, out of France, by  
the attention he has given to primary  
instruction, the penitentiary system,  
and to the question of the abolition  
of capital punishment. In 1833 he  
was attached to the Ministry of the  
Interior, as the Inspector of Prisons.  
He has written "On the Penitentiary  
System in Europe and America"  
(1826-30, 3 vols.), which received  
the Montyon prize of 6,000 francs;  
"On the Penal System in General,  
and the Penalty of Death in Par-  
ticular" (1830); "Theory of Impri-  
sonment" (1836-38, 3 vols.), &c.

LUCAS, SAMUEL, son of a mer-  
chant of Bristol, was born in that city,  
in 1818. Having been educated at a  
private school, he entered at Queen's  
College, Oxford, where he graduated  
B.A. in 1842. In 1841 he obtained the  
Newdigate prize for English verse,  
the subject being "The Sandwich  
Isles;" and, in 1845, the Chancellor's  
prize for an English essay: "A Com-  
parison between the Causes and Con-  
sequences of National Revolutions of  
Ancient and Modern Times." In  
1846 he was called to the Bar at the  
Inner Temple, and for some years  
went the Western Circuit. In 1852  
he became the founder and first editor  
of the *Press* newspaper, with the sup-  
port of the leaders of the Conservative  
party, and conducted it with much  
success, in opposition to the Coalition  
Ministry, for about a year and a half.  
He has edited a volume of "Charters  
of the old English Colonies," and is  
the reputed author of various pam-  
phlets on Indian and colonial questions.  
It is understood that shortly after his  
resignation of the *Press* newspaper,  
he undertook the office of literary re-  
viewer for the *Times*; and some of the  
reviews attributed to his pen have  
been published in separate volumes  
by Messrs. Routledge. He has also  
contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edin-  
burgh* reviews, and was editor of *Once*

work from his commencement in 1842 to 1845. In 1855 he received the appointment of Distributor of Stamps for the county of Derby, to which he was designated by the Conservative Government then in power. In 1860 he published a work much esteemed by historical critics and political thinkers and entitled "Sketches of Scenery on the main Stream of History."

LÜDERS, ALEXANDER NICOLAÏEVICH, a General Commander of the 3rd Infantry Corps of the Russian army and A.D.C. General of the late Czar. He was born in 1799, of a German family long resident in Russia, entered the army in 1807, served in the war of Finland in 1808, and took part in the campaigns against the French from 1812 to 1814. The services by which he is best known were rendered as Commander of one of the three Russian army corps which took part in the conquest of Hungary in 1849. Lüders, who had, in 1848, occupied Wallachia with a corps of 40,000 men in violation of the Sultan's rights, entered Transylvania in 1849, under the convention between the two Emperors, with 40,000 men. On the 14th of July his forces, joined to those of the Austrian general Puckner, took Cronstadt, and on the 21st Hermannstadt. On the 31st, Lüders attacked Bem, whose troops, imperfectly trained, had also been exhausted with marching and fighting against superior numbers. The Hungarians were defeated, and Bem himself wounded. At the beginning of August, Lüders again encountered and defeated Bem's diminished army, and afterwards marched northwards, when his efforts combined with those of Radiger led to Görgei's surrender. One of the first acts of the Czar Alexander was to give Lüders the command of the army corps in Bessarabia, under Prince Gortschakoff. He received a superior command in the Crimea, and was preparing to take an active part in the struggle against the allies when the treaty of Paris was concluded, in March, 1856. Worn

out with fatigues, and the total blindness, the general was shortly after permitted to leave the service.

LUGARD, SIR EDWARD, a son of Capt. John Lugard, born at Chelsea, in 1810. Educated at the Military College at Cheltenham; and having entered the service in 1828, he proceeded to India, where he served with distinction for many years. During the Affghan war of 1842, he served as Brigadier of the fourth brigade; and in the Sikh war of 1845-6, he served as Adjut.-Gen. of the first division. He served as Adjut.-Gen. of the Queen's forces throughout the Indian campaigns of 1848-9. For his services he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath; and in 1856-7, he was appointed Adjut.-Gen. in India at the close of the war. At the capture of Lucknow, he commanded, as Brigadier-General, the second division of infantry, and distinguished services on this occasion were specially prominent. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General in 1858, and holds the colonelcy of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and has been appointed Under-Secretary of War.

LUKIS, THE REV. WILLIAMS, M.A., F.S.A., was born in 1810, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he gained several honours in 1840. He has successively been Incumbent of the Vicar of Great Bedwyn, and Collingbourne Ducis, all in Wiltshire, and is now Rural Dean of the Deane of Ripon, Yorkshire. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and of the Northern Antiquaries at Cambridge, and was lately one of the Secretaries of the Wilts and Arden Natural History Society. He is the author of "Specimens of Church Plate," &c. (4to, 1840), "Account of Church Bells

dries" (8vo., 1858), "A Few  
s to Rural Deans and Church-  
ms," two tracts (12mo., 1858)  
ing to the care and condition of  
bells, "Danish Cromlechs and  
Customs compared with those  
any, Great Britain, &c." (8vo.,  
&c.

ILEY,\* BENJAMIN, late ma-  
of Her Majesty's Theatre, was  
bout the year 1810, and was  
d for the law. He became  
r of Her Majesty's Theatre in  
hen there was but a single  
opera house in London. After  
m of 1847 the Jenny Lind *furor*  
ntained the ascendancy of Mr.  
and, though it was soon fol-  
y a brief interregnum, the  
ons of his rule were marked  
ccess of Piccolomini, Tietjens,  
aglioni. The energy of the  
never failed him to the last.  
ed from his post in 1863,  
the occasion of his farewell  
representation, Piccolomini  
l from Florence expressly to  
t in the performance. In 1864  
ished an amusing volume of  
iscences of the Opera."

D., THE REV. THOMAS, B.D.,  
a Dec. 2, 1805; and was edu-  
: St. John's Coll., Cambridge,  
e graduated B.A. in 1828, as  
wrangler, and subsequently  
Fellow and Lecturer of his

In 1841 he was presented to  
tory of Morton, Derbyshire;  
1864 to that of Brindle, Lan-

He is best known as the  
of various mathematical works,  
ing several editions of "Wood's  
," "Companion" to the same,  
ort and Easy Course of Alge-  
"The Elements of Geometry  
nsuration," in three parts, &c.  
of these works have been text-  
at Cambridge for many years.  
s, also, Mr. Lund sent forth an  
re reply to Bishop Colenso on  
Pentateuch," Part I., entitled  
ey to Bishop Colenso's Biblical  
netic;" and in the same year,  
Manchester Church Congress,  
ad a paper, afterwards pub-

lished, on the "Augmentation of  
Poor Benefices."

LUSHINGTON, THE RIGHT HON.  
STEPHEN, D.C.L., second son of the  
late Sir Stephen Lushington, Bart.,  
was born in London in 1782, and was  
educated at Eton and Oxford, and  
graduated M.A. at All Souls' College,  
in 1806, B.C.L. in 1807, and D.C.L. in  
the following year. He was called to  
the Bar by the Hon. Soc. of the Inner  
Temple, in 1806, and was admitted  
an Advocate at Doctors' Commons in  
1808, and also appointed in 1828 Judge  
of the Consistory Court, and Judge of  
the High Court of Admiralty, in 1838.  
He represented Winchelsea, Yarmouth,  
the Tower Hamlets, &c., in Parliament  
in the Liberal interest from 1820 till  
his retirement from political life in  
1841, on the passing of an Act dis-  
qualifying the Judge of the Admiralty  
from holding a seat in the House of  
Commons.

LUSHINGTON, THE RIGHT HON.  
STEPHEN RUMBOLD, D.C.L., son of the  
late Rev. J. Lushington, was born in  
1775, and was educated at Rugby.  
He entered Parliament in 1807 as  
M.P. for Rye, for which borough and  
for Canterbury he sat in Parliament  
without intermission until 1837. He  
was for nearly fourteen years Chair-  
man of Ways and Means in the House  
of Commons, and subsequently, from  
1814 to 1827, acted as Joint-Secretary  
to the Treasury. He is also known  
as the author of the "Life and Ser-  
vices of General Lord Harris," the  
conqueror of Seringapatam, whose  
daughter he married. He was created  
an honorary D.C.L. by the University  
of Oxford in 1839.

LUYNES,\* HENRI DUC DE, an  
eminent French Numismatist and  
Archæologist, was born about the  
year 1805. He is the author of the  
"Antiquities of Metapontum" (Paris,  
1833), and numismatic works on  
Phœnicia, the Persian Satraps, and  
Cyprus. He possessed also one of the  
finest collections of coins in the world,  
which he has recently bestowed on a  
museum in his own country. He is  
also known as a politician.

1850-1. He was knighted in 1848, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford in 1855. Sir Charles is the author of several important geological works, and many papers in scientific journals. His first work, "The Principles of Geology," was published in 1838, and has reached a ninth edition; this was followed by "Elements of Geology" in 1838, subsequently reprinted under the title of "A Manual of Elementary Geology," which has passed through several editions. The principal object of these treatises was to show that the early progress of geology was retarded by a prevailing belief that the former changes of the earth and its inhabitants were the effects of causes differing in intensity, and some of them in kind, from those now in operation; whereas the true key to the interpretation of geological monuments was to be found, according to the author, in a knowledge of the changes now going on in the organic and inorganic worlds. In 1841 he published, under the title of "Travels in North America," a narrative of a visit which he paid to North America for the purpose of examining the geological structure of

1850, at Florence, in 1852, at Stuttgart (residing at Rome) as envoy to Tuscany in December, 1858, as envoy to the important post of He was nominated and G.C.B. in 1861.

LYTTELTON, Hon. GEORGE V son of the third London in 1817. at Trin. Coll., G graduated in the honours in 1836 Secretary of State from January to Lord-Lieutenant and High Steward he unsuccessfully of High Steward versity in 1840. as a member of Commission appointed the management of Lord Lyttelton active interest as in colonial questions the revival of the Convocation, and episcopate

ty Hall, Cambridge, where he off the Chancellor's prize with his English poem on "The Student." During the long vacation he made pedestrian excursions into the country of England and Scotland, and then when he left college he travelled back through a great part of the continent. He graduated B.A. in 1826, and in 1835, and at a subsequent period, and in 1864 Cambridge, on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

His strong literary bias showed itself in early life, and he published in print in 1820, when only 17 years of age, as the author of "The Student," an Oriental tale. His first published work, in 1825, was the "The Student," a collection of maxims or aphorisms, which had never been published in the "The Student" collected works. In 1826 he published a tale, in verse, entitled "The Student, or the Rebel," and in 1827 a love story, in one volume, anonymously. His first work of fiction was "Pelham, or the Adventures of a Gentleman," which came out also anonymously, in 1827, was at first but little noticed, but ere long created a great sensation, and stamped its author as a master of his art. Its brilliant success was well followed by the novels next published, "Disowned," appearing in 1829; and "The Student," in 1830. The author's next fiction (in 1831) was a satire entitled "The Siamese," associated with which, in the same year, was the charming poem "The Student." In 1832 he gave to the world the celebrated novel of "Eugene Aram," and in 1833 "Godolphin" made its appearance — anonymously. It was about this time that he succeeded Campbell in the editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*, pages of which he contributed a series of papers, afterwards

collected and republished (in 1835) under the title of "The Student." In 1833 he published his "England and the English," a series of witty and caustic sketches of national manners, &c. This was followed by "The Pilgrims of the Rhine," an illustrated book. The next work from the prolific pen of this popular writer was his classical and picturesque romance of "The Last Days of Pompeii," the result of a recent tour in Italy. Another work of fiction, on Italian ground, of great historic interest, next appeared (in 1835): this was "Rienzi," the Roman tribune of the middle ages. In the year 1831 Mr. Bulwer had entered Parliament, as member for St. Ives, on the Liberal interest; and in 1832 he was returned to the new Reformed Parliament as member for Lincoln, which he continued to represent till 1841, when he lost his seat, and for a considerable interval kept aloof from active political life. As an adherent of the Whig party, he took a strong interest in, and spoke often and with great effect on, various liberal measures—especially on questions affecting the free diffusion of knowledge, and also on slavery. During this part of his Parliamentary career he published (in 1835) a political pamphlet, entitled "The Crisis," in reference to the brief interruption of the Whig Government by the Conservative Ministry of Sir Robert Peel. This pamphlet ran through many editions, and added considerably to the growing political reputation of the writer. In the same year, "Leila; or the Siege of Granada," was published, together with "Calderon the Courtier," in one volume, illustrated; and in the following year Bulwer made his first essay as a dramatist by the play, in 5 acts, of "The Duchess of La Vallière," which on performance was but partially successful. He next appeared before the world as a historical writer, in "Athens: its Rise and Fall," a work abounding in research, acumen, and elegant scholarship, but which has rather unaccountably been allowed to stop



specially chosen for the bestowal of that honour as the appropriate representatives of British literature and science. Not daunted by his previous imperfect success as a dramatic writer, Sir Edward Bulwer produced in 1838 his comedy, in 5 acts, of "The Lady of Lyons," which not only achieved a brilliant success at the time, but has retained its hold of the stage ever since. "Richelieu," another successful play, came out in 1839, and the author's reputation as a popular dramatist has been since maintained by the production of the following plays: "The Sea Captain," in 5 acts (1839); "Money," in 5 acts (1840); and, after a long interval, the comedy of "Not so bad as we seem," in 5 acts, written for amateur performance in 1851, as a benefit for the "Guild of Literature and Art,"—the idea of which is said to have originated during a visit paid to Sir Edward's mansion at Knebworth by several literary celebrities and artists. Having conceived the notion of a journal which should combine scientific information with politics and general literature, he, in conjunction with Sir D. Brewster and Dr. Lardner, commenced a periodical in the early part of 1841. In the same year, as a Member of Parliament, he travelled in France, and devoted himself to the study of the French language and literature. He then also published a life of Schiller, the subject of his admiration. In 1842 he published a biography of the Duke of Wellington, which he appended to his "Poems and Ballads," the publication of which was in 1844. "The Life of Napoleon" was his next essay, which appeared early in 1845. In the same year Sir Edward's mother, and subsequently his wife, died, and he succeeded to the considerable estates of Knebworth, in compliance with which he changed his name, taking the name of Lytton, by royal warrant, to his patronymic name. He was affected by a severe attack of unremitting fever, which affected his health, and he died in 1845; and in 1846 W. Harrison Ainsworth published the "Confessions of a Notary," in which he made known his opinions of the system. Considerable success occurred in the course of his life.

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rs on Life, Literature,  
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d, prefixed to his  
e author's "Inaugu-  
e associated Societies  
ty of *Edinburgh*,"  
ccasion of his being

elected first honorary president, and  
printed in 1854; many valuable criti-  
cal articles and essays in the *Edin-*  
*burgh* and *Westminster Reviews*; and  
his remarkable treatise in the *Foreign*  
*Quarterly Review*, on "The Reign of  
Terror and the French Revolution."  
Sir Edward has been twice elected  
Lord Rector of Glasgow University,  
an honour never bestowed on any  
other Englishman, and only in the  
instance of one Scotchman, Thomas  
Campbell. Among his valuable ser-  
vices to the cause of literature—  
notably his successful efforts in  
securing copyright for dramatic  
authors, and his kindly acts to its  
professors—his zealous and substan-  
tial support of "The Guild of Litera-  
ture and Art" deserve special men-  
tion. He not only made to it a gift of  
the proceeds of the play he wrote for  
its benefit, but presented to the insti-  
tution a piece of land as a site for  
the erection of homes for decayed  
artists and men of letters, to which  
pensions will be attached. It forms  
no part of the plan of this work to  
venture on criticism, beyond the ex-  
pression of a general opinion on an  
eminent author's merits, and we can-  
not sum up those of Sir Bulwer  
Lytton more concisely than by  
quoting the following words, applied  
to him by an able and independ-  
ent critic: "While ranking among  
the most popular authors in Bri-  
tain since Scott, he is perhaps  
of recent English writers the one  
whose works are best known on  
the Continent. His novels are read,  
or translated, not only in France,  
Germany, &c., but in the remote parts  
of Hungary; while in America he is  
as popular as with us." On the acces-  
sion of the Conservative party to  
power, under Lord Derby, in 1858,  
Sir Bulwer Lytton was selected by  
the Premier as one of his colleagues  
in the Cabinet, with the appointment  
of Secretary of State for the Colonies;  
and it was under his auspices that  
the noble colonies of British Columbia  
and Queensland were added to our  
colossal empire. It is scarcely neces-

nary to add that he retired from office with the rest of his colleagues on the resignation of Lord Derby's Government in 1859. As a Parliamentary speaker Sir Bulwer Lytton may be classed as one of the most finished orators of his time, rather than as a frequent debater; he never rises to address the house without winning the most earnest and respectful attention.

LYTTON, EDWARD ROBERT BULWER (popularly known under his nom de plume "Owen Meredith") is the only son of the subject of the above sketch, and was born in 1831. He was educated first at Harrow School, and under private tuition, and subsequently studied modern languages at Bonn. In 1849 he went as *attaché* and private secretary to his uncle, Sir H. L. Bulwer, then British Minister at Washington; in 1852 he was transferred to the Legation at Florence, and subsequently to the Embassy at Paris, from which he was promoted, shortly after the Peace of 1856, to be paid *attaché* at the Hague. In 1860 he was appointed first paid *attaché* to the Embassy at Vienna, and whilst attached to that Embassy was twice employed in Servia—once as Acting Consul-General, and again upon a special mission to prevent the renewal of hostilities between the Turks and Servians, after the bombardment of Belgrade. On his return from this mission he was promoted to be Secretary of Legation at Copenhagen, where he twice acted as *chargé d'affaires*, and was then transferred to Athens, and in 1860 to Vienna. He is now (1864) First Secretary of the British Legation at Copenhagen. He first made his appearance as an author in 1855, by the publication of "Clytemnestra, and other Minor Poems," a production which proved the inheritance of literary genius, and was warmly welcomed by the critics. His next book (1859) was "The Wanderer, a Collection of Poems in Many Lands," exhibiting much graceful fancy and facility of versification, this was followed, in 1860, by

a novel in verse, *et c.* In 1861 he published the national songs of the title of "Serbia," "The King of Arden," poems of a German type, by Owen Meredith, in the year 1863. Mr. Lytton died the 4th Oct., 1864, daughter of the Hon. Villiers, and niece of Lord Clarendon.

LYVEDEN, LORD, his former name of Robert Vernon Smith Robert P. Smith, Esq. London, and nephew Sidney Smith, the wife of Paul's, was born in 1816, educated at Eton and at Cambridge, where he graduated in 1837, entered Parliament in 1841. He represented the Liberal interest in the elevation to the peerage was a Lord of the Lord Grey, and a member of the Board of Control; an Under-Secretary for under Lord Melbourne. For a few months he held the post of Secretary and was President of the Board of Control under Lord Palmerston's administration, but resigned his office on his loss of power in 1859.

M.

MAC ANDREW, & MAC GREGOR.

MACBRIDE, JOHN, son of the late Adam Macbride, was born in the year 1802, and educated at Exeter College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1822, and D.C.L. in 1828. He was appointed Lord Almoner of the Exchequer in 1813, and held the office of Secretary of the Admiralty in the same year. Dr. Macbride, though learned theologian

on the "Diatessaron,"  
 ched a fourth edition,  
 ook at Oxford, as also  
 in the Articles of the  
 of England and Ire-  
 53); lectures on "The  
 ostles," and on "The  
 1858); "The Mahom-  
 Explained and Con-  
 37).

WILLIAM BERNARD,  
 blin, 23rd Nov., 1801.  
 or the Irish press, from

Whilst he was con-  
 the Dublin *Morning*  
 O'Connell declared he  
 mself responsible for  
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 1835 to 1851 he was a  
 Reporter on the *Morn-*  
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 oman Catholic paper  
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 med in 1856, since  
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 ng the Anglo-Saxon  
 Bertha: a Romance of  
 " (1856), since trans-  
 an and French; "The  
 O'Connell" (1846);  
 ory of the Hungarian  
 (1851); "A Grand-  
 book; or, the Tales  
 of a Poor Scholar"  
 ie: a Tale of the First  
 ); "Adelaide, Queen of  
 The Robber Chieftain:  
 Castle" (1857); "The  
 : an Irish Christmas  
 59); "Agnes Arnold,"

ancient royal Irish sept of the Mac  
 Cauras, and was born about the year  
 1820. In 1850 he published a popular  
 volume of "Ballads, Poems, and Ly-  
 rics," mostly founded on Irish traditions  
 and written in a patriotic spirit. This  
 volume embraces translations from  
 nearly all modern European languages,  
 including some from André Chenier.  
 He has also translated Calderon's  
 dramas from the Spanish into English  
 asonante verse, with an introduction  
 and notes.

M'CLELLAN,\* GEORGE B., Major-  
 General in the United States army,  
 is of Scotch descent, and was born  
 at Philadelphia in the year 1825.  
 He was educated at West Point,  
 which he quitted in 1846, as a  
 Second Lieut. of Engineers. He  
 served in the Mexican war, and greatly  
 distinguished himself at the battles  
 of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del  
 Rey, and Chapultepec. For his gal-  
 lant conduct in the latter engagement  
 he was advanced to the brevet rank  
 of Captain, and placed in command  
 of a company of Sappers and Miners.  
 At the conclusion of the war he re-  
 turned to West Point, where he re-  
 mained on duty with his company  
 until 1851. During this portion of  
 his career he introduced the bayonet  
 exercise into the American army, and  
 translated and adapted a military  
 manual, which is now the authorized  
 text-book for the service. In the latter  
 part of 1851 he superintended the  
 construction of Fort Delaware, and in  
 the spring of the following year he  
 served under Major Marcy in the  
 expedition for exploring the Red  
 River. Soon after this he went to  
 Texas on the staff of General Persifer  
 Smith as senior engineer, and was  
 engaged for some months in surveying  
 the rivers and harbours of the State.  
 In 1853 he was ordered to the Pacific  
 coast in command of the western  
 division of the survey of the North  
 Pacific Railroad route. He returned  
 in 1854, and in the following year he  
 received a commission in the cavalry.

Soon after he was appointed, together  
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n), the *Nova*  
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Captain Back, of  
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uperintendent  
and the  
John D.

dent and Engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad, which post he held for three years, when he was offered the presidency of the Ohio and Mississippi line. On the breaking out of the civil war he received a commission as Major-General of Volunteers, with the command of the department of Ohio. On the 21st June he took the command of the Union troops in Western Virginia, and in the following month distinguished himself by his overthrow of a Confederate force at Rich Mountain. Upon the disastrous defeat of General M'Dowell at Bull Run, which occurred soon after, the President appointed M'Clellan to the command of the Army of the Potomac. In November, 1861, General Scott, the commander-in-chief, having been allowed by reason of his great age to retire, General M'Clellan was appointed to succeed him, but resigned this post when he took the immediate control of the army of the Potomac, in March, 1862. Meanwhile he had been actively occupied for several months in organizing that army, and left Washington in March, for a forward movement on Richmond. As the Confederate army had fallen back upon that city, General M'Clellan re-

Johnson, having the battle of Fair June, General Lee succeed him, and M in his old associate powerful opponent. that then ensued a combats, celebrate days' battles," we eventually issued ously to the Federa was not only comp well-laid plans fo Richmond, but, at astrous losses, was draw all his army i his gunboats, only through some blun tion of the Confed tacking him, he wa utter annihilation. General Halleck w neral-in-Chief of t the United States, M'Clellan was d August, to evacua of Virginia: whi protest, were succo without loss—M with the portion o his immediate com drin, and taking ch

days captured Harper's Ferry, with a garrison of 11,000 men, and were thereby enabled to invade Maryland. Their onward progress was, however, checked by General M'Clellan at the hotly-contested battle of Antietam.

Federals claimed this victory; as both armies sustained about the same number of casualties, it was regarded as a drawn battle, the issue of which, however, was the unmolested retreat of the Confederates from Maryland.

After various minor operations, M'Clellan was relieved, on the 5th of November, 1862, from his command of the army of the Potomac, which was transferred to General Burnside.

Then, through the influence of his family spirit, the unquestionable loyalty of M'Clellan and his devotion to the cause of the Union have been rendered nugatory, and he has taken no active part in the war. His name, however, became the rallying cry of the Democratic Opposition for a few months, in consequence of the Chicago Convention, which met in the last week of September, 1864, having selected him as the presidential candidate of that party.

Great efforts were made by the Democrats to return General M'Clellan, who was supposed, on insufficient grounds, to be in favour of negotiations for peace; but the war feeling, which was kindled up with renewed fierceness after the victories of Sherman and Sheridan, was too strong for the pacific malcontents, who were a hopeless minority at the polls, and Abraham Lincoln was re-elected. While these sheets were passing through the press, intelligence has been received of the arrival in Liverpool of General M'Clellan, with his family, on a twelvemonth in Europe, in order to recruit his wife's health.

**M'CLINTOCK, SIR FRANCIS LEOPOLD**, is a son of the late Henry M'Clintock, Esq., and was born at Cork in 1819. He entered the navy in 1831, and rose to the rank of Captain in 1854. He was

knighted for his services in the Arctic regions, where he discovered the remains of Sir John Franklin and his companions, establishing the fact that they had died in 1845; and soon after his return from this expedition he was made LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin, and of Cambridge, and received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and was presented the freedom of the City of London in a box of gold and British oak. Sir Leopold M'Clintock commanded the screw frigate *Aurora*, which escorted their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to Copenhagen, when they visited Denmark and Sweden, in the autumn of 1864.

**MCCLURE, SIR ROBERT JOHN LE MESURIER**, was born at Wexford, Ireland, January 28, 1807, and is the son of Captain McClure, of the 89th Regiment. He was educated at Winchester and Sandhurst, but ran away from the latter college to France. He was then placed in the naval service, and served on board the *Victory*, the *Hastings* (home station), the *Niagara* (on the lakes of Canada), and the *Pilot* (coast of North America and the West Indies). In 1836 he volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Arctic Seas under Captain Back, and having, on his return, been made Lieutenant of the *Hastings*, which conveyed Lord Durham to Canada, was employed as superintendent of Quebec Dockyard and in the Coast-guard. In 1848 he joined Sir J. Ross's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, and returned in 1849, when he was made commander. In 1850 he was appointed to command the *Investigator*, in another exploring expedition, during which he discovered the North-West Passage, which had been sought for in vain, by all nations, for three hundred years. On his return he was knighted, and received the reward of £5,000 which had been offered for the discovery. He has since commanded a vessel in the China seas.

**MCCORMICK, ROBERT, R.N.**, was

1830, and also of the *Arcton*, and Chief Medical Officer and Naturalist to the Antarctic Expedition in the voyage of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, between 1839 and 1843. He commanded the Boat Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in 1852. In 1853 he volunteered to explore Smith's Sound into the Polar Sea, in command of the *Mary*, a yacht of twelve tons. The Arctic Medal was awarded to him in 1859. He is author of a "Narrative of a Boat and Sledge Expedition up Wellington Channel in Search of Franklin, and Plans of Search in the Arctic Ocean;" as also of "The Geology of Tasmania, New Zealand, Antarctic Continent, and Isles of the South."

MCCOSH, THE REV. JAMES, LL.D., was born in Ayrshire in 1811, and was educated in the Universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh. He became a minister of the Church of Scotland in Arbroath in 1835, and removed to Brechin in 1839, where he joined the Free Church of Scotland in 1843. In 1851 he was appointed Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast. In 1850 he published "The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral," which is in the eighth edition. In 1856 he and Dr. Dickie published "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation." His most elaborate phi-

lology appears in place in *Edinburgh* the author of a "Provincial L Scottish Church Sir A. Agnew," to many of the of the day;

*British and Foreign View, &c.* H

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landscape-painter in Glasgow, a manufacturer.

art in his native burgh, he exhibited on the Clyde

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Forest," which In 1838 he to



the Rev. R. MacDonnell, D.D., Provost of Trin Coll., Dublin, of a family originally Scotch, and traditionally descended from the first Earl of Antrim, was born in 1815, educated at Trinity Coll. Dublin, where he graduated, and was subsequently called to the bar with in Ireland and England. In 1841 he was appointed Chief Justice and in 1847 Governor of the British settlements on the Gambia. While holding that post he conducted several exploring expeditions, opening up the interior of Africa from that point to Senegal and subsequently to the Niger, and accompanied some military expeditions with success against hostile native tribes who had long oppressed the peaceful traders of the river. In 1852 he was appointed Governor of St. Vincent, and Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of British Australia in 1855. In the latter capacity he was most useful in aiding the exploration of the interior, and opening up the navigation of the Murray, and generally developing the resources of that flourishing colony. He was relieved by Sir Dominic Daly in March, 1862, and in April, 1864, succeeded the Marquis of Normanby as Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

M'DOWELL,\* IRVIN, General in the United States' service, born about 1814, in the State of Ohio, is a nephew of General Cass. He was educated in France, and on his return to America entered the Military Acad. at West Point, where he graduated in 1838, in the same class as General Beauregard, and was appointed to the artillery. On the breaking out of the civil war he was appointed, with the rank of Brigadier-General, to command the Federal troops at Alexandria. In July, 1861, the Union army, which had been hastily got together to oppose Beauregard, was concentrated at Manassas, and was placed under command of Gen. M'Dowell. Unfortunately, the troops were quite undisciplined, and the disastrous defeat and flight of Bull Run ensued. When Gen. M'Clellan took command after that battle, Gen.

M'Dowell was placed in charge of the troops at Arlington. He was made a Major-General, March 14, 1862, and Commander of the department of the Rappahannock, April 14, 1862. He took part in the various battles fought by M'Clellan and Pope in June and August, 1862, but on the 5th of September he was relieved from his command. He has been much censured for allowing his forces to be isolated from those of M'Clellan in the famous "Seven days' battle," by which mistake that general's plans were frustrated.

MACDOWELL, PATRICK, R.A., sculptor, is the son of a tradesman at Belfast, where he was born in Aug., 1799. Having lost his father when he was but eight years old, he was sent to a local school, kept by an engraver, and thus was enabled to develop his latent talent. Coming to England with his mother at the age of twelve, he obtained a little schooling from a clergyman in Hampshire, and afterwards was apprenticed to a coachmaker; but the bankruptcy of his master enabled him to follow his own bent, and, proceeding to London, he took a room in the house of a French sculptor of the name of Chenu, where he began to draw from models, and also obtained some elementary knowledge of modelling in clay, to which he soon almost exclusively devoted himself. His first attempt, a Venus with a Mirror, after Donatelli, was so satisfactory that Chenu purchased it at the price of eight guineas. Ere long he removed to a studio in Seymour Street, Euston Square, where he began to practise his art on his own account; and having learned that artists were invited to send in models for a monument to Major Cartwright, the advocate for annual parliaments, he sent in his model, and was selected to execute it; but as the funds subscribed proved insufficient, an inferior artist was called in to complete the work. The beauty of his model, however, recommended him in other quarters. Not long afterwards, MacDowell made his first

essay on an ideal subject, choosing for illustration a passage from Moore's "Loves of the Angels." The first commission for a group in marble was from Mr. E. S. Cooper. The subject was "Cephalus and Procris," and this at once fixed MacDowell's position in the world of art. The work which fully established his fame, however, was his figure of "A Girl Reading," which was sold at the private view of the Royal Academy, and the late Earl of Ellesmere also gave him a commission for a copy. Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, M.P., next gave him commissions for two large groups, stipulating, however, that he should do nothing for any one else for three years. The works executed by the artist for Mr. Beaumont gained for him the rank of A.R.A. In 1846 he was elected R.A. By Mr. Beaumont's aid, he was now enabled to pay a visit to Italy, to inspect its great treasury of art. He then completed for his patron his large group, "Love Triumphant." To this succeeded "A Girl at Prayer," "Cupid," "Early Sorrow," "Psyche," "The Death of Virginia," and "Eve;" all of which formed leading attractions in the Great Exhibition of 1851. In 1846 he was entrusted by the late Sir R. Peel to execute a statue of Lord Exmouth, for Greenwich Hospital. His subsequent works comprise—A statue in marble, for the Four Courts, Dublin, of Sir Michael O'Loughlin; those of Pitt and Chatham, for the House of Lords; a statue in bronze of the late Earl of Belfast, for the town of Belfast; one in bronze, for Limerick, of the late Lord Fitzgibbon; a statue in marble, "The Day-Dream;" a group in marble, for T. Baring, Esq., M.P., "The First Thorn in Life;" a statue for the Mansion House, from Moore's "Loves of the Angels;" one of J. M. W. Turner, for St. Paul's Cathedral, the competition for which was confined to the members of the Royal Academy; and a statue in marble of the late Lord Plunket, for Dublin.

MACFARREN,\* GEORGE ALEXAN-

DER, musical composer and a son of the late Mr. G. M. dramatic author, was born in March 2, 1813, and was elected to the Royal Academy of Music in 1860. Mr. Macfarren was appointed member of the Royal Academy of Professors of the Royal Academy of Music in 1860. Mr. Macfarren is known as the author of "The Opera," first performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, 1838; "Emblematical Drury Lane, 1841, on occasion of the Queen's marriage; "Don Quixote," Drury Lane, 1846; "King Lear," Princess's, 1849; "Awakened," Her Majesty's Theatre, 1849; "Robin Hood," Her Majesty's Theatre, 1849; "Freya's Gift," Covent Garden, 1849, on occasion of the Prince of Wales's marriage; "Jessy Lea," 1849; "Stoops to Conquer," Covent Garden, 1864; overtures to "Merchandise," "Romeo and Juliet," "Chace," "Don Carlos," and "cantatas of "Leonora" (1845), "Day" (1856), and "C" (1859); songs from "Idylls," Lane's "Arabian Nights," and Kingsley's Poems; Songs; Lyrics from the four voices, 1860-4. He is the author of some hundreds of duets, &c., and several smutty pieces, and has written some of Handel's Oratorios for the Sacred Harmonic Society, 1853-7; besides "Old English Songs," vol. i., 1862, vol. ii., 1863; "Rudiments of Music," 1860; "Cathedral Service," 1860.

McGHEE, THE REV. JAMES, M.A., is a native of Ireland and was born about the year 1800. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the B.A. in 1811, and was admitted to orders by an Irish bishop. He was appointed Rector of St. Paul's, Dublin, on the nomination of the Duke of Manchester. Mr. McGhee is the author of a very long list of works on the subjects of Prophecy, the Roman Catholic Church, &c. His chief works are—"A History of the D

oman Catholic) Version of with notes; and "The Tome: her present Moral Scriptural Instruction, and being an epitome of all bearing on the papacy, and in the University of

R, SIR DUNCAN, K.C.B., of Scotch extraction. in 1787, and entered the y early age; in 1806 he employed in Sicily and is present at the battle the capture of Catrone, ded at the former place. s Inspector-General of ury force in Ireland, and Order of the Bath for his g the disturbances of

OR, SIR JOHN, K.C.B., Duncan MacAndrew, in Perth, in 1791, and at the University of Sir John entered the tment of the army in with the expedition to nd in the Peninsula se of Wellington. He ely employed in India tiny, and was present of Delhi and Lucknow. ated Inspector-General in 1856, and in 1859 sician to the Queen, and B., military division. changed his name by from MacAndrew to

THE MOST REV. JOHN, Catholic Archbishop of n in 1791, at Tubber-ayo. Having learned of Greek and Latin at neighbouring town of entered as a student at Maynooth, where he be- and professor of dogma- Having held his profes- about eleven years, he adjutor-Bishop of his (Killala), *cum jure* d consecrated with the *of Maronia in partibus.*

Whilst resident at Maynooth he published, under the signature of "Hierophilus," a series of controversial letters, embracing the questions of Bible Societies, the Protestant Church in Ireland, and Catholic Emancipation. While there, too, he published (1827) a work on the "Evidences and Doctrines of the Catholic Church," since translated into the French and German languages. Dr. MacHale next published, under his own signature as Bishop of Maronia, a second series of letters on the same class of subjects. These attracted great attention both among the friends and the foes of Catholic emancipation. On the death of Dr. Kelly, Dr. MacHale was promoted to the Roman Catholic see of Tuam; and, during Lord Melbourne's Ministry, he published very many letters on the questions of the Church Establishment and Education, under the signature of "John, Archbishop of Tuam." In 1847 he collected and published in one volume the entire series of letters up to that date; and he is engaged in bringing out a further series of the same kind. Dr. MacHale has also taken an active part in the politics of the day, and is known as a preacher not only in Ireland and England, but in Italy. His sermons delivered at Rome in 1832 have been translated into Italian by the Abbate De Lucca, Apostolic Nuncio at Vienna. Dr. MacHale has, moreover, translated into Irish and published above sixty of Moore's "Irish Melodies" in the same precise metre as the original. In 1861 he produced a large octavo volume, comprising six books of the "Iliad," with a corresponding Irish translation in heroic metre; he has also published the "Pentateuch," in English and Irish translations, accompanied with notes and comments, forming the first volume of the Bible, to be followed by a subsequent series.

McILVAINE, THE RIGHT REV. DR. CHARLES PETTIT, Bishop of Ohio, was born at Burlington, New Jersey, January 18, 1798. He graduated at

... that  
... 1838 that  
... of Cam-  
... compared  
with that of the Roman and Anglican  
Churches," is well known to all who  
take much interest in that controversy,  
and his lectures on the "Evidences of  
Christianity" have passed through  
thirty editions. In 1862 Dr. McIlvaine  
visited Great Britain for the purpose  
of explaining the position and policy  
of the Federal Government. While  
in London he presided at a public  
breakfast, in Freemasons' Hall, Feb-  
ruary 22, to celebrate the birthday of  
Washington.

**MACKAY, CHARLES, LL.D.**, is a  
member of the Highland family of  
which Lord Beay is chief. He was  
born in Perth in 1812, but removed  
in infancy to London. Proceeding  
afterwards to Belgium to complete  
his education, he was a witness of the  
startling events of the revolution that  
broke out in 1830. In 1834 he pub-  
lished a small volume of poems, which  
was the means of introducing him to  
the notice of John Black, then editor  
of the *Morning Chronicle*, through  
whose instrumentality he became con-  
nected with that paper, for about nine

the *Chronicle*, as  
ture" (1861).  
wrote the chief  
the *Illustrated*  
edited the *Lon*  
months after it  
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**MACKENZIE**  
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tor-General of S  
of the Court of  
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**MACKENZIE**  
is a son of the l  
Esq. He was l  
educated at Ed  
entered the Civ  
India Company  
a subsequent  
Deputy Registri  
and Nizamut A  
he was appoin

chiefly from self-education.

1817, when holding a post in the Customs, he was in connection with the *Scotsman*, which he edited as its anonymous editor for five months. Considering it inconvenient to appear as editor, he resigned that post to the late John Macalloch. He resumed it, after an interval of two years, and continued to exercise the same functions until compelled by illness to resign them in 1847; still, however, appearing occasionally for the paper under the management of Mr. Russell. Under Mr. Russell the *Scotsman* was one of the leading political journals of the country; its tone having been first that of a decided Whig in Church matters, and afterwards of a Whig in politics. He is the author of "Treatise on the Topography of Scotland" (1822), of which, in 1823, he published a second edition, and illustrated it, under the title of "Troy Described." He is also the author of "The Geology of Fife and Perthshire" (1839); some articles in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, and many scientific papers in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Magazine*. MacLaren is a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of the Académie des Sciences of France, and of the Académie des Sciences of Berlin.

REV. NORMAN, D.D., a Presbyterian minister, was born in 1812, of the Rev. Dr. Norman, one of the Deans of the Glasgow and minister of St. Andrew's, Glasgow. He was educated at Edinburgh and Glasgow, and in Germany. Having become (in 1838) minister of the parish of Loudoun, Ayrshire, of which he was one of the important ministers of Glasgow in 1851. He received the degree of D.D. in 1858.

He is a popular writer of a practical cha-

acter, such as "The Home Education," "The Earnest Student," &c., but is chiefly known in England as the editor of a monthly periodical called *Good Words*.

MACLISE, DANIEL, R.A., was born in Cork, January 25, 1811. He is of Scottish extraction, and his father, Daniel MacLise, was an ensign in the Elgin Fencibles. MacLise, whilst still a child, showed great talent for drawing, but was placed as clerk in a banking-house in Cork. This, however, at the age of sixteen he quitted for a more congenial pursuit. Arriving in London in 1828, he became a student of the Royal Academy, where he laboured with rare zeal and perseverance. During his course of study he received all the medals for which he competed, including the gold medal twice successively. The summer of 1830 he spent in studying the galleries and studios of Paris, and during that and the two next years he worked diligently in making designs for book-sellers and other persons, and in painting portraits. In 1833 Mr. MacLise exhibited his first pictures at the British Institution: "Mokanna unveiling her Features to Zelica;" "All-Hallow Eve;" and "A Love-Adventure of Francis I. with Diana of Poitiers." His fame was now established, and, as a result, he painted portraits no longer. In 1835 the Royal Academy elected him as an Associate, on his exhibiting the "Chivalrous Vow of the Ladies and the Peacock." This was followed in 1838 by "Robin Hood and Richard Cœur de Lion;" "Salvator Rosa painting Masaniello;" "Merry Christmas in the Baron's Hall;" and several other pictures, including the "Banquet Scene in Macbeth" (1840); "Gil Blas dressed *en cavalier*;" "Scene from Twelfth Night;" and "The Sleeping Beauty." In 1841 he was elected R.A. He has ever since retained the place of one of the first of our painters in popularity, though from the widely different character of his style from that of most other public favourites, he has had to endure his share of adverse criticism. In 1842 his chief work was

... N. A. and in  
... Seven.  
... have been "The Spirit of Chivalry,"  
and "The Spirit of Justice," both  
painted in oil and fresco for the  
House of Lords; certain cartoons of  
various subjects, such as "Alfred in  
Guthrum's Tent," and a different  
treatment of the same subject in  
oils. "Caxton showing Edward IV.  
his first Proof-sheet in the Almonry  
in Westminster;" "Prospero and  
Miranda;" the wrestling scene in  
"As you Like it;" and "Peter the  
Great working as a Shipwright in  
Deptford Dockyard." In 1854 he ex-  
hibited at the Royal Academy one of  
his largest and most important pic-  
tures—"The Marriage of Strongbow  
and Eva, in ratification of the Con-  
quest of Ireland under Henry II." This picture is being repeated, with  
alterations, in the new Palace of  
Westminster. The year 1855 was  
almost entirely devoted by Mr. Mac-  
liso to a tour through Italy in search  
of fresco works, and to the dis-  
charge of his duties as one of  
the Fine Art jurors of the Paris Ex-  
hibition. Among his smaller works we  
may mention a fine set of 12 drawings,  
illustrative of the history of the Con-  
quest, exhibited by him in 1856. He

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to General M'M  
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For his brilliant  
sion he was elev  
Grand Cross of t  
and in 1856 was  
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he was appointed Governor and dispatched thither to aid in the suppression of the formidable insurrection of the

DO,\* COLONEL WILLIAM, is of Scottish extraction, born about the year 1819.

He entered the army as Ensign in the Highlanders in 1837, and went to India where he was employed from the commencement of the operations in Scinde conducted by the late Sir Charles Napier, and was personally interested by Lieut. McMurdo in the murder of Meane, in Feb., 1843, which attracted the attention of that illustrious commander, whose daughter he subsequently married. Sir Charles, recognizing his merits as an active officer, appointed him his Quartermaster-General, and in very emphatic terms, expressing the high opinion of McMurdo's conduct.

At an early period of his service in the Crimea, when the want of land communications and the service of the troops were painfully apparent, Sir James's pupil and son-in-law was instrumental in the formation and the so-called Land Transport—since designated the Land Column—which new branch of the establishment he rendered efficient. For this service of C.B. was conferred on him. His commissions bear date as follows: Ensign 1837; Lieut. 1841; Major 1848; Lieut.-Colonel in the army 1854; Deserving of mention that his commissions were obtained without purchase. After the Volunteer movement assumed the dimensions of a national army of reserve, McMurdo was selected as the first for the important and most of Inspector-General of Forces for the term of five years. When it was officially announced that this term was about to

expire, the most active and influential promoters of the movement took immediate steps to mark their high appreciation of his zealous and valuable services in the organization of the force, by appointing a Committee to raise a subscription, for the purpose of presenting their Inspector-General on his retirement with a suitable testimonial of their respect and regard. In Feb. 1865, the honorary colonelcies of the Inns of Court Volunteers and of the Engineer and Railway Volunteer Staff corps, were accepted by him.

MACNEE,\* DANIEL, R.S.A., was born in Stirlingshire, about the year 1806. He studied, along with Duncan, R. S. Lauder, David Scott, and other celebrities in Scottish art, at the Trustees' Academy, under Sir W. Allan, President of the Royal Scottish Academy. He has long been a favourite portrait-painter in Scotland, and at the International Exhibition in Paris, in 1855, to his portrait of the Rev. Dr. Wardlaw was assigned one of the gold medals. He has since painted some of our most prominent men; amongst whom may be named Lord Brougham, for the College of Justice in Edinburgh. Mr. Macnee is as nearly well known in England as in Scotland, and his works always command excellent places in the Royal Academy in London. In his native country Mr. Macnee's portraits are regarded as admirable representatives of the best Scottish character.

McNEILE, THE REV. HUGH, incumbent of St. Paul's, Prince's Park, Liverpool, and Canon of Chester, was born in 1795, at Ballycastle, co. Antrim. In 1815 he took his degree of B.A. at Trin. Coll., Dublin, and entered as a law student at Lincoln's Inn; but he resolved to devote himself to the Church, and in 1820 he was ordained to a curacy in the co. Donegal. In 1822 he married a daughter of Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, and was presented to the rectory of Aldbury, in Surrey, by the late Mr. H. Drummond, M.P. During his incumbency in Surrey, he



His chief publications have been - "An Ordination Sermon" (1823, published by request of the Bishop), "Seventeen Sermons" (1826), "Lectures on Miracles" (1833), "Letters to a Friend (the late Spencer Perceval, Esq.) on his Secession from the Church of England," delivered in Hanover-square rooms (1834), "Lectures on the Jews," "Sermons on the Second Coming of Christ," "The Church and the Centuries" (1846). A large sum of money was collected and presented to Mr. McNele as a testimonial for his services in Liverpool, in the year 1831. This he refused to appropriate to his private use, and it was invested for the foundation of four scholarships in the Collegiate institution of Liverpool, and an exhibition, value £20 a year, tenable at the universities of Oxford, Cambridge, or Dublin.

**MACNEILL, SIR JOHN, LL.D., F.R.S. M.R.I.A.**, professor of practical engineering in Trinity College, Dublin, is a son of the late Torquil P. Macneill Esq. and was born at Mullagh.

and 1812, suc-  
Scotland and  
Sir R. Peel, wa-  
of Advocates  
appointed a Ju-  
In 1852 he  
General and Pl-  
Session, and w-  
the Privy Coun-  
year. He sat  
Argyle from 18  
McNEILL,  
JONN, G.C.B.,  
McNeill, Esq.  
brother of the  
1795, and in  
Assist.-Envoy  
In 1834 he  
the Embassy,  
Extraord. and  
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Persian order  
and in 1839  
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the Administration of the  
at and other supplies of  
the Crimea, for which, in  
of the sentiments ex-  
the House of Commons,  
ointed a member of the  
il, in acknowledgment of

Sir John McNeill is also  
D.C.L. of Oxford, and  
inburgh, and F.R.S.E.

MACREADY, WILLIAM CHARLES,  
actor, was born in Lon-  
3rd, 1793. His father

manager of a provincial com-  
see of several theatres ;  
g a different profession

sent him to Rugby. In  
ar, whilst expecting to  
the University of Oxford,

affairs became so deeply  
, that the son resolved to  
those talents which the

ade sacrifices to improve,  
e, 1813, made his first  
at Birmingham in the

Romeo. Having industry  
lents, he was recognized  
e actor, and his exertions

crowned with success.  
as, 1814, young Macready  
th his father's company

actor and stage-director,  
with applause at many of  
vincial towns. In the two

ars he visited Ireland and  
creasing his reputation,  
now thought sufficient to

in making his appear-  
London stage. Accord-  
the 16th of Sept., 1816,

at at Covent Garden as  
"The Distressed Mo-  
debut caused much ex-

and Kean, among many  
ent actors, witnessed  
ance, at the conclusion

the announcement of his  
e was hailed with great  
Macready had, neverthe-

battle to fight for many  
an, Kemble, and Young  
great favourites of the

the monopoly which  
presentation of *Shak-*  
*mas to the two patent*

theatres narrowed the arena of com-  
petition. New-comers, moreover, were  
not allowed to trespass upon what

was considered the domain of esta-  
blished favourites. Under these cir-  
cumstances, he was compelled to

refrain from assuming a number of  
Shakspearian characters in which he  
has since become a popular fa-

vourite. His *Virginus*, *Mirandola*,  
and *Rob Roy*, were, however, pro-  
nounced masterly personations. After

his triumph in the first, he speedily  
took his place as a Shakspearian  
actor. On removing from Covent

Garden to Drury Lane, he became  
the original representative of the  
respective heroes of S. Knowles's

"*Caius Gracchus*" and "*William*  
*Tell*." He reappeared at Drury Lane  
in 1826, and from that time continued

to hold a high rank in public estima-  
tion. Mr. Macready had undertaken  
in turn the management of the two

patent theatres, and sustained con-  
siderable loss in his endeavour to  
elevate the character of dramatic

amusements. In 1826 he went to  
America, and in 1828 visited Paris,  
where he was enthusiastically re-

ceived. In 1843-4 he revisited the  
United States, and in 1849 he paid a  
third visit to New York, where the

jealousy of Forrest, the American actor,  
led to a desperate riot at the Astor  
Opera-house, in which Macready was

performing, when he was attacked  
by the mob, and only escaped with  
his life. The military were called

out to suppress the disturbances,  
and, having fired, killed twenty-  
two men on the spot, besides seri-

ously wounding thirty others. On  
Mr. Macready's return to England  
shortly afterwards, he commenced

his final engagement at the Theatre  
Royal, Haymarket, in the autumn of  
1849, the completion of which he

was obliged to relinquish, on account  
of ill health ; he resumed it in the  
autumn of the following year, and

brought it to a conclusion on Feb. 3,  
1851. His benefit took place at the  
Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, February

26, 1851, and the Macready banquet

1801; he is one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber; he has also been Keeper of Manuscripts at the British Museum since 1837. Sir Frederic has produced many historical, literary, and genealogical works, including "The Household Book of the Princess Mary," "Havelok the Dane," "William and the Werwolf," "Syr Gawayne," "Gestæ Romanorum," "The Wycliffite Versions of the Holy Scriptures," 4 vols. 4to.; "Layamon's Brut, or History of Britain," 3 vols. 8vo. He is also the author of many historical and genealogical articles in the "Archæologica," "Collectanea Topographica," &c. He received the honour of knighthood in 1833. His son, Mr. F. W. Madden, Secretary of the Numismatic Society, and one of the Keepers of the Antiquities in the British Museum, is the author of a "Handbook of Roman Coins," a "History of Jewish Coinage," and various papers on archaeological subjects.

**MADDEN, RICHARD ROBERT,** M.B.I.A., &c. &c., born in 1798, is a son of the late Edward Madden, merchant, of Dublin. He is a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons, of which he has been a member since

of the Government of India legislative, Judicial, and Departments, he was knighted in 1844, and was Deputy-r of Bengal, and President of ncil of India from 1845 to He sat M.P. for Rochester 2 till 1857.

MADOZ, PASCAL, Spanish states-author, was born at Pam-May, 1808, and studied law Univ. of Saragossa. He active part in the liberal t, and ultimately became e most influential leaders of essista party. Before being resident of the Cortes, he ed civil Governor of Barce-le pacified that disturbed in a few days, and put an e strike of the workmen, after e obtained permission from nment to raze the walls of . Señor Madoz was Minister e in the Espartero-O'Donnel nd upon acceding to office, the public exchequer in a complete disorganization; effects of the revolu-a bold expedient, he pro-at the Government should and realize the property hurch—a measure which amense excitement in Spain. thor, Madoz has produced nt Geographical Dictionary Madrid, 1848-50, 16 vols. t once editor, printer, and this work, which was com-vast expense. The Govern-never, aided him to the f two millions of reals .

MADOX, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT DERICK GELL, D.D., is a son . Philip Gell, of Derby, and in 1821. He took his B.A. Trinity College, Cambridge, when he was a first-class in nd seventh senior optime in ematical tripos, and soon s became Fellow and Tutor of llege. He was subsequently to the Bishop of London, one of Her Majesty's

preachers at Whitehall. In 1861 ho was consecrated to the see of Madras. The diocese of which he has the episcopal supervision is 141,923 square miles in extent, with a population of nearly fourteen millions. The income of the see is £2,500, paid by Her Majesty's Indian Government.

MADVIG,\* ISRAEL N., Professor of Latin Literature at Copenhagen, is of Jewish extraction, and was born about the year 1800. He is known as the author of "Opuscula Academica," second series (1834-42), a "Latin Grammar for the Use of Schools," published originally in Danish, and subsequently in German (a translation of which was published at Oxford by the Rev. George Woods, Rector of Sully, Glamorganshire, in 1851); also of "Syntax der Griechischen Sprache" (Brunswick, 1847), translated by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, and "Bemerkungen über verschiedene Punkte des Systems der Lat. Sprachlehre." He has also edited Cicero's treatise "De Finibus."

MAGENIS, SIR ARTHUR CHARLES, K.C.B., is a son of the late Rich. Magenis, Esq., formerly M.P. for Enniskillen. He was born in 1810, and was educated at the Univ. of Dublin, where he obtained high honours. In 1825 he was attached to the mission at Berlin, and in the following year to the embassy at Paris, and having held several diplomatic posts at the various foreign courts, he was appointed Minister-Plenipotentiary in Switzerland in 1851, and Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenipo. at Lisbon in 1859; but returned to England in the following year, when he was made a K.C.B. civil division.

MAGNAN, BERNARD-PIERRE, Marshal of France, was born at Paris, Oct. 7, 1791. He studied for the legal profession, but at eighteen years of age entered the 66th regiment of the line, with which he served in Spain and Portugal, distinguishing himself at the sieges of Ciudad-Rodrigo and Almeida, and at the battles of Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Vittoria. Being transferred to the Imperial

Guard he served till the capitulation of Paris: was present at the battle of Waterloo, and on the recommendation of Gen. Gouvion St. Cyr, was draughted into the Royal Guard of Louis XVIII. In 1807 he passed through the campaign in Spain as *chef de bataillon* of the 34th regiment, and was then promoted to the rank of Colonel. In 1830 he formed part of the expedition to Algiers, when he displayed great intrepidity. In 1831 he was despatched to quell a riot at Lyons; but having opened negotiations with the rioters, was removed from his command. He then offered his services to the King of the Belgians, who confided to him the investment of Maestricht, and later another command. Returning to France, he held for seven years the subdivisional command of the department of the North. In 1840 he had to defend himself against a charge of being implicated in Prince Louis-Napoleon's affair at Boulogne. He became Lieut.-General in 1845, and was twice Inspector-General of infantry. At the Revolution of 1848, he held no command, but offered his services to the King Louis-Philippe, who declined them, and was the only officer who, in full uniform, accompanied the late Duchess of Orleans and her children to the Chamber of Deputies. Under the Republic he commanded the division of the Alps, and quelled the insurrection of June at Lyons, and then commanded the division of Strasbourg. In 1851 he was returned to the Assembly by the electors of the Seine, and appointed to the command of the army of Paris. Magnan was employed by Louis-Napoleon in the *coup-d'état* and was made a Marshal of France shortly afterwards. He was appointed Senator in 1852, and Grand Huntsman in 1854.

MAGNE, PIERRE, French senator and minister, born at Perigueux in 1806, was a member of an obscure family in Perigord, and was introduced to public life in Paris by Marshal Bugeaud. Originally appointed a clerk

in the Treasury Secretary of Finance, his administrative abilities were soon appreciated by M. Fould, who was the founder of his career. As a member of the Chamber of Deputies and Legislative Assembly, he occupied no less a position as a debater, but his services were always listless. His ministerial career, which he held for several years, is generally admitted to be successful. He has included many important improvements in the great railway system during his career, and personally inspected the principal lines, as well as those of other countries, and has enabled him to avail himself of the latest improvements.

MAGUIRE, JAMES, son of the late James Maguire, merchant, of Cork, and was called to the bar in 1843. In 1852 he was elected M.P. for the County of Cork, which he has continued to represent to the present time. He has been for many years editor of the *Catholic* influence in the County of Cork jointly with Sir James Maguire in Parliament and abroad. He published, in 1851, "Rome and the Papacy," followed by "The large edition of the present of the territory which he has published statistics of financial and Church. He published command Gregory the second in 1863 he published Mathew two ed.

Cork in 1853, and was elected Mayor in 1862, 1863, and 1864. He has taken a leading part in promoting the growth of flax in the West of Ireland, and has established a company for introducing the linen trade into Cork. The Cork Spinning Mill is being built for 12,000 spindles; and in the course of the year 1865 a weaving factory will be added to it. Mr. Maguire is at the head of other local companies of an industrial character.

MAGUIRE, THE REV. ROBERT, son of J. Maguire, Esq., a Government collector of taxes, was born in Cork in 1826, and was educated at Trinity College, in that city, where he graduated in high honours in 1847 as Moderator and Medallist of his class. He was ordained by the Bishop of Cork, and held the curacy of St. Nicholas, Cork, from 1849 to 1854, when he became Clerical Secretary of the Islington Protestant Institute.

In 1856 he was elected after-vice Lecturer of St. Luke's, Old St. Martin's Lane; and in the following year was appointed Incumbent of Clerkenwell, where he enjoys great popularity as a preacher. In 1864 he accepted an appointment of Early Morning Minister at St. Swithin's, London. He has published several controversial and other religious works; among them "The Seven Churches of Rome," "Perversion and Conversion," "Lectures on the Pilgrim's Progress," "The Dangers, Doubts, and Difficulties of the Roman Church," "Things Present and Things to Come," "Lectures on the Miracles of Christ," &c.

MAHONY, FRANCIS, familiarly known by his *nom de plume* of "Father Prout," was born in Ireland in 1805, but left that country at an early age for Jesuit Colleges in France and the University of Rome. Returning from Italy in clerical orders, a short experience of their Irish life seems to have decided him to devote himself to literature as a profession. He is in an eminent degree ripe in judgment, wit, a ready pen, and a fine style, he was, as "Father Prout,"

gladly enrolled amongst the band of able men who, under the auspices of Dr. Maginn, contributed to *Fraser's Magazine*. The papers from his pen, which were republished in 1836, had been long out of print until a new edition, with etchings by MacLise appeared in 1860. He was also one of the earliest and most sparkling writers in *Bentley's Miscellany* in 1837, and subsequently he spent some years in travelling through Hungary, Asia Minor, Greece, and Egypt, and has written several books; but his chief literary labours have been devoted to the columns of newspapers. He undertook at the request of Dickens, in 1847, the Roman correspondence of the *Daily News*, contributing to the columns of that journal a series of pungent articles full of zeal for the cause of Italy. These were republished in 1849, under the title of "Facts and Figures from Italy." He was examined by the Parliamentary Committee on the Mortmain Laws in 1851, principally as it regarded their effect in the Roman States, disclosing some rather curious particulars respecting the general management of that territory. He was a few years ago on the staff of the *Globe*, his department being more recently continental politics, and his habitat Paris. In 1864 he was reported to have retired into a monastery.

MAITLAND, THE REV. SAMUEL ROFFEY, D.D., was born about the year 1795. He was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1816, and was for some time a Barrister of the Inner Temple. Subsequently, however, he applied himself to the study of church history, and entering into orders, became Librarian and Keeper of the MSS. at Lambeth Palace, under the late Dr. Howley, who in 1848 had conferred on him the Lambeth degree of D.D., in recognition of his learning and long and able services. He is the author of many learned works; amongst which we may specify "Two Inquiries into the Grounds on which the Prophetic Period of Daniel and

The Rev. Canon Townshend  
 at the new edition of Fox's Martyrology: "Early Essays on Various Subjects;" "An Index to such English Books printed before the year 1600 as are in the Archbishop's Library at Lambeth" (1843); "The Dark Ages, being a Series of Essays intended to illustrate the State of Religion and Literature in the IX., X., XI. and XII. Centuries;" "Essays on subjects connected with the Reformation in England" both which works were reprinted from the *North's Magazine*; "Illustrations and Inquiries relating to Mesmerism;" "Fragments of Miscellaneous Essays on Subjects connected with the Nature, History, and Destiny of Man;" "Cottonian, an Essay" (1857).

MAJOR, THE REV. JOHN RICHARDSON, D.D., son of the late John Major, Esq., was born in the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn, in the year 1797. He was educated at Reading School and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1819. Having received holy orders from the Bishop of

Exeter in 1821, he was in 1825 made Bishop of the Diocese of Exeter, and in 1831 he was the first Secretary of the Society of Letters of C. (1847), "The to Virginia Br first Secretary "Notes upon the Latin of B he wrote Intro China," edited ton, Bart., (1847) querors of Ch of Ellesmere "India in th (1857); and " Australis" (1857) this latter was the Society of letter on a dis a MS. docume of the first s of Australia Holland to Po date of that in 1601. In re ance of these V king of Por

in Hebrew Scholarships, with a II. class in Lit. Hum. Following year he went to be Classical Professor in College, and was ordained the Bishop of Calcutta; he became Secretary to the Society of Bengal. Returning he was admitted into College, whence he took his degree in 1843; he received letters from the Bishop of Winchester the same year, and in 1845 was made Vicar of Broadwind.

Mr. Malan, is the author of "Months in the Holy Land" in the *Journal of Sacred Literature*; "The Coasts of Tyre and Sidon, and Bethany," &c. He has written several works on the subject of the Bible, including an English translation of "The Threefold San-tsze-literal Classic of China, with notes;" he is also the author of "The Personage Herodotica," a translation of Herodotus; a translation of the Authorized Version of the Bible; "A List of British Birds;" "Aphorisms;" "The Gospel of St. John, translated into Syriac, Ethiopic, Armenian, Arabic, Coptic, Memphitic, Sahidic, Anglo-Saxon, Arabic, and other versions, with critical notes on the Alterations proposed in the Authorized Version of that Gospel;" "Prayers and Thanks-givings;" "Preparation and the Holy Communion;" "Manual of Prayers;" selected from Coptic, Armenian, and Eastern Rituals; "Meditations on the Prayer of S. Ephrem, from the Russian;" "Meditations on the Lord's Passion, translated from the Armenian," &c., &c.

Mr. HENRY, M.A., Professor of Divinity in University College, London, is the son of the late Jonas Henry, surgeon, of Putney, and was born in 1800. He was educated at the schools, and afterwards at

1821, he was elected to a Craven scholarship, together with Mr. G. Long and the late Lord Macaulay, and graduated as B.A. in 1822, obtaining the second chancellor's medal. He was elected a Fellow of Trin. Coll. in 1824. Whilst at Cambridge he was a contributor to *Knight's Quarterly Magazine*, and wrote "Evening," a poem published in a volume of poems edited by Joanna Baillie. In 1831 he was appointed Professor of Greek in the University of London. In 1834 he published a small work on the "Origin of Universities and Academical Degrees," which was written as an Introduction to the Report of the Argument before the Privy Council in support of the application of the University of London for a charter empowering it to grant degrees. This application resulted eventually in the creation of a new body, under the name of the University of London, and the incorporation of the original body, under the title of University College. Professor Malden has also contributed some papers to the Transactions of the Philological Society.

MALET, SIR ALEXANDER, BART., eldest son of the late Sir C. W. Malet, F.R.S., was born in 1800, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1822. Having been successively attached to the embassy at St. Petersburg, Paris, and Lisbon, he was appointed Secretary of the Legation at Turin in 1835, and filled the same post at the Hague in the following year, and was appointed Envoy-Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation in 1852, which post he still holds. Sir Alexander, who is also a Deputy-Lieutenant for Wilts, has translated from the Norman, "Master Wace's Chronicle of the Conquest of England."

MALMESBURY, EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES HOWARD HARRIS, G.C.B., eldest son of the late Earl, is grandson of a diplomatist of note in the reign of George III. He was born in London in 1807, and was

to bring about the good understanding which, with slight interruption, has since existed between the Emperor of the French and the Court of St. James's. Lord Malmesbury has edited "The Diary and Correspondence" of his grandfather, the diplomatist above mentioned.

**MAMIANI, TERENCE DELLA ROVERE, CONTE**, an Italian poet and politician, was born in the Roman States, about 1802. His first step in life, after leaving college was to mix himself up with the revolutionary movements which followed the accession of Gregory XVI. to the pontifical chair, and he became one of the Provisional Government constituted in Bologna after the rising in the Romagna. On the revolt being put down by the Austrians, M. Mamiani betook himself to Paris, where he formed a Propagandist Society, of which Mazzini was a member. Differences, however, soon arose between the two, although they did not show themselves openly till after the Roman Revolution of 1848. Mamiani endeavoured to stimulate the courage of his compatriots by imbuing them with his own eclectic philosophy—a sort of compromise between

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iron manufactories for the government. At the end of connected himself with the Iron Works in South Wales, remained until 1836. Re- London, he commenced a civil engineer. In 1839 the Sec. of the Instit. of neers, and held that posi- 1856, when he resigned, presented with a testi- companied by a purse of and guineas; he has since to hold the post of Hon. at society. He was then by the late Mr. R. Ste- he representative of the ert Stephenson & Co., of upon-Tyne, a position which is.

ESTER, THE RIGHT REV. INCE LEE, D.D., LORD son of the late Mr. Stephen ary and librarian to the iety, was born in 1804. cated at St. Paul's School, led thence to Trin. Coll.,

where he obtained a olarship, and graduated gh honours in 1828. Ho y became Fellow of Trin. stant Master of Rugby er Dr. Arnold, and Head King Edward's Grammar- irmingham, which post he 838 to 1848. In the latter e consecrated to the see of , then recently erected by liament. His income, as 4,600 a year, and he enjoys te patronage of thirty- s.

A. DUDLEY, an American of English extraction, a Virginia, United States, a 1845 he was appointed nipotentiary to negotiate treaties with Hanover, and Mecklenburg, and in accredited to all the Ger- ments except Prussia for bject. In 1849 he pro- ommissioner to Hungary, he was appointed special o Switzerland, between

which republic and the United States he negotiated a reciprocal treaty. In 1853, after the election of General Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, he was appointed Secretary of State. This post he resigned in 1853. Having devoted himself chiefly to the development of the material interests of the Southern States, he was sent to Europe by the Confederate Government upon a special mission. At a subsequent period he was appointed one of the Commissioners, along with Messrs. Slidell and Mason, to represent the Confederate Government.

MAN NERS, THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN JAMES ROBERT, second son of the late Duke of Rutland, was born in 1818, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1839, and where he was one of the earliest members of the "Camden Society," established for the purpose of promoting church restoration upon the principles of Gothic architecture. In 1841 he was chosen M.P. for Newark, and made his maiden speech in the February following, when he opposed the repeal of the corn laws. He advocated the cultivation of diplomatic relations with the see of Rome, and of a better understanding with the Irish priesthood, and in many other matters showed that he held too broad opinions to act always with his party. He, however, opposed Sir R. Peel's free-trade measures in 1845-6, and from that day identified himself with the Tory party. He was appointed First Commissioner of the Board of Works under Lord Derby's first administration when he was sworn a Privy Councillor, and again held that office in 1858-9. He was out of Parliament from 1847 till 1850, when he was elected for Colchester, having unsuccessfully contested London in the previous year; and early in 1857 succeeded his brother, the present Duke of Rutland, in the representation of North Leicestershire. Lord John Manners is heir presumptive to the dukedom of Rutland. He has acted

"Mary Powell,"  
 "The Good Old Times," "The  
 Ladies of Bever Hollow," "A Noble  
 Purpose Nobly Won," "Village  
 Belles," "Tasso and Leonora," &c.

**MANNING, THE REV. HENRY**  
 EDWARD, D.D., son of the late William  
 Manning, Esq., M.P., merchant of  
 London, was born in 1809, and educated  
 at Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford,  
 where he graduated B.A. in first-class  
 honours in 1830, and was subsequently  
 elected Fellow of Merton College. He  
 was for some time one of the select  
 preachers in the University of Ox-  
 ford. He was appointed Vicar of Lav-  
 ington and Grafham, Sussex, in  
 1834, and Archdeacon of Chichester  
 in 1840. These preferments, however,  
 he resigned in 1851 on joining the  
 Roman Catholic Church, in which  
 he has entered the priesthood, and  
 is now Superior of an ecclesiasti-  
 cal congregation at Bayswater, en-  
 titled the Oblates of St. Charles Bor-  
 romeo. He has had conferred on  
 him at Rome the degree of D.D.;  
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 the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of

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entered the army as ensign in 1835, and gradually rose to the rank of Lieut.-Col. in that grade. He received several commissions bearing date: Lieut. Aug., 1838; Major Dec., 1847; Colonel May, 1851. He served in the Sutlej and other campaigns, in the latter of which he commanded his regiment. He was again actively engaged in the operations on the frontier, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel in the Army.

In 1855 he was attached to the Prussian embassy at Constantinople as military adviser, with the rank of Major-General, and afterwards in that capacity to the Prussian mission at Berlin. After the conclusion of the Crimean war he was sent to Warsaw as Prussian military attaché, and on the outbreak of the Polish mutiny in 1857, proceeded to the East, as Chief of the Prussian mission, in that capacity he attended the operations of the British army in Egypt.

Throughout the Egyptian operations which led to the final suppression of the revolt, he displayed during this trying period, the greatest ability in the management of his onerous duties. In April, 1858, was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and made K.C.B. He was nominated to the command of the Bombay army, and in 1860 was promoted to the rank of Colonel of the 38th Regiment.

It is worthy to mention that, with the exception of the Prince of Wales and his son, the Duke of Cambridge, Sir Manteuffel is the youngest General in the British Army. He holds the colonelcy of a regiment which has just been appointed (1865) to succeed Sir John Bullard as Commander-in-Chief in the local rank of General. Manteuffel, Baron von, a Prussian statesman, born at Lübben, Brandenburg, 1805, studied law in the University of Halle, and in 1827 entered the magistracy. When the Prussian king was called to

power in the autumn of 1848, and charged with the duty of suppressing the revolution, he appointed Manteuffel Minister of the Interior; and, as the kingdom returned to a more settled state, the new minister found opportunities of developing an administrative ability, which gained him the good-will of a large party among the commercial and middle classes. It was under his ministry that the constitution of the 5th December was wrested from the King of Prussia, against which all the efforts of government were subsequently turned. He has also the merit of being a free-trader. In December, 1850, he was called to the department of Foreign Affairs, and at Olmütz immediately yielded to Austria on all the questions of German policy for which Prussia had contended with more or less earnestness for two years and a half. In January, 1852, Manteuffel was made President of the Council of Ministers. The course which the Prussian government pursued throughout the war between the Allies and Russia in 1854-5 is well known. In 1856 Baron Manteuffel was one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries at Paris. His aim has been to hold the balance even between the Liberals and Reactionists; and from the sincerity of his motives has gained the respect of all parties. He has for some years ceased to be in office.

MANZONI, ALESSANDRO, a celebrated Italian poet and novelist, was born in Milan in 1784. His mother was the daughter of Beccaria, author of the celebrated treatise on "Crimes and Punishments." Young Manzoni studied at Milan and Pavia with great distinction, and adopted at an early age the then prevalent Voltairian doctrines. With his mother he came to Paris in 1805, where the name of Beccaria was his introduction to the best literary society. His first production, a poem in blank verse, entitled "In Morte di Carlo Inbonati" (1806), was inspired by the sudden death of a friend. He speedily cast aside Voltairian notions, and

story of the seventeenth century (1677), which has been translated into nearly every language of Europe. In an illustrated edition of this novel, which appeared in Milan in 1842, Manzoni added to the original text "A History of the Infamous Century," wherein he gives a picture of the cruel persecutions, to which popular superstitions gave rise, during the terrible plague of 1630. Manzoni has long since withdrawn altogether from political life. He lost his first wife in 1833 and has since married again. He stands high in popular favour, and as an author ranks among the first names in modern Italy.

MASCY,\* RANDOLPH B., a general in the Federal army, was born in Massachusetts about the year 1813. Having graduated at West Point, he entered the United States army in July, 1835, as 2nd lieutenant. He rose by successive steps to the rank of major before the war broke out. On the 9th of August, 1861, he was appointed Inspector General of the Army of the Potomac, and on the

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mar. The Duke is Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire; a prince of the Holy Roman Empire; and, as descendant, the female line, of the great Duke Marlborough, enjoys a pension of ten thousand pounds a year, the place of Blenheim, and "the honour of manor of Woodstock." He married, in 1843, Lady Frances Alice, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Londonderry.

MARMORA, ALPHONSE DELLA, *see* MARMORA.

MARIO, GIUSEPPE (Marquis de Candia), a distinguished Italian singer, born at Turin in 1810, received an excellent musical education, entered the Sardinian army, with grade of officer, in 1830. For a reason he resigned his commission, and proceeded to Paris, where his admirable tenor voice led him, in the *salons*, great success. His first engagement was at Opera, at 1,500 francs per month. Marquis de Candia, on accepting changed his name to Mario, and, after two years' study at the "Conservatory," came out in the opera of *Le Diable*. His subsequent career has been most triumphant: he has taken a principal part in all the operas of the day, and has become extremely popular in England, as well as on the Continent. He is the husband of Madame Grisi.

MAROCCHETTI, CHARLES, BARON, sculptor, born of French parents in Turin, where stands his first work, the equestrian statue of Immanuel Philibert, was educated in France under Napoléon, and then entered the studio of Bosio. He returned to Turin in 1827, and exhibited a group of a Girl playing with a Dog, and gained a medal. In 1831, he exhibited his "Fallen Angel," for the Academy of Arts of Turin. Political events helped to bring him to England in 1848. Here he has since remained. At the great Exhibition of 1851 the display of his colossal "Richard Coeur de Lion," since erected in bronze in the Tower Yard, introduced him to a European public, and to European ad-

miration. Marochetti, since he has been in England, has executed by commission for Glasgow, an equestrian statue of the Queen, which was inaugurated in 1854. To the exhibitions of the Academy, Marochetti has contributed a portrait-bust of the late Prince Albert (1851), one of Lady Constance Gower, and several others of Ladies. He designed the obelisk in granite to the memory of the soldiers slain in the Crimea (1856); and the Mausoleum of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Charles I. (1857). Marochetti was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1839.

MARSH, MISS CATHERINE, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Marsh, formerly of Colchester, and afterwards incumbent of Beckenham, Kent, and Beddington, Surrey, was born about the year 1820. For many years she has taken the greatest interest in the improvement of the working classes, for whom she has written many narratives of a religious character, which circulate by thousands. She is best known, perhaps, as the authoress of "English Hearts and English Hands," and "Memorials of Captain Hedley Vicars." Her "Light for the Line; or, the Story of Thomas Ward, a Railway Workman," has reached its 126th thousand. Miss Marsh at one period resided at Beckenham, Kent—to the clergyman of which parish her sister is married—where she organized schools and an institute for the railway navigators.

MARSH-CALDWELL, MRS. ANNE, fourth daughter of the late James Caldwell, Esq., of Linley Wood, Staffordshire, a Dep.-Lieut. for, and Recorder of Newcastle-under-Lyne, was born towards the close of the last century. In 1834 she published her first work, "Two Old Men's Tales," followed by "Tales of the Woods and Fields;" in 1836, "The Triumphs of Time," "Mount Sorel," and "Emilia Wyndham." In 1846 Mrs. Marsh produced her "Protestant Reformation in France" (a work which, we believe, remains uncompleted to the present day), and "Father Darcy,"

Office and the East-India Company, from documents belonging to those bodies, "British Possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, connected with England by Steam" (1847); "China, Political, Commercial, and Social" (1847); "The History, Antiquities, Topography, and Statistics of Eastern India" (1838, incomplete); "The Hudson's Bay Territories, and Vancouver's Island, with an Exposition of the Chartered Rights, Conduct, and Policy of the Hudson's Bay Corporation" (1849); "Ireland before and after the Union" (1851), "The Indian Empire, its History, Topography, Geology, Government, Finance, and Commerce, with a full Account of the Mutiny of the Bengal Army" (1858-61). He was for some time editor of the *Colonial Magazine*.

MARTIN, THEODORE, son of the late James Martin, Esq., of Edinburgh, was born there in 1816, and educated at the High School and University of that city. After practising as a solicitor at Edinburgh for several years, Mr. Martin removed, in 1846, to London, where he is well known as one of the leading parliamentary agents and Scotch solicitors

readers. In metrical translation of Horace, with second edition was immediately published; this he followed by a translation of Catullus. In private circulation a poem by Goethe, Schiller, and Martin is now in vogue, one of the best of the English poets.

MARTINE, a French actress of eight children, was born in 1811, and when driven to the Revocation of the founder in Norwich profession was many general Miss Martine most eminent his day. 1 daughters the district of early age she independent 1822 actress

Campbell," and "The Turn-out," followed by a "Sequel to Principles and Practice," a series of tracts, a tale called "My Servant;" in all of which the writer expressed her strong sympathy with the masses of society. Ever since the 11, in the course of which Miss Martineau brought forth her "Traditions of Palestine," she seems to have taken a more elevated tone in her writings. About this time she produced a series of essays, published by the Association of Unitarian Dissenters, to which she belonged, viz.: "The Unfolded by many Prophets," once as manifested through history and "The Essential Faith of the Universal Church," also a tale "Five Years of Youth." Co-operating with these labours was the series tried out by her during the following years, under the designation of "Illustrations of Political Economy." The first of these tales entitled "The Rioters," and "The Turn-Out;" and the writer eventually led to the composition of a series of twenty-four stories, which became remarkably popular, and have been translated into most of the principal languages. The "Illustrations of Taxation," and "Poor Laws and the Poor," which succeeded, the former of six tales, the latter of four, written on a similar plan.

In 1834 Miss Martineau visited America, where her writings were read for her many friends and a visit which resulted in her publication of "Society in America" (1837), in which she discusses the politics, economy, civilization, and religion of the United States. A "Review of Western Travel," which appeared, comprised the experiences of a tour, including interviews of American celebrities.

Afterwards Miss Martineau contributed to "Knight's Series" a volume, called "How to Observe," she also compiled three to service, entitled "The Maid-servant," "The Housemaid," "The Lady's Maid," and a fourth

called "The Dressmaker." Her first novel, "Deerbrook," completed in 1839, became the most popular of her works of fiction; "The Hour and the Man," which succeeded it, had for its hero Toussaint l'Ouverture, and passed through three editions. Before this time her health had become seriously impaired, and after completing a series of tales for children, entitled "The Playfellow," which included "The Settlers at Home," "The Peasant and the Prince," "Feats on the Fiord," and "The Crofton Boys," she was compelled to restrain for a time her great mental exertions. The offer of a pension, previously proposed by Government, was now repeated by Lord Melbourne, but once more declined by Miss Martineau, from the feeling that she could not conscientiously share in the proceeds of a system of taxation which had been reprobated in her works. That her long illness, from 1839 to 1844, was not unfruitful of experience to herself, and of benefit to her fellow-creatures, we have token in a volume published in 1843, entitled "Life in the Sick-Room." On her recovery she produced her "Forest and Game Law Tales," three volumes of graphic stories, bearing on the character and social effects of these laws in ancient and modern times. Next appeared shortly a single-volume tale called "The Billow and the Rock," before her expedition to the East, in 1846. Her impressions of the scenes she passed through were portrayed, two years afterwards, in "Eastern Life, Past and Present." In 1851 she published a volume of "Letters" exchanged between herself and her friend Mr. H. G. Atkinson, a philosophical student, "On the Laws of Man's Nature and Development." In her share in this work she disclosed that advance towards the principles of positive philosophy which was finally announced in 1853, by the issue of a condensed version of Comte's "Positive Philosophy," in two volumes. During the preparation of these

Ms. Martineau's pen has been employed for the last few years she has published the following pamphlets:—"The Factory Controversy: a Warning against Meddling Legislation" (1855); "Corporate Tradition and National Rights; Local Dues on Shipping" (1856); and "Endowed Schools in Ireland" (1859). She also is the author of a work entitled "British India" (8vo. 1851); "England and her Soldiers," a work on army reform (8vo. 1859); "Health, Husbandry, and Handicraft" (8vo. 1861); a collection of her contributions to *Once a Week* and other serial publications.

**MARTINEAU,\*** THE REV. JAMES, younger brother of the preceding, was born about the year 1806, and at an early age became the pastor of Unitarian congregations in Dublin and Liverpool. He next was appointed Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the New College belonging to his denomination at Manchester; but subsequently removed to London, where about the year 1859 he became one of the pastors of the Unitarian Chapel in Little Portland

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after a long and interesting correspondence with the Archbishop of Canterbury Mr. Maskell is the author of the following works, besides various articles in reviews, pamphlets, and privately printed books. In 1844 "The Present Liturgy of the Church of England;" in 1845, "The History of the Marston Marprelate Controversy;" in 1847 "Monumenta Rituali Ecclesie Anglicane;" in 1848, "A Dissertation on Holy Baptism;" in 1849, "An Inquiry into the Doctrine of the Church of England upon Absolution;" and a volume of Sermons. In 1850, "The First" and "Second Letters for the Portion of the High-Church Party to the Church of England" (2 vols.) several editions of both these letters were rapidly called for. Also "A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Pusey, on the Practice of Receiving Confessions." His fine collection of English Rituals and Service Books was disposed of to the trustees of the British Museum in 1847, who also purchased Mr. Maskell's collection of ancient and medieval carvings in ivory, in 1854.

MASON, JAMES MURRAY, the accredited Commissioner of the Confederate States of North America, whose seizure on board the *Trent* by Captain Wilkes had nearly given rise to a war between this country and the United States, was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1797; and is the lineal descendant of an English cavalier, who, escaping from the fatal field of Worcester, hid his English property and purchased a plantation in Virginia, where his descendants have ever since lived and thriven. Mr. J. M. Mason graduated at Philadelphia University, in 1813. He obtained a licence to practice as a lawyer in 1820, and in 1826 was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates. After a long political career in that minor school, he was elected, in 1837, to the higher post of Senator of Congress. He only served one term, and achieved no great success. In 1846 he

was elected to the U. S. Senate, of which he was a member for fourteen years, having been thrice re-elected. He was chairman of the Committee of the Senate on Foreign Relations, when the Secession of the South took place, in the spring of 1861, but resigned his seat to take part with the Confederates. Having been appointed one of the Commissioners from the Confederate Government to England, he sailed from Charleston, in company with Mr. Slidell, his fellow-Commissioner, on Oct. 12, 1861. They arrived at Havana on Oct. 24, and thence embarked on board the Royal Mail steamer *Trent*, and on Nov. 8 were captured by Captain Wilkes, of the *San Jacinto*, in the Bahama Channel, in defiance of the indignant protest of the captain of the British vessel against so gross an infraction of international law. The unwarrantable conduct of Captain Wilkes called forth, however, the enthusiastic applause of his countrymen. Mr. Welles, Secretary of Navy, wrote him a letter of thanks; and Messrs. Mason and Slidell were sent forthwith to Fort Warren, as prisoners of war. The news of this audacious insult to the British flag caused great excitement in this country, but the firm conduct of Lord Palmerston, supported by the strongly expressed opinions of the principal European Governments, produced a salutary effect upon Mr. Seward, the Federal Foreign Secretary. After the popular feeling in the North had been allowed to exhaust itself in angry talk, and give due place to sober calculation, the Commissioners were surrendered to Lord Lyons on January 2, 1862. A fortnight afterwards they arrived in England, but were not received officially by our Government. During the last three years Messrs. Mason and Slidell have resided chiefly in Paris, where their reception by the French Emperor is understood to have been very friendly.

MASSEY, GERALD, a popular poet, was born at Tring, in Hertfordshire, in 1828, of very poor parents, his

... in his  
... Poems  
... very well  
... the  
... writing with vigour  
and boldness in the Chartist interest.  
About this time he became acquainted  
with the Rev. F. D. Maurice and the  
Rev. C. Kingsley, who were promoting  
the co-operative system. In 1853 he  
published the ballad of "Babe  
Christabel," and other lyrical poems,  
which were cordially received, and in  
1856, after living for a year at Edin-  
burgh, "Craigcrook Castle." It is  
understood that recently Mr. Massey  
has become attached to the most  
largely circulated of the cheap daily  
papers of London. An edition of his  
collected works was published in  
1861, and a new volume of poems  
from his pen, entitled "Havelock's  
March," has also made its appearance.

MASSEY, THE RT. HON. WILLIAM  
NATHANIEL, born about 1810, is  
descended from the family of the  
late Lord Clarina, was admitted to the  
bar in 1844, and went the Western  
Circuit. He was for some years Re-  
corder of Portsmouth, and was re-  
turned to Parliament by the borough  
of Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1852.  
At the next election, however, he  
transferred his services to Salford,  
which town he has continued to re-

FRANCIS CHARLES  
of an old Lincol-  
was born about  
was educated at  
Oxford, and who  
honours in 1822.  
family living of  
1825. He became  
Lincoln in 1847,  
pointed Chancellor  
Mr. Massingber's  
exertions in the  
of the active pos-  
tion of the Chas-  
by his "History  
formation." He  
several Letters,  
religious question

MASSON, D.  
Literature at Uni-  
don, was born D  
Aberdeen, and e-  
College in that ci-  
at the University  
commenced his  
age of nineteen, e-  
provincial newspa-  
ing to London in  
remained about a y-  
to *Fraser's Maga-*  
*dicals*. He then  
in Edinburgh for  
as a writer for pe-  
besides having a  
with the Messrs.

Among these the most are his papers on Milton, "Latter-Day Pamphlets," and Thackeray, "Rabelais," and the Labour Question—Raphaelism in Art and "Theories of Poetry," "Goethe," "Hughes," and "De Quincey and Carlyle." In 1856 Mr. Matheson published in a collected form, "Biographical and Critical: English Poets;" in 1859, "Life of John Milton, in connection with the Political, Social, and Literary History;" and in the same year published "British Novelists: a Critical Sketch of British Prose Fiction." In 1859 he became editor of *the Magazine*.

MR. MATHESON, SIR JAMES, BART., second son of Donald Matheson (chief of the Clan Matheson—Highlandshire), was born in Glasgow. He received his education at High School and University of Edinburgh, he embarked in mercantile pursuits, and was also for several years a partner in the firm of Matheson, & Co., Glasgow and Canton. From 1843 to 1851 he represented Ashburton, when elected M.P. for Ross and Cromarty, which counties he has since represented without interruption to the present time, by his votes the Government. He was raised to a peerage in 1851 as a mark of Royal gratitude for his noble benevolence and efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the inhabitants of the Highlands at the period of the potato famine. James is also a member of the Board of Trustees for Manu- factures of the Fishery Board in Scotland. When at Bombay in the early part of his homeward voyage from India, in 1842, he was presented by the merchants with a service of plate to the value of £1,500, in recognition of his exertions in promoting British commerce in China during the first war with that empire.

He was also for several years Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company.

MATHEWS, CHARLES JAMES, Comedian, son of the late Mr. Charles Mathews, was born in Dec., 1803. It had been the wish of his parents to bring him up for the Church, but he was eventually articulated to an architect. He possessed considerable artistic ability, and in 1835 exhibited a picture at Somerset House. He accompanied the Earl and Countess of Blessington and Count d'Orsay to Italy, where he made many sketches. His success in private theatricals and other causes having induced him at length to adopt the stage as a profession, he made his first appearance in a new farce written expressly for the occasion, called the "Old and Young Stager," in which his father also took a part. His success was remarkable. Mr. C. Mathews married on the 18th July, 1838, the late Madame Vestris, who was his senior by some six years, and was then lessee of the Olympic Theatre. The success that attended the joint management of Mr. Mathews and his accomplished partner was most decided, and the performances at this little theatre were, perhaps, the most popular of the day. In the same year he first visited America with his wife, and achieved great success. Returning to England he became the lessee of Covent Garden Theatre; but the speculation entailed upon him great loss. He was afterwards lessee of the Lyceum Theatre with no better result. His successful little drama, "My Wife's Mother," was first played in 1833. His most remarkable impersonation is, perhaps, that of Mr. Affable Hawk, in the "Game of Speculation," an adaptation of Balzac's "Mercadet." His first wife died in 1857. His second marriage took place during his tour in America in 1858, when he was united to Mrs. Davenport, an accomplished American actress. About the year 1860 he withdrew for a time from the stage, devoting himself to an

been universally recognized as a master of light and eccentric comedy. He is the author of many comedies, farces and after-pieces, for the most part adaptations from the French.

**MAURICE, THE REV. JOHN FREDERICK DEVISON**, is the son of a Unitarian Minister, and was born about the year 1805. At an early age he entered Trinity College, Cambridge. John Sterling became a member of it about the same time (1823), and they migrated together to the smaller college of Trinity Hall. Whilst at college, they lived on terms of the most intimate friendship; and in after-life were connected by their having married two sisters. John Sterling often declared that he owed more to his friend than to any other man except Coleridge. Not being able to subscribe to the Thirty-nine Articles, it was impossible at that time for Mr. Maurice to look for a Fellowship; he accordingly left Cambridge before going up for his degree. Ultimately, however, he became a member of the Church of England, and entered his name on the books of Exeter College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1831. In 1846 he was appointed Chaplain and reader at Lincoln's-Inn,

labours are "Le six lectures, an Rome," four in 1854 at the Phi of Edinburgh; the question as Church or the Nation; "The dored with refer System;" "The of the Old Test

**MAURITIUS**  
**RIGHT REV. VIN**  
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officer of a regim  
was born about  
was educated a  
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1840. Having  
one of the Cha  
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pool Institutio  
Training Colleg  
in 1854, bishop  
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encies.

**MAURY, MA**  
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was born in S  
Virginia, in 1806

ayette to France. Re-  
 hat vessel to the United  
 spring of 1826, he again  
 to the Pacific. There  
 e *Vincennes* sloop, and  
 un navigated the globe,  
 is native land, after an  
 bout four years. After  
 amination, he was again  
 the Pacific station as  
 e *Falmouth*. He com-  
 ork on navigation whilst  
 e *Vincennes*, and com-  
 he frigate *Potomac*; to  
 ordered as acting lieu-  
 the *Falmouth* was about  
 e United States. From  
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 s period he had been a  
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 ematics in that tongue.  
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 rly promoted to a lieu-  
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 ing Expedition, under  
 T. Ap-Catesby Jones.  
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 astruments, which has  
 acleus for the National  
 and Hydrograph. Office  
 States, of both of which  
 e superintendent. His  
 anizing the observatory,  
 his investigations with  
 e winds and currents  
 familiar to all who take  
 such subjects. In 1854  
 ited England, and drew  
 on to his important in-  
 e ocean currents, local  
 n illustration of which  
 a work entitled "The  
 ography of the Sea,"  
 and diagrams (8vo.,  
 has been translated  
 nguages. The king of  
 nted to Capt. Maury the  
 or these investigations;  
 nished the present with  
 gold medals struck in

honour of the publication of Hum-  
 boldt's "Kosmos." He also re-  
 ceived from the emperor of Austria  
 the large gold medal of the Arts and  
 Sciences, "as a recompense for his  
 long and useful labours." Upon the  
 outbreak of the Secessional struggle,  
 Capt. Maury threw up all his appoint-  
 ments and joined the Confederates,  
 whose cause he warmly and ably vin-  
 dicated in the English as well as the  
 American press.

MAXIMILIAN. (See MEXICO.)

MAX SE,\* HENRY FITZHARDINGE  
 BERKELEY, son of the late James  
 Maxse, Esq., and grandson of the late  
 Earl of Berkeley, born about the year  
 1830, was educated at Eton, and  
 entered the Royal Navy at an early  
 age. He was naval aide-de-camp to  
 Lord Raglan in the Crimea, and in  
 that capacity was the bearer of a  
 despatch through the enemy's country,  
 requesting the fleet to repair imme-  
 diately to Balaklava, and for his  
 services on that occasion obtained  
 promotion. In 1864 he was appointed  
 Governor of and Commander-in-Chief  
 in the island of Heligoland.

MAY,\* THOMAS ERSKINE, C.B., con-  
 stitutional writer and historian, was  
 born in 1815, and educated at Bed-  
 ford School, under Dr. Brereton. In  
 1831, he entered the public service as  
 Assistant Librarian of the House of  
 Commons; and in 1839 was called to  
 the Bar at the Middle Temple. He  
 contributed to the *Penny Cyclopædia*  
 numerous articles, chiefly relating to  
 political economy and historical bio-  
 graphy. In 1844, he published "A  
 Treatise on the Law, Privileges,  
 Proceedings, and Usage of Parlia-  
 ment," which is acknowledged as  
 a text-book of authority. It has  
 passed through several editions, and  
 has been translated into German and  
 Hungarian. In 1846, he was appointed  
 Examiner of Petitions for Private Bills,  
 and in 1847, Taxing-Master of the  
 House of Commons. In 1849, he  
 published a pamphlet, entitled "Re-  
 marks and Suggestions with a view  
 to Facilitate the Despatch of Public  
 Business in Parliament;" and in

services were rewarded by the Companionship of the Bath. In 1861-3, appeared his well known "Constitutional History of England since the Accession of George III., 1760-1860" which, commencing where the great work of Hallam concluded, continues the history of our laws and liberties to the present time. This work, which is really a series of historical essays on the political rights and privileges of Englishmen, has passed through two editions, has been reprinted in America, and translated into French and German.

MAYHEW, HENRY, was born in 1812, and was for a short time at Westminster School. He left that school to take a voyage to Calcutta, and on his return was articled to his father—a solicitor—for three years. He commenced his literary career in London, bringing out, in conjunction with the late G. A. Beckett, the farces of the "Wandering Minstrel" at the Queen's Theatre. In 1841 he was one of the promoters of *Punch*, but subsequently retired from it. He is the author of numerous tales and articles in magazines, &c., but his chief production is "London Labour and the London Poor," a cyclopædia of

King's Bench, in 1796. He was College, Dublin, usual degrees, at bar at Lincoln's Inn; he was appointed the Metropolitan services in the created a C.B. in a K.C.B., civil di

MAYO, THOMAS, late John Mayo, in London, in the educated at West at Oxford, where of Oriel College, of M.D. in 1818. sident of the Ec oians of London become a Fellow He is physician t firmary, and a Society. He is of the Pathology "Clinical Facts (1847), "Outline Revised" (1850) dence and Test Lunacy, with Em Mind" (1854).

MAZZINI, JOS year 1809, at Ge

league against liberal although Mazzini did with the men who secret societies, he onari, for the reason following note to the is works:—"I was at e to found any associ-; and in the Carbonari of men in whom—how- were to the idea they ought and action, faith identical. Here were ng alike excommuni- ital punishment, had nergy ever to recom- ve a fresh web each e was broken; and to induce me to join ny labours to theirs." on with the Carbonari, ested and imprisoned Savona for six months, nd acquitted, but con- e. He then took up rseilles, where he be- er of *La Giovine Italia*, the journal of that to the cause of the endence of Italy, and orm of government. onis-Philippe did not to remain long in a the application of ambassador he was t the French terri- arly twelve months n evading the vigil- ice, and brought out ch was easily distri- seilles into Italy. He to Switzerland for the nizing the expedition ich failed through the morino, to whom the nd was given (1833). Switzerland, he came 1837, where he sup- by his pen, and hool, and a journal orking men, called opolare. In 1844 his ht prominently before lic, in consequence of 'a practice of opening

the letters of refugees in the London post-office by the British government at the request of foreign ambassadors. Upon the outburst of the French revolution of February, 1848, Mazzini went to Paris, to concert measures with the Republican party there, and shortly afterwards took up his abode at Milan, where he opposed the fusion of Lombardy with Piedmont which led to the betrayal of Milan to the Austrians by the King. Having little political sympathy with Charles-Albert, he remained at Milan until the advance of the Austrians forced him to take flight. Mazzini took refuge in the canton of Ticino, in Switzerland, whence, shortly after the expedition into the Val d'Intelvi, he was again expelled. Rome having now declared itself a Republic, Mazzini was elected deputy to the Constituent Assembly for the town of Leghorn, where he landed, and was received with acclamations. After spending some time at Florence, in attempting to effect the fusion of Tuscany and Rome, he at length repaired to Rome. From that moment he became the leading spirit of the Roman Republic. On March 30, 1849, Mazzini, together with Armelli and Saffi, was appointed a Triumvir, and received with his colleagues the full powers of the young state. He immediately set himself to organize an army of 50,000 men, cast cannon, and prepared in every way to govern and defend the Republic. He for a time maintained the contest against General Oudinot and his army; but on a cessation of hostilities being agreed upon he protested against it, and resigned his post of Triumvir. Rather than execute the decree of the Assembly, he left Rome, where his presence could no longer aid the cause of the nation, and took up his residence in England, keeping up a correspondence with the republican party in Italy. In 1857 he made an expedition to revolutionize Naples, but the scheme proved abortive, and he returned to England. Although an ardent advocate of Italian unity, Mazzini has no faith in the kingdom

... that Mazzini had ... explosive bombs, ... the French police for a special purpose.

**MEADE.** \* GEORGE GORDON, Major-General in the U.S. Army, is the son of Consul R. W. Meade, and brother to Richard W. Meade, a Commander in the U.S. Navy. He was born at Cadiz, Spain, in 1816, and graduated at West Point, June 30, 1835. He then entered the regular army as 2nd Lieut. of Artillery, but resigned his commission in Oct., 1836, and lived in retirement for six years. He was appointed a 2nd Lieut. of Topographical Engineers, May 19, 1842, and in that capacity served in the Mexican war, during which he distinguished himself at the battles of Palo Alto and Monterey. After passing through the intermediate grades, he attained the rank of Major, June, 1862, and Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, Aug., 1862. Gen. Meade took part in the battle of Mechanicsville, June 26, 1862; and also in that of Gaines' Mills, June 27, a few days after which latter he was wounded, but not

he did in excellent manner. He now became popular of the and continued Union forces. Gen. Grant, in command-in-Chief, the latter took large army, in mind, Meade, him, was entrance of one of important operations campaign so res of the Rapidan, assailed by Lee, escaped an charge of the been rendered Gen. Longstreet severe wound. operations Gen active part.

**MEAGHER,** Brig.-General U.S., was born August 3, 1823. education at college. In 1840 College of Stony at the end of the silver medal



ed, to which he had been transferred, and went to the United States. When the civil war broke out he entered the Federal military service, was appointed to the command of a company of Zouaves attached to the 9th regiment. He was present at the battle of Bull Run, July 21,

Shortly after that defeat, he joined the famous Irish brigade, fought in nearly all the earlier battles in Virginia, and suffered a great amount of loss, especially at the disastrous attack made by General Lee on the heights of Fredericksburg, in Dec., 1862. He was Brig.-General on the 3rd of Feb., but resigned his post in May, owing to what he considered neglect on the part of the Federal Government.

THE LORD BISHOP OF DUBLIN, MOST REV. JOSEPH HENDERSON, D.D., is a son of the late Dr. Singer, Esq., Deputy Commissioner-General to the Forces in Ireland. He was born in the county of Dublin, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with honours, taking several prizes, and of which he subsequently became a Fellow. In 1850 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity, and in 1851 Archdeacon of Raphoe. The following year he was consecrated to the See of Meath. His diocese includes the counties of Meath, Louth, King's County, and parts of Wick, Wexford and Cavan, and it is of an annual value of £4,500. As Bishop of Meath, Dr. Singer bears the title of "Most Reverend," and enjoys the patronage of 35 livings.

MECHI, JOHN JOSEPH, was born in London, May 22nd, 1802. He is the son of Giacomo Mechi, a citizen of Genoa, who early in life settled in London, and having been naturalized, held a post in the household of George III. At sixteen the subject of this sketch was placed as a clerk in a mercantile house in the Newmarket and trade, where he remained for several years. Whilst there acting as clerk, he contrived to turn the usual

hour allowed for dinner to a profitable account by selling, among his friends and acquaintances in the city, a small and inexpensive article of which he had bought the patent. The consequence was that, mainly by his own exertions, he was enabled, about the year 1827, to set up on his own account, as a cutler, in a very small shop in Leadenhall Street. Between the years 1830 and 1840, he realized a handsome fortune by the "Magic Razor Strop" which bears his name. In 1840, having attentively studied the defects of English farming, he resolved to try his hand on improvements in agriculture, and accordingly bought a small farm of about 170 acres, at Tiptree Heath, one of the least productive districts in Essex. Here he resolved to try what he could effect by the system of deep drainage, and by the application of steam power. The Essex farmers laughed at him as an enthusiast; the country gentlemen held aloof from him; but he had faith in himself; so he persevered till he brought his small farm into such a state of productiveness that he has made it realize annually an average handsome profit; while the press generally has acknowledged the great services which he has rendered to agricultural science by the exhibition of such modern processes upon his model farm. He was appointed to the Shrievalty of London in July, 1856, and elected an alderman in the following year. About the same time he was presented with a handsome "Testimonial" of the value of £500, subscribed for by noblemen and gentlemen interested in science and agriculture at home and abroad. Mr. Mechi has been for some years one of the Council of the Society of Arts, and was a Juror in the Department of Art and Science, at the Great Exhibition of 1851, and at the Industrial Exhibition at Paris in 1854, to which he was specially sent by Her Majesty's Government. In 1858 he published an account of his improved agricultural system, which,

of Prussia, born February 28th, 1823. He was a student at the University of Bonn when he succeeded his father, March 7, 1842. The revolution of 1848 obliged him to make some liberal modifications in his internal policy, but the old régime was restored in 1851. He married, in 1849, Augusta Matilda Wilhelmina, daughter of Henry, prince of Reuss-Schleiss, by whom he has a large family, of which the eldest son, Francis Paul, was born March 19, 1851.

**MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ**, GRAND DUKE OF, FREDERICK WILLIAM CHARLES GEORGE ERNEST ADOLPHUS GUSTAVUS, a Lieutenant-General in the Prussian army, born October 17, 1819; married, June 28, 1843, the Princess Augusta Caroline Charlotte Elizabeth Maria Sophia Louisa of Cambridge, daughter of Adolphus, late Duke of Cambridge. He succeeded his father, the late Grand Duke, September 6, 1850.

**MEHEMET ALI**, PACHA, an Ottoman statesman, was born at Trebizond, on the Black Sea, about 1807. He early came to Constantinople to seek his fortune, and his handsome person attracting the attention of the Sultan Mahmoud, he was educated in the seraglio, with some other youths. He was afterwards sent for a short time to sea, but returned in 1829, and be-

came Pacha, March 1852, Grand Vizier latter post in 1854 before Prince Constantinople, Ministry at War years he was t onist of Redol ing the oppone and reform. H late Sultan wa under some susp of the conspirac he was made M the present Su still holds.

**MEISSONIER**, ERNEST, a French painter, born at Lyons, about 1815, came to Paris, and for the studio of M displayed remarkable microscopic painting. He in France had a His "Little M in 1836, attracted critics, who were much precision such delicacy of has frequently a with great succe 1857 he had nine guished by an manifesting great Meissonier is an

proficient in classics, and subsequently elected a Fellow of his College. Having held a parochial cure in the town of Cambridge for several years, he was consecrated, in 1847, to the see of Melbourne, on the subdivision of the diocese of Australia. The annual income of the see is £10,000 a year, derived partly from the Colonial Treasury and partly from the Colonial Bishopric Fund.

**MELLON, Mrs. ALFRED**, formerly Sarah Jane Woolgar, was born 10th. 1834, and made her first appearance in London, at the Adelphi Theatre, in September, 1843, in a play called "Anthony and Cleopatra."

The merits of the new actress were speedily recognised, and she found herself high in favour with the London public. Her name has been identified with all the Adelphi plays since the date of her debut; except for very brief engagements, she has appeared at no other theatre. Some ten years ago the lady became the wife of Mr. Alfred Mellon, the popular composer and conductor, who had been for some time the leader of the orchestra at the Adelphi Theatre.

**MELLOR, Sir JOHN**, son of the John Mellor, Esq., of Leicester, born at Hellingwood, near Oldham in 1808. He was educated at a grammar school of his native town, and called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1833, and went the Midland Circuit. In 1851 he was appointed and elected a Benchet of the Temple. He was for some years clerk of Warwick, but resigned office in 1862, and was appointed, in 1865, to the Recordership of Warwick. He was an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Warwick in 1857. At the general election of 1869 he was returned for Warwick, as an advanced Liberal. He was elevated to the Bench on the death of Sir Hugh Hill, in 1861, and received the honour of knight-

**MELVILLE, The Rev. HENRY, B.D.,**

a younger son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, and brother of Sir Peter Melvill, K.C.B., and of the late Sir J. O. Melvill, K.C.B., was born about the year 1800, and educated at Christ's Hospital, whence he proceeded as a Grecian to St. John's College, Cambridge, graduated B.A. in 1821, and became a Fellow and Tutor of St. Peter's College. Entering into orders, he was appointed, about the year 1830, to the Incumbency of Camden Chapel, Camberwell, where he obtained the character of a most eloquent preacher. By the favour of the late Duke of Wellington he was appointed, in 1840, Chaplain to the Tower of London, and Incumbent of the church within its precincts, and he was subsequently elected to the Golden Lectureship at St. Margaret's, Lothbury, which he resigned in 1856, on becoming a Canon of St. Paul's. Mr. Melvill was also Principal of the East India College at Haileybury, Herts, for several years previous to its dissolution, in 1859. He is the author of "Sermons Preached before the University of Cambridge," "Sermons Preached on Public Occasions," &c.

**MELVILL, Sir PETER MELVILL, K.C.B.**, son of the late Philip Melvill, Esq., some time Governor of Pendennis Castle, Cornwall, and brother of the late Sir James O. Melvill, K.C.B., many years Secretary to the Honourable East India Company, was born in 1803. He entered the military service of the East India Company at an early age, and attained the rank of colonel in 1856. He was created a K.C.B. in 1860, in reward of his eminent Indian services.

**MELVILLE, GEORGE JOHN WHYTE**, is the eldest son of Major Whyte-Melville, of Mount Melville, near St. Andrew's, Fifeshire, and was born in 1821. He entered the army in 1839, and became Captain in the Coldstream Guards in 1846, but retired in 1849. He is well known as a popular writer of fiction, being the author of "Digby Grand," an auto-

**MARSHALL, HERMAN**, an American writer of the story of a novel, was born in New York in 1818, and was educated in the State of Massachusetts. At eighteen his passion for the sea caused him to embark on board a ship for London as a common sailor. In 1842 he disembarked at Loukabisa, and penetrating the interior, was taken prisoner by the Taipis, by whom he was detained for four months. He then visited Tahiti and the Sandwich Islands, and returned to Boston after an absence of four years. In 1847 he married and settled as a farmer. He is the author of "Typee," an account of his adventures in the Marquesas Islands (1846), which was published both in London and in America, and has been translated into several European languages; "Omoo, or Adventures in the South Seas" (1847); "Mardi, and a Voyage Thither" (1849); "Redburn: a Chapter in the Life of a Young Sailor" (1849); "White Jacket" (1850); "Moby Dick" (1851); "Pierre, or the Ambiguities" (1852); "Israel Potter" (1854); "Piazza Tales" (1856), &c., and several articles in magazines and periodicals.

**MENSCHIKOFF, PRINCE ALEXANDER SERGEWITSCH**, a Russian gene-

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and undertook  
Grievously won  
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have enlightened him as to the real quality of French and his troops, when compared with those of Russia: still he exhibited resolution and readiness of rein preventing at that critical time the fall of Sebastopol. Immediately after the death of Nicholas, Menschikoff was relieved of his imperial command, and also of the office of marine and the governorship of Finland. Menschikoff is the acknowledged chief of the old Russian school and the declared enemy of all reforms.

He joins to a natural blunt-manner a very active intellect, and that singular mixture of science and culture so often found in the Russian mind, manifest in politics.

MENZEL, WOLFGANG, a German author, was born at Waldeck (Silesia), June 21, 1798, and ended his studies at Breslau. He entered the army as a lieutenant. After the Peace he continued his studies at Jena; but in political causes obliged him to leave his seat of learning and enter the world, where he obtained a position in the municipal school system. He returned to Germany and for some years took an active part in politics in the States of Prussia, advocating a moderate constitutional government. As a writer he first made his appearance in 1824 with a work entitled "Strecker's Marked by new and ingenious art and literature. At the time, he was one of the founders of a literary and critical journal, violently attacked the old German school, the disciples of Goethe, and Goethe himself. This publication made him many enemies, and so did his "History of the German Literature" (1824-25), conceived in a new point of view. His next work was "German Literature" (2nd ed., 1836), a very remarkable work which provoked much controversy, has been twice translated into

French influence, which then began to make its way in Germany. In 1848, he abandoned the editorship of the *Literaturblatt*, to sit as a deputy in the States of Wurtemberg. Menzel has distinguished himself as a poet; but chiefly as a critic and historian. Among his many works may be mentioned, "The Spirit of History" (1835); "Mythological Inquiries" (1842); "The History of Europe, from 1798 to 1815" (1853); "Furore" (1851), an historical romance, presenting an animated picture of the period of the Thirty Years' War; "History of Nature in a Christian Point of View" (1856); &c.

MEREDITH, GEORGE, novelist, born in Hampshire, about the year 1828, was educated partly in Germany. He was brought up to the law, but left it before long for literature. He is the author of a volume of "Poems," published in 1853; "The Shaving of Shagpat, an Arabian Entertainment," a burlesque prose poem (1856); "Farina, a Legend of Cologne" (1858); "The Ordeal of Richard Peveril," a philosophical novel, bearing upon the more serious questions of moral education (1859); "Evan Harrington," a serial tale of modern life, which was first printed in *Once a Week*, in 1860, and was subsequently republished in a separate form. Mr. Meredith is understood to be also an extensive contributor to the current review literature.

MEREDITH, MRS. LOUISA (better known by her maiden name of Miss Louisa Twamley), was born at Birmingham in 1812, where she was brought up carefully by her mother. At first she determined to devote herself to artistic studies; but eventually she appeared in print, at the age of twenty, with a volume of "Poems," illustrated by herself. Encouraged by its success, she next produced her "Romance of Nature, or the Flower Seasons Illustrated," a poetical work, illustrated with plates engraved and coloured after her own designs. In 1836 she contributed some illustrated poems to a volume of coloured groups

After the Revolution of 1848 he directed his attacks against

... frequently was ... married ... Meredith, when ... After residing there for a year, she and her husband removed to Tasmania, where, in 1843, she wrote "Notes and Sketches of New South Wales," a narrative of her voyage out, and of her first impressions of the colony, which appeared in *Murray's Home and Colonial Library*. Mrs. Meredith has since published a narrative of her first nine years of bush life in Van Diemen's Land, under the title of "My Home in Tasmania," illustrated by sketches from her own pencil and that of the bishop (Dr. Nixon), and an account descriptive of the flora and insect life of her adopted home, under the title of "Some of my Bush Friends in Tasmania." She has also published an account of a visit paid to Victoria and Melbourne in 1856, under the title of "Over the Straits." In 1860 she published "Loved and Lost," a true story of a short life, told in verse, and illustrated by her own pencil. Mrs. Meredith's home is in Tasmania: her husband has been a member for the county of Glamorgan in the Local House of Assembly, and for some time held the office of Colonial Treasurer of Tasmania.

**MÉRIVÉE** *Peintre* a French

Double Mépris picture of man (1840). His p. were mostly u poses of archa have been ver belong his "N l'Ouest de la F accounts respe and other part he replaced Cl Academy, and a Senator.

**MÉRIVALE** B.D., born in late John H. M Place, Devon, Herman Meriv at St. John's which he was Fellow, and took his B.A. in 1830. He before the Uni 1838-40, and c Whitehall in 18 best known as tory of the Rom published in 7 He is rector o Chaplain to th of Commons.

**MÉRIVALE** of the late Joh Boston Place

d Professor of Political University of Oxford, for the usual period. appointed Permanent of State for the Co-sequently for the Indian He is the author of ie Colonies and Colo- Historic Studies."

AUBIGNÉ, JEAN as born at Geneva in ie third son of Louis ant of that city, and Aimé Merle and Eliza- f G. D'Aubigné, a dis- ch nobleman of the , and a general under after completing his ie university of his

D'Aubigné went to e attended Neander's urch History. For ie was pastor of a in Hamburg, and d occupied a similar ssels, where he was rt preacher of the late l, who resided much hat city, from 1815 to summer of 1830 M. ned to Geneva, where, ing of the new theo- y the Evangelical So- ppointed Professor of a post which he has dorned. His first pub- d of a volume of ser- Hamburg. He next is great work, the e Reformation of the ry." This work has se circulation, espe- ritain and the United le D'Aubigné is also "Life of Cromwell," any, Scotland, and es many sermons and has paid frequent ountry, and in 1856 edom of the city of 858 he married a lady 863 the first volume de la Reformation en ps de Calvin," was is.

MÉRY, JOSEPH, poet, born at Aygalades, near Marseilles, Jan. 21, 1798, began his studies at home, under an old priest, and finished them at Marseilles. Shocked by the massacre of Protestants which followed the return of the Bourbons in 1815, he threw himself into the ranks of the Bonapartists, who were confounded under the Restoration with the Liberals. In 1820 he published a satire upon an abbé, which made him acquainted with the interior of a prison, and the public with his name. After having been occupied for some time in journalism in Marseilles he settled in Paris, in 1824, where he allied himself to Armand Carrel, Victor Hugo, and Barthélemy. In conjunction with the latter he wrote the satires entitled "Les Siciliennes." In 1826 they published "La Villeliade." This work made them famous and sought after by all the celebrities of the day. Renouncing satire for a time, they wrote their "Napoléon en Egypte." Méry fought during the three days of July, and sang the victory in a poem, "L'Insurrection," and in a hymn, "Le Tricolor," for which Halévy composed the music. He assisted Barthélemy in editing his journal, the "Nemesis," which fell to the ground in 1832, when Méry set out for Italy. On his return he published "Scènes de la Vie Italienne" (1837), "Van Dyck," and other works. The consequence of a trip to England was "Les Nuits de Londres" (1840); then, without having visited either India or America, he delineated them in three novels published in the *Presse* newspaper, "Heva," "La Guerre du Nizam," and "La Florida," which afterwards appeared in volumes. Besides these and many other novels, Méry has written several theatrical pieces, and, in 1853, published his "Mélodies Poétiques." In 1837 he was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour.

METCALFE, THE REV. FREDERICK, B.D., born about the year 1817, was educated at Shrewsbury School and St. John's College, Cambridge, where

respectively "Gallus," and "Charicles," being scenes and sketches from the domestic life of the ancient Romans and Greeks.

METEYARD, ELIZA, better known by her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," the only daughter of a surgeon, was born early in the present century. Her first work, "Struggles for Fame," was published in 1845, followed, in 1849, by the prize essay on "Juvenile Depravity," incorporated with the essay of the Rev. Henry Worsley; "The Doctor's Little Daughter" (1850); "Lilian's Golden Hours" (1856); "Dr. Oliver's Maid" (1858); "Mainstone's Housekeeper" (1860); "Give bread—Gain Love" (1861); "Lady Herbert's Gentlewoman" (1862); "The Hallowed Spots of London" (1862); "The Little Museum Keepers" (1863). Miss Meteyard has been extensively connected with the metropolitan newspaper press, in relation to which arose her *nom de plume* of "Silverpen," appended by Douglas Jerrold himself to a leading article in the first number of his newspaper. She has also largely contributed to first-class periodicals, and has written much on antiquarian subjects, as also on topics connected with the extramural burial and sanitary movements, and on art applied to design, especially pottery.

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1798, and, having devoted himself  
with brilliant success to historical  
studies, became, in his 23rd year, a  
public teacher. In 1821 he was,  
after a sharp competition, called to  
a chair in the Collège Sainte-Barbe,  
where he taught the ancient lan-  
guages and philosophy until 1826.  
The same year he published his first  
work, "*Les Tableaux Synchroniques  
de l'Histoire Moderne*," which gained  
him the appointment of *Maître des  
Conférences* at the École Normale.  
Shortly after the Revolution of 1830,  
he was appointed Chief of the his-  
torical section of the archives of the  
realm; and Guizot, prevented by the  
claims of political life from continuing  
his lectures on History in the Faculty  
of Literature at Paris, named Michelet  
as his substitute. In 1838 he suc-  
ceeded Danvon in the chair of History  
in the Collège de France, and in the  
same year was elected Member of the  
Institute. M. Michelet belongs to  
the school which regards history as  
"philosophy teaching by example,"  
and his views are founded upon those  
of the German school of history, and  
particularly on the ideas of Vico, of  
whose works he has published an  
edition. Michelet's greatest work is  
his "*History of France*" (1833-57,  
12 vols.), distinguished by a vigorous  
style and warmth of colouring. His  
"*Outlines of the History of France  
before the Revolution*" is highly  
popular. He has since begun a "*His-  
tory of the French Revolution*." In  
the early stages of his career he pro-  
duced a number of epitomes, and also  
"*The Antiquities of French Law*,"  
chiefly compiled from the analogous  
work of Grimm. He is a bitter enemy  
of the Jesuits, as his "*Priests,  
Women, and Families*" amply proves.  
Yet no writer has described with so  
much fascination the artistic and  
æsthetic aspect of the Romish Church.  
The government of Guizot, alarmed  
by the vigour of his attacks upon the  
disciples of Loyola, fell into the error  
of the counsellors of Charles X., and  
interdicted Michelet's lectures. When  
the Revolution of February, 1848, took

at the University of Oxford, where he graduated B.A. taking a First Class in Classics in 1833. He was afterwards a Fellow of the University of London College. He has filled the offices of Public Examiner in Classics, and in Law and Modern History many times, and was Bampton Lecturer in 1849. He was Professor of Logic in the University of Oxford from 1839 to 1849; he is now Public Orator of the University, and has been for many years Vice-Principal and Tutor of Magdalen Hall. In 1856 he was appointed Rector of South Moreton, Berks.

**MIEROSLAWSKI, Louis**, a Polish general and author, was born at Nemours, France, of a French mother, in 1814. His father, who had served under Marshal Davoust, returned to Poland after the treaty of 1815, taking his son with him. The latter was educated at the military school of Kalisz, and received in 1830 a commission as ensign of foot Chasseurs. He took an active part in the revolution of that year, fighting in all the principal engagements that followed, till the defeat of his countrymen compelled him to seek an asylum in France. He then took to writing, and published a "History of the Polish Revolution" in 1835; "A History of the Revolution of 1830-31," and "A Critical Analysis of the Cam-

severely wounded at Catania, he was confined to bed for some time. He was afterwards sent to the island of St. Helena. He was afterwards appointed Provisional Governor of the Duchy of Baden. He obeyed the orders of their army, and He obeyed the orders of the inferior force for troops of General feldt in check. He deserted him, and after down his arms till the recent of lived in retirement, ing himself with politics, and th early stage of th offered the dictatorial command of the Polish army. I was not approved who were dissatisfied with the democratic bias, fore, obliged to retire. Great of his partisans to ment to the support of the enemies of the upper hand was superseded. Whether the movement has been more successful than it was, lawski than it was, Langiewicz, is v

he called to the bar when the city of Aix offered a prize for an eulogy on Charles VII. He obtained it, a circumstance which determined him to take up his residence there, where he arrived and lived with M. Thiers. In 1822 he published his dissertation on Feudal Institutions and Legislation of St. Louis, written for a contest posed by the Académie des Sciences. Two years later his principal work, "The History of France," appeared, and met with great success. He had already been one of the contributors to the *Revue Française*, while his friend Lamartine was writing in the *Constitutionnel*, and both remained until the death of Charles X. faithful to these journals, then one of the most advanced opposers of Mignet, by signing the *Revue* of the press against the king. July, had risked his liberty, the new government rewarded him by appointing him keeper of the Archives of the Ministry. Shortly afterwards he nominated an Extraordinary Member of State, and commissioned him to draw the budget during the session in the Chamber in the years 1832 and 1835. In 1832 he was elected to the Institute, in the class of Moral and Political Sciences, and on the death of Charles X. he was appointed its Perpetual Secretary. In the discharge of these duties he has had occasion to prepare Academy sketches of the lives and works of deceased members. Some of these have been collected and published under the title of *Œuvres et Mémoires Historiques*. He has also written "Négociations de la Succession d'Espagne sous Charles XIV." In 1837 the Academy elected him one of its members in the room of Raynouard. In 1848, breaking out of the revolution, Lamartine, on taking office as Minister of Foreign Affairs, removed Mignet from the post of Director of Archives, suspecting his anti-republican opinions.

Of all the offices filled by Mignet under the monarchy of July, he now only fills that of the Perpetual Secretaryship of the Academy.

MILES, SIR WILLIAM, BART., eldest son of the late P. J. Miles, Esq., some time M.P. for Bristol, and a wealthy merchant in that city, was born in 1797, and educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. He entered Parliament, as M.P. for Chippenham, in 1820; on the decease of George III. he retired, and again entered Parliament, in 1829, for Romney, which borough he represented until the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832. In 1834 he was elected M.P. for East Somerset, which he has represented continuously to the present date (1865). He has all along firmly and steadily supported the Conservative party, at first under Sir R. Peel, and since 1845 under Lord Derby, and was one of the most unflinching opponents of the financial policy inaugurated by the free-trade measures of 1845-6. In 1859 he was raised to the baronetcy on Lord Derby's recommendation.

MILEY, THE REV. JOHN, D.D., a Roman Catholic priest and historian, was born in Ireland early in the present century, and was educated at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth. He has been for some years parish priest of Bray, co. Wicklow. He is the author of "Rome under Paganism and the Popes"—a work for which he made extensive collections during a prolonged stay in Rome in 1832-4. His subsequent "History of the Papal States from their Origin down to the Present Day" (1850), gives, in eight books, a full account of Pagan Rome, and of the city under the Western and the Eastern Emperors.

MILL, JOHN STUART, son of the late James Mill (the historian of India, and formerly examiner of Indian correspondence in the East India House), was born about the year 1807, and received a private education. In due course of time he obtained a clerkship in the East India House, in whose Home employ he

Political Economist, and as the author of a "System of Logic," published in 1843. He has also been an extensive contributor to the *Edinburgh* and *Westminster Reviews*, and was for some time joint, and afterwards sole, editor of the *London and Westminster Review*. He has also published "Essays on Political Economy," "A Treatise on Liberty," &c. The first volume of his "Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy" was announced to appear early in 1866.

MILLAIS, JOHN EVERETT, R.A., is a member of an old Jersey family, and was born at Southampton in 1829. In his ninth year he entered Mr. Sass's Academy, and at eleven began to study at the Royal Academy, where he successively carried off the principal prizes for drawing. He gained his first medal at the Society of Arts when only nine. "Pizarro seizing the Inca of Peru" was his first exhibited picture at the Academy in 1846, followed by "Dunstan's Emissaries seizing Queen Elgiva" (1847). In the same year he exhibited a colossal cartoon at the Westminster Hall competition—"The Widow's Mite;" and in 1848, at the British Institution, his picture of "The Tribe of Benjamin seizing the Daughters of Shiloh." In 1849,

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honours in 1835. He was ordained to the ministry at St. Andrew's, Kent. Two years later he was appointed Assistant Curate of St. Andrew's Chapel, Chelsea, to which of which he ultimately transferred. In 1846 he was appointed Rector of St. Andrew's, Birmingham, who are its patrons. He was also appointed an Honorary Canon of Worcester Cathedral. He has published two vols. of sermons, many controversial tracts, and he is well known as an able and eloquent lecturer. His Men's Association was one of the very first institutions which

In his church the services for the working classes; and he first, in the case of his church, divided the service (Morning Prayers, Morning Service) with a view to its length.

He was a poet and basket-maker at Gainsborough, in 1808, where he was a wharfinger and ship-builder. His father when very young was reared in poverty by his mother, and he received only a common school education. He wrote a very interesting history of the Testaments.

He began life as a clerk at Thonock, near Ipswich. His first work was "The Nymphs," which attracted the notice of Thomas Rogers to assist him as a publisher, and he secured the copyrights from Colburn. He has written a considerable number of works, among them the "Life of Gower," "Fair Lady Jane Grey," "The Nymphs," "Gideon Malvern," "Langton," and "Fred Holders," of which appeared in the *London News*, and he also contributed sketches of London. His works are, however, the best of his works. "A

Day in the Woods" (1836), was the first work that drew attention to his name. This induced Colburn to make him a liberal offer to write a three-volume novel, which was so successful that he wrote, for the same publisher, two more novels in the following two years. All these novels are now reprinted in a cheap form. Then followed his "Beauties of the Country," "Rural Sketches," "Pictures of Country Life," and "Country Scenes," the latter, however, first appeared in the *Illustrated London Almanack*. To these may be added, his "History of the Anglo-Saxons," "Lights and Shadows of London Life," "The Language of Flowers," "A Volume of Poems," "The Village Queen," "Lives of Turner and Girtin," "Beattie and Collins." He has also been a contributor to the *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *Household Words*, *Chambers' Journal*, and has written leading articles for the *Morning Post*. His works for youth are, "The Boy's Country Year Book," "Fortune and Fortitude," "Old England," "The Life of a Dog," "Original Poems for my Children," "Birds, Bees, and Blossoms." Also "Our Old Town," and the following works, published by Messrs. Routledge, viz.: "British Wolf-Hunters," "Common Wayside Flowers," and "Sketches of English Country Life." His last productions are, "The Book of Days," describing the twelve months; "Little Blue Hood," "Dorothy Doveduke's Trials," in two volumes; and a little work entitled "No-Man's Land," and other stories. Altogether Mr. Miller has written above forty works of poetry, history, biography, country scenery, and novels and tales.

MILLER, WILLIAM ALLEN, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., a native of Ipswich, born Dec. 17, 1817, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and afterwards at a Quakers' seminary in Yorkshire, where he first imbibed a taste for scientific pursuits, while attending lectures on chemistry. He next studied for the medical profession at the General Hospital, Bir-

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MILLER, WILLIAM HALLOWS,  
M.A., F.R.S., a distinguished crystal-  
lographer and mineralogist, born  
about 1803, graduated at St. John's  
Coll., Cambridge, in 1826, and after-  
wards became Fellow and Tutor of  
that society. In 1832 he succeeded  
Dr. Whewell as Professor of Mine-  
ralogy, and in 1838 was elected Fel-  
low of the Royal Society. He was  
for many years Secretary, and is now  
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some time rector of St. Westminster, he was the deanery of St. Paul's, and of Dr. Copleston, in

RICHARD MONCKTON. (LIGHTON.)

AUDE-ETIENNE, to whom is usually ascribed the invention of the well-known rifle which he, was born, about 1800, had attained the rank of captain in the French army and was known to Captain Lighton as engaged in perfecting the rifle for the newly raised corps. Having, under his direction, rendered great service to him in his experiments at his recommendation he was made captain of that corps d'élite, and sent to the school of military tactics of his position the value of which although really invented by him, came to be attributed to his pupil, and is now known as the "Minié rifle."

It has been adopted not only in French service, but, with modifications, the principle has taken account in the Enfield rifle of other armies. In favour of the Duc de Montebello, on the Superior Artillery to adopt some improvements in the manufacture of cartridges, and gun-barrels. He was appointed *chef de bataillon* in 1852, he declined to quit the benefit of his invention of the fire-arms to Russia, and was awarded him a higher grade. Napoleon III. made him a Knight of the Legion of Honour, 10,000 francs, and for many years he was employed in giving instruction in the Normal School of Artillery established at Vincennes. He has also been rewarded with the cross of the Legion of Honour. He was appointed, with the rank of Major, French Emperor, Inspector of Ordnance and Gun Manufactures, and Viceroy of Egypt.

CARVALHO, MADAME MIOLAN, a French vocalist,

born in Marseilles, in the year 1829, was educated at a school in the neighbourhood, and was shortly afterwards entered at the Conservatoire of Paris; where she remained for two years, under the care of Duprez. Having carried off the first prize at the Conservatoire, she made a tour of the principal cities of France, where she sang in concerts in company with her master. On her return to Paris she made her *début* at the Grand Opéra in "Lucia di Lammermoor," and the second act of "La Juive," with brilliant success. She was immediately afterwards engaged at the Opéra Comique, where she appeared in Auber's "Ambasadrice," and, later, in "Le Caïd," and "Giralda," the latter being composed expressly for her by Adolphe Adam. She also sung in "Actéon," "Les Mystères d'Udolphe," "La Cour de Célimène," "Les Noces de Jeanette," and "Le Nabab," all of them also written for her. In 1853 Madame Miolan married M. Carvalho, director of the Théâtre Lyrique, of which establishment she at once became the prima donna, singing in more new operas, such as "Fanchonette," "Margot," "La Reine Topaze," "La Marguerite." On the death of Madame Bosio, in 1859, Mr. Gye was recommended by M. Meyerbeer to supply her place with Madame Miolan-Carvalho. In pursuance with this advice, the latter appeared that season, on July 26th, in the character of "Dinorah," and at once became a favourite with the British public. A second season in London completely established her as one of the first operatic singers of the present day. She was the original Marguerite in Gounod's opera of "Faust," and appeared at the Royal Italian Opera of London in that character with great success in 1863.

MIRAMON, MIGUEL, ex-President of the Mexican Republic, and head of the Church party in Mexico, born about 1833, is the son of Bernardo Miramon, one of the oldest generals in the Mexican service. He served with distinction in the war against

administration of Toluca was overthrown by a military revolt, and he was elected Provisional President by 52 votes against 51 given to Gen. Robles Pezuela (1st Jan., 1859). After a show of hesitation, Miramon, combining the powers of President and Commander-in-Chief, marched to attack Juarez in Vera Cruz, and gained several important successes. But when the forces of Juarez, under Gen. Degollado, approached the city of Mexico, Miramon returned to defend his capital. In the battle of Silao (14th Aug., 1860), the Constitutional forces were victorious; and by October, besides the Valley of Mexico, only Guadalajara and Puebla acknowledged Miramon's authority. On the 17th Nov. he issued his last proclamation to the Mexicans, and on the 22nd Dec., venturing a last battle, he was utterly routed at San Miguel de Calpulapane, and obliged to escape to the coast. In Feb., 1862, when the combined forces of Great Britain, France, and Spain were before Vera Cruz, Miramon attempted to return, but was summarily arrested and sent back to Havana by the British commander, as a retribution for the robbery of 800,000 piastres from the British Legation during his tenure of power, and for other outrages on English subjects.

railways, as well as railway, and, finally loan. His speculations were so enormous that they caused much scandal, and were uncovered, in 1861, by the selling shares held by holders of the *Casé Chemins de Fer*, for safe custody, when the crash came. A man in which Miramón ended that he had been the victim of a political intrigue, he was sentenced to six years and the payment of a fine. This severe sentence was quashed on appeal, and he is well known in the present day as the great schemer, whose recent reports, is one engaged in grand speculations. **MITCHELL**, James, an engineer, born in April, 1780, is the son of Mitchell, inspector-general in Ireland. When he lost his father. He was in Belfast, where he had a remarkable taste for science. At the age of eight, always defectively, and at twenty was unable to see to write. At this time he married an



shifting sands—most desirable substitutes for the inefficient floating-piles formerly in use—can hardly be overrated. This invention he afterwards perfected and patented, and thereupon chosen an Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and, in 1848, was elected Member, receiving the Telford Medal for a paper on his own subject. At the expiration of his term of office in the Privy Council, in recognition of the great merit of the invention, a renewal for four years, a favour almost without precedent at that time. His improved method of mooring ships was generally adopted, but the first application of screw pile was for the foundation of a lighthouse which he designed and constructed, with the aid of his assistant, a sandbank near the entrance of the River Wyre, in the year 1839. The success of screw piles had been established, they were applied to extensive undertakings. The Government breakwater at the long viaduct and bridges at Bombay and Baroda Railway, the system of Indian telegraphs, the pier, and a number of other coast works, which could not have been constructed without this invention, are constructed by the aid of screw piles. A biographical memoir of Alexander Mitchell, containing a full account of his useful discoveries, we understand, in course of publication.

MOBERLY, THE REV. GEORGE, was born about the year 1803. Educated at Winchester and Balliol College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1825, taking first-class honours in the school of *Literæ Humaniores*, and subsequently Fellow and Lecturer at Balliol College, Public Examiner, and Lecturer in Preaching. In 1835 he was elected to the head-mastership of Winchester School, which he still holds. Dr. Moberly is the author of "An Examination of Mr. Hume's Theory of Development," and "Discourses Preached at Winchester

College," "The Sayings of the Great Forty Days," &c., and also of a "Reply" to the too celebrated "Essays and Reviews" (1861).

MODENA AND REGGIO, Ex-Duke OF, FRANCIS FERDINAND V., Archduke of Austria and Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, born June 1st, 1819, married, March 30, 1842, the Princess Adelgonda, daughter of the ex-King Louis of Bavaria, and succeeded his father, Francis IV., 21st Jan., 1846. His sister is married to the Count de Chambord. On the death of Maria Louisa, Duchess of Parma, the Duke, in virtue of the treaties of 1815, claimed the territories of Jivizzano for his duchy, and when the inhabitants resisted, from a desire to be admitted into that of Tuscany, he procured the intervention of Austria. On the accession of Pio Nono, Rome and Tuscany concluded a liberal alliance with Piedmont, while the Duke of Modena drew closer to Austria, in a treaty of commerce advantageous to the latter. The revolution of 1848 so frightened Duke Francis that he promised a constitution, but having sought safety in flight, the duchy voted in favour of annexation to Piedmont. The battle of Novara, however, led to the return of the Duke, who, backed by Austrian bayonets, restored the old absolute régime. The Italian war of 1859 again put him to flight, this time not to return. By a vote of the whole nation, Modena, in common with Tuscany, the Romagna, and Naples, has become a part of the newly constituted kingdom of Italy.

MOFFAT, ROBERT, was born towards the close of the last century at Inverkeithing, N.B. He has been a missionary in South Africa since 1816, first at Erromanga, then in Namaqua Land, and subsequently in the Bechuana country, under the auspices of the London Missionary Society. Mr. Moffat's daughter was married to Dr. Livingstone, with whom he is working; this lady died a few years since. Mr. Moffat published in 1840 a "History of Missionary Labours in

some previous parochial charges, he was nominated in 1849 to the vicarage of Rochdale, Lancashire. Dr. Molesworth has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, both on religious and general subjects, and edited the *Penny Sunday Reader*, one of the first efforts made to supply the poor with cheap religious literature.

**MOLTKE, ADAM-WILLIAM, COUNT**, a Danish statesman of a noble family, was born August 25, 1785, held the post of Minister of Finance under Christian VIII., and had great influence over that monarch. In 1848, Count Adam Moltke, who had been for more than thirty years Danish Minister of Finance, made one of a committee under Frederick VII. to draw up a project of Constitution, and on the 22nd of March, 1848, he was made President of a new ministry, formed for the purpose of asserting the integrity of the Danish monarchy, in opposition to the Separatists of Schleswig-Holstein. Early in 1852 he resigned office, but on the failure of Bishop Monrad's ministry to resist the aggression of Prussia and Austria on the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, in 1864, the aged Count Moltke was sent for by King Christian to lend his aid towards effecting a pacific solution of the difficulty, and

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Advocate, and  
Solicitor-Gen.

MONSELL, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM, eldest son of the late William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, co. Limerick, was born in 1812, and was educated at Winchester, and Oriel College, Oxford. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for co. Limerick, of which county he served as High Sheriff in 1835. In 1847 he was elected M.P. for his native county, which he has since represented in the Liberal interest to the present time (1865). He was Clerk of the Ordnance from 1852 to February, 1857, when he was transferred to the Presidentship of the Board of Health, which he held only till the following September. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1855.

MONTALEMBERT, CHARLES-FORBES, COUNT DE, an eminent French statesman and author, was born about the year 1810, in London, where his grandfather and father had settled during the early days of the French Revolution. At the Restoration the father of Count Montalembert, after having served in the English army, returned to his native land, and was created a peer by the Bourbons. He died about the year 1830, and the young count, whose mother was an only daughter of Mr. James Forbes, F.R.S., author of "Oriental Memoirs," took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and became conspicuous by his advocacy of Ultramontane and Legitimist principles. Previously to this period, he had been a contributor to *Le Avenir*, an Ultramontane journal, established by the Abbé Lamennais; and his connection with the abbé was said to have eventually wrought such a change in some of his ideas, that, while holding fast by his old opinions on church affairs, he became a Liberal in politics. After the Revolution of 1848, the Count figured as a Member of Louis Napoleon's legislature, but he does not appear to have been a party to the *coup d'état*, though he became a Member of the Legion of Honour, and was denounced by Louis Blanc as an accomplice of the heir of Bonaparte. In 1851 he

was elected a member of the French Academy. In 1856 he assumed a position hostile to the Government; and when the elections took place in 1857, he was unsuccessful as a candidate. Count Montalembert is author of "An Essay on Gustavus Adolphus" (1829), "A Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary" (1838), "Des Intérêts Catholiques" (1852), and "The Political Future of England" (1856), a work in which he praises England highly at the expense of France. In the same year he published a pamphlet entitled "Pius IX. and Lord Palmerston," in which the latter is accused of "senseless animosity" for saying that "Rome was never better governed than during the absence of the Pope." In 1858 he published in the *Correspondant* an article on the "Indian Debate" in the House of Commons, in which his laudation of English freedom was expressed in such a manner as to reflect odium upon the French Government. The Emperor ordered him to be indicted and tried for this offence, and he was sentenced to fine and imprisonment, which the Emperor remitted; but the Count would not accept the pardon, and appealed, with success, to a superior court. In 1859 he was again prosecuted for an article on the policy of the French Emperor in regard to the Pontifical States, entitled "Pio Nono and France," but the prosecution was abandoned. In 1860 he published an account of Monasticism in Europe, under the title of the "Monks of the West." As the foremost leader of the Liberal Catholic party, Count Montalembert has been placed in a very awkward dilemma by the Pope's Encyclical, from which he seeks to be relieved by putting this plain question to the Vatican, "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain in loyal allegiance to my spiritual sovereign, the Pope?" To find a satisfactory answer to this plain question will task all the casuistry of Rome.

Spring Rice was Under Sec. of State for the Home Department in 1827-8, Sec. to the Treasury under Earl Grey's Administration, and Sec. of State for the Colonies for a few months in 1834, under Lord Melbourne. On the return of Lord Melbourne and the Whig party to power in April, 1835, he became Chancellor of the Exchequer, and succeeded Sir John Newport as Controller of the Exchequer in 1839, with a salary of £2,000 a year. Lord Monteagle has taken a prominent part in the discussion of monetary and commercial subjects in the Upper House, such as the question of a decimal coinage, the introduction of the Limited Liability Bill, &c. In 1861 he opposed unsuccessfully the abolition of the Paper Duty.

**MONTEFIORE, SIR MOSES, BART.**, son of the late Joseph Montefiore, Esq., was born of Hebrew parents in 1786. He served the office of Sheriff of London in 1837, and was knighted on the visit of Her Majesty to Guildhall shortly after her accession. He has also been High Sheriff of Kent, in which county he resides. He was raised to a baronetcy in 1846, in recognition of his high character and public services.

of the late S. Bart., M.P. (a the East India and was born cated at Eton College, and a vice in India, succession. H Government o 1857, when he and shortly aft a member of Council.

**MONTGOM K.C.B.**, a son Montgomery, derry, in 1808 India Civil Ser in various po was called to a and his brothe the Administ He held a high during the mu was appointed Oude. In 1859 Lawrence as the Panjab, a civil division. appointed Li province, but

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inople, and Greece.  
October, he married  
[*Infanta Maria Louise  
Bourbon, sister of*

Queen Isabella II. of Spain. This marriage was regarded as a master-stroke of policy by Louis-Philippe, and will long be remembered for the indefensible conduct of M. Guizot in connection with it, which nearly led to a quarrel between France and England. At the Revolution of 1848 the Duc de Montpensier, like the rest of his family, at first took refuge in England. After a time he embarked for Spain, and has since resided at Seville, occasionally, however, making excursions abroad, or visiting his relatives at Claremont.

**MONTREAL, BISHOP OF, THE**  
**RIGHT REV. FRANCIS FULFORD, D.D.,**  
is the second son of the late Baldwin Fulford, Esq., of Great Fulford, Devon, and was born in 1803. He was educated at the grammar school, Tiverton, and at Exeter College, Oxford, where he graduated in honours, and of which he became Fellow. He was successively Rector of Trowbridge, Wilts, and of Croydon, Cambridgeshire, and Minister of Curzon Chapel, London; and also, for many years, Chaplain to H.R.H. the late Duchess of Gloucester. In 1850 he was consecrated Bishop of Montreal, Lower Canada (formerly included in the diocese of Quebec). The annual income of the see is £800, paid out of the Colonial Bishopric Fund. Dr. Fulford exercises metropolitan jurisdiction in Canada.

MOODIE, MRS. SUSANNAH, is a sister of Miss Agnes Strickland (whom see), and was born early in the present century. She married John Dunbar Moodie, Esq., of the 21st Foot, and has resided since her marriage in Canada. She is well known both here and in America, as the authoress of "Mark Hurdlestone," "Flora Lindsay," and other works of fiction; and also of "Roughing it in the Bush," a narrative of her personal adventures since becoming a settler in the colony of her adoption, where her husband holds the post of Sheriff of Belville.

**MOON, SIR FRANCIS GRAHAM, BART., F.S.A.,** is the son of the late Mr. Chris-



for two years a series of triumphs over the best players in the Union. In 1857, a chess tournament held at New York brought Mr. Morphy so prominently before the public, that his fame reached England, and the British Chess Association invited him to attend their annual meeting in the succeeding year. This invitation he accepted, principally because he was eager to measure his strength with the English champion, Mr. Staunton, an opportunity, however, which did not occur during his stay here. On his arrival in this country, in June, 1858, he was cordially welcomed, and a series of matches arranged for his special convenience. Much to the disappointment of his backers, he was beaten in his first essays, but he quickly recovered his powers, impaired probably by the fatigues of his voyage, and displayed those unparalleled resources which had already secured his renown. In a series of games which he successively played with Anderson, Barnes, Bird, Loder, Harrwitz, and Mongredier, he was almost uniformly the victor. Subsequently, at a great chess meeting at Birmingham, and again later, in Paris, he played blindfold with eight able

History," "A tory," "Anec tory," "Recom ' A Guide to a tish Birds," " Nomenclature, Eternal Durat He has also p works on reli tions of the du MORSE, S. one of the in telegraph, is Rev. Jedediah geographer, as town, Mass., A educated at Y graduated in early age dete he sailed for Ex Allston, arrivi 1811. Here l with C. B. Les traits by these don were like Mr. Morse mai profession. In the Royal Ac "The Dying size, which res the plaster m the same subie

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also invented a system  
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eing a recording tele-  
iring to be watched

by one of the attendants; the alphabet  
being made by the deflection of the  
needle. Steinheil's, on the contrary,  
is a recording telegraph; but, from  
its complicated and delicate ma-  
chinery, has been found impracticable  
for extended lines. At a convention  
held in 1851, by Austria, Prussia,  
Saxony, Wirtemberg, and Bavaria,  
for the purpose of adopting a uniform  
system of telegraphing for all Ger-  
many, that of Morse was, by the  
advice of Steinheil, the one selected.  
In 1840 he perfected his patent at  
Washington, and set about getting  
his telegraph into practical operation.  
In 1844 the first electric telegraph  
was completed in the United States,  
between Baltimore and Washington.  
Since then he has seen its wires ex-  
tended all over the country, to the  
length of more than fifteen thousand  
miles. The controversy as to the  
real inventor is carefully analysed by  
Dr. Wynter, in his "Curiosities of  
Civilization."

MOSELEY, THE REV. HENRY, M.A.,  
F.R.S., was born in the year 1801,  
and was educated at St. John's Col-  
lege, Cambridge, where he graduated  
B.A. in 1826 as a high Wrangler.  
Having entered orders and held some  
parochial charges, he became Pro-  
fessor of Natural Philosophy and As-  
tronomy in King's College, London,  
and subsequently one of the first of  
Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.  
He was appointed in 1853 to a  
Canonry of Bristol Cathedral, in  
recognition in his services to the  
cause of education, and was nominated  
Vicar of Olveston, Gloucestershire, in  
1854, and one of Her Majesty's  
Chaplains in the following year.  
Canon Moseley is a Corresponding  
Member of the Institute of France.  
He is also a Member of the Council of  
Military Education, a Vice-President  
of the Society of Naval Architects,  
and an Honorary Fellow of King's  
College, London. He is the author of  
various printed scientific works and  
papers in the Transactions of the  
Royal Society and of the Cambridge  
Philosophical Society.



works of fiction. In 1851 he again visited Europe, and established himself at Dresden, with the view of composing a history of the great struggle at the close of which the Netherlands threw off the Spanish yoke. After a residence of a few years in Germany and the Netherlands, Mr. Motley returned in 1855, the first portion of his "History of the Rise of the Dutch Republic," which has since passed through many editions, both in England and America, and has been translated into French (by Victor de Meunier), and Dutch. The first half of the second portion of the work was published in 1860, in 2 vols., under the title of "The History of the United Netherlands from the death of William the Silent to the Revolt of Orange," and it has since been completed. Mr. Motley is a member of many of the principal literary societies of Europe and America. He is also a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and has received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford, and that of LL.D. from the American Universities of Cambridge and New York. In 1861 he was appointed am-

A Columbia College student in 1826, where Dr. Francis and his sisters, secondly the Ruxeger's Medical School in New York. He was prominent founder of city of the city professor Mort is brilliant successful surgical operator Astley Cooper, 3 years ago, said formed more of than any man he made a journey through France, and up the Nile travel he submitted His medical and to be found in the and in the Transcendental Academy of Medicine MOULTRIE, son of a country about the year 18 at Eton and at Trinity bridge, where he ship in 1822. In he was elected Scholarship, and in 1823, and took M.A. He was elected 1825 by the British Society for the



the Dream of Life ; " " English Church," &c. Memoir and Poetical Remains of Samuel S. Walker" (1852), "The Paths and Graves" (1853). He has brought out an illustrated edition of his poetical works, with

**VIEFF, NICOLAS**, General, was born of an old family at Moscow, in 1793. He entered military service in 1810, some time attached to the army of the Caucasus. He was intrusted by General Kutuzov with a mission to the Shah of Persia, the particulars of which he himself recorded in a memoir. Being promoted to the rank of General during the war with Persia, he distinguished himself in 1828, and before the war with Poland, contributed to the victory of Grochów by his gallantry. Promoted to the grade of Lieutenant-General, he commanded the army at the capture of Warsaw and was intrusted, in 1831, with the negotiation for the cessation of hostilities with Mehemet Ali of Egypt, when he remained in command of the troops on the frontier, and, in 1835, that of the 1st Division of Infantry. In 1838 he was disgraced with the Czar, on account of disorders which he committed in his corps, and forfeited the care of the army. In 1848 he was promoted to his military position, and became a member of the Council of Ministers. In 1854, on the outbreak of the Crimean war, he was placed at the command of the 1st Army, and after a severe defeat at the hands of W. F. Williams, before Sebastopol, he eventually in October, 1855, on the latter evacuating the city, rendering as a prisoner of war. After the peace he took the command of the army of the Caucasus, and his operations resulted in

breaking the power of Schamyl, who surrendered to one of his officers in the year 1859. The family of Mouravieff has greatly distinguished itself. One of his brothers is an engineer of reputation, another an eminent author and traveller, and his cousin, also a lieutenant-general in the Russian service, has been, since 1848, Governor of Eastern Siberia, during which time, by his energy and skill, he has opened to Russian enterprise the great river Amoor, and added to the empire the provinces on its banks.

**MOWBRAY, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN ROBERT**, son of R. S. Cornish, Esq., was born at Exeter in 1815. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. and M.A. He was subsequently called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and went the Western Circuit. He was elected, in 1853, M.P. for Durham, which city he has represented in the Conservative interest to the present time (1865). He was appointed Judge-Advocate-General by the Earl of Derby, on his return to office in 1858, and sworn a Member of the Privy Council.

**MOZLEY, THE REV. JAMES BOWLING, B.D.**, is a native of Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1813. He was educated at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in honours in 1834, and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Magdalen College. In 1856 he was appointed to the Vicarage of Shoreham, Sussex. He is the author of two learned and abstruse theological works, "A Treatise on the Augustinian Doctrine of Predestination," and "The Primitive Doctrine of Baptismal Regeneration." In 1862 he published "A Review of the Baptismal Question," and in 1864 was appointed Bampton Lecturer at Oxford for 1865.

**MOZLEY, THE REV. THOMAS, M.A.**, brother of the above, is a native of Lincolnshire, and was born in the year 1806. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in

the Sanskrit name Müller, a popular German poet, and was born at Dessau, in December, 1823. In 1841 he was matriculated as a student in the University of Leipzig, where he took his degree in 1843. He then began to study Sanskrit and comparative philology, under Prof. Brockhaus, at Leipzig, and published in 1844 his first work, a translation of "Hitopadesa," a collection of Sanskrit fables. He next went to Berlin to attend the lectures of Bopp and Schelling, and to examine the collection of Sanskrit MSS. which the King of Prussia had bought in England from the executors of Sir Robert Chambers. In 1845 Müller went to Paris to continue his studies under Eugène Burnouf, at whose suggestion he began to collect materials for an edition of the "Rig-Veda," "The Sacred Hymns of the Brahmans," and the "Commentary of Sāyanacharya." After copying and collating all the MSS. in the Royal Library at Paris, he came to England in June, 1846, in order to collate the MSS. of the East-India

Company, and in 1850, and was elected to the Chair of Sanskrit in 1858, on the death of Wilson. The names of his principal works are:—"Hindoo Fables in Sanskrit, with English Notes" (Leipzig, 1844);—"Indian Elegies in Sanskrit, with English Notes" (Königsberg, 1845);—"Bengalee and Aryan Languages" (Transactions of the Asiatic Society, London, 1847);—"Logic, in 'Thought'" (London, 1848);—"on Learning" (London, 1849);—"Seat of War" (London, 1850);—"guistic Map" (London, 1851);—"Languages" (London, 1852);—"the 'Suggest'" (London, 1853);—"uniform Missi" (London, 1854);—"Letter to C" (London, 1855);—"Classification" (London, 1856);—"gnages in Bu" (London, 1857);—"Mankind." " (London, 1858);—"tains some" (London, 1859);—"

ryâ" (in four volumes); of the Rig-Veda, text and translation of ya, an ancient work on mar and Pronunciation"

Leipsic, 1857); and the Science of Language, series, delivered at the tion. He has likewise numerous articles in the review, the Times, and y journals of England, d France. Mr. Müller dent of the Institute of ber of the Royal Bavarian of many other learned English and foreign.

JOHANN, an eminent iologist, born 14th July, lentz, was educated in his native town, and o study medicine in the Bonn, where, in 1823, e degree of doctor, and raised to the chair of His works have powered to overthrow the lative physiology, and in its place a system rigorous scientific ob- s principal works are— "Fœtus" (1833); "Comparative Physiology of Vision in Men and 826); "Elements of (1827); "Elements of logy" (1829); "Manual ology of Man" (1851), ler directed from 1834 "Archives of Anatomy y," and has contributed f scientific works, more the German "Encyclo- nary of the Medical 28-1846).

LUDWIG, Licentiate in tor of Philosophy, and Inspecteur du Cabinet dailles (à Copenhague) Thorvaldsen." He has e very important works mismatics. "Numis- lexandre le Grand." 1855, 8vo.; "Münzen e," 4to. Kopenh., 1858;

and "Numismatique de l'ancienne Afrique," 4to. 3 vols., Copenhague, 1860-1862.

MULOCK, Miss DINAH MARIA, was born at Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, in 1826, and at the age of three-and-twenty published her first novel, "The Ogilvies." In 1850 appeared "Olive," a novel, which supported the promise of its predecessor. This was followed, in 1851, by "The Head of the Family," a story of Scottish life in the middle classes; and a fairy tale, called "Alice Learmont." Miss Mulock has subsequently published "Agatha's Husband," and the two very successful novels of "John Halifax, Gentleman," and "A Life for a Life;" "Christian's Mistake;" also collections of fugitive papers, entitled "Romantic Tales;" "Domestic Tales;" "Nothing New;" "Studies from Life;" and a volume of Poems. She has also written at various times the following books for young people—"Rhoda's Lessons;" "Cola Monti, the Story of a Genius;" "A Hero;" "The Little Lychetts;" "Our Year;" and "Bread upon the Waters;" beside various articles and poems which have appeared anonymously. In 1864 she obtained a literary pension of £100 a year.

MUNCH, PETER ANDREAS, the son of a Norwegian pastor of eminence, was born about 1811, at Christiania, and was educated first at Skien and then at Christiania University, where he received the degree of LL.D. in 1834. He devoted himself entirely to the study of languages and history, and became, in 1841, professor of History in the University of Christiania. He is a voluminous writer on Philology, Geography, and History, his chief works being "The History of the Norwegian People" (1854-8, 6 vols.); an edition of "The Edda, a Grammar of the Ancient Northern Languages" (1847-8); "Maps of Norway" (1845-8). In 1861 he went to Rome, to study the ancient history of Norway in the Vatican archives. His uncle, Andreas Munch, born in 1811, and son of the Bishop of Christiansand, is a



in France, and later to Venice, where he resided until 1814. In that year he embarked for the United States to join his mother, the ex-king Jerome, and his brother Achille, but was disappointed in the coast of Spain, and did not reach France where he was kept for some time. In 1827 he married Miss Caroline G. Fraser, an English lady, and was for some years engaged to such service as to be entirely dependent upon the profits of a small business kept by his wife. In 1847 the death of his elder brother left him heir to the pretensions of the Murat family; and in 1848, when the French Republic came into existence, he was elected representative of the department of Loz in the National Assembly. He vigorously supported the policy of the Prince-President, was returned at the next election for the department of the Seine, and was nominated in 1850 plenipotentiary at the court of Paris. After the coup d'Etat, in Dec., 1851, he became senator, and was

MURCH  
INRY, K.C.  
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Norway and Sweden, and to the vast empire of Russia, where the relative age of the older rocks has suffered disturbance from the intrusion of fire. Under the countenance of the Imperial Government, Sir Roderick Murchison, in company with Baron de Keyserling, commenced a geological survey of the Russian empire; having explored several parts of Poland, and the Carpathians intermediate between the Russian deposits; and he published the Palæozoic rocks of Russia: the results of the entire survey were published in two volumes, in 1845. In 1841, in presentation of the first fruits of this geological survey to the Emperor Nicholas, his majesty conferred upon Sir Roderick Murchison with the rank of the second class of the Order of St. Stanislaus, diamonds, and also with a colossal vase of Siberian iron, mounted on a column.

After three years' ad-  
 vance, Mr. Murchison com-  
 menced a geological survey of Russia, when  
 he conferred upon him the  
 rank of the Order of St. Sta-  
 appointed him an effec-  
 of the Imperial Academy  
 and upon his return to  
 received the honour of  
 knighthood. Sir Roderick  
 published two editions of  
 "an elaborate work. He  
 contributed upwards  
 of twenty memoirs  
 on various scien-  
 tific subjects, the most remarkable,  
 which is his "Alps, Apennines,  
 and Carpathians." In 1844,  
 he brought out his large work on  
 the "Geological Structure of Russia,"  
 in which he made a comparison between  
 the geological structure of  
 Eastern Australia and  
 the auriferous Ural Moun-  
 tains. As a result, he was  
 publicly declared the  
 fact that gold must exist in  
 Australia. In 1846 he even urged  
 the tin-miners to emigrate

to New South Wales, and there obtain  
 gold from the alluvial soil in the  
 manner that they extracted tin from  
 the gravel of their native country.  
 In 1848 Sir Roderick addressed Earl  
 Grey, then Secretary for the Colonies,  
 and warmly urged the Government to  
 adopt measures for the interest of the  
 Crown. But his advice was not taken;  
 and it was only in 1851, or three years  
 later, that the, so called, *discovery*  
 of the Australian gold took place.  
 Sir Roderick has served four times as  
 President of the Geological Soc., and  
 eight years as President of the Royal  
 Geograph. Soc. In May, 1864, he  
 was re-elected President of the  
 Royal Geograph. Soc.; he is a Fellow  
 of the Royal Soc. and the Linnæan  
 Soc., and is a Member of the Acade-  
 mies of St. Petersburg, Berlin, Copen-  
 hagen, Brussels, Stockholm, Turin;  
 he has long been a Trustee of the  
 British Museum, the Hunterian Mu-  
 seum, and the British Association for  
 the Advancement of Science, of which  
 last body he was one of the founders,  
 &c. In 1855 Sir Roderick succeeded  
 Sir H. De la Beche in the office of  
 Director-general of the Geological  
 Survey of the British Isles; and his  
 latest labours have been repeated ex-  
 aminations of the rocks of his native  
 Highlands, for which the Royal Soc.  
 of Edinburgh conferred on him their  
 first Brisbane Gold Medal. The  
 Copley Medal, or first honour of the  
 Royal Society of London, was awarded  
 to him in 1846. In recent years Sir  
 Roderick made another great addi-  
 tion to British geology, by establishing  
 the existence in the North-western  
 Highlands of the fundamental stra-  
 tified deposits of the United King-  
 dom, these, the so-called Laurentian  
 rocks, being older than the Cambrian  
 or Silurian systems. In 1863 he ob-  
 tained the honour of a Commander-  
 ship of the Bath; in 1864 he received  
 the Prix Cuvier from the French  
 Institute, and the Wollaston Medal  
 at home for his geological labours.

MURE,\* DAVID, a Scottish Judge  
 of Session, is the third son of the  
 late Col. William Mure, of Caldwell,



and he, in conjunction with Prof. Hofmann, discovered Toluidine and Aniline, two organic bases of the most importance. In 1845 Dr. Muspratt left Giessen, having while there edited Plattner's "Treatise on the Blowpipe." This work passed through three editions, the fourth, with emendations, is about to be published under the title "Muspratt and Plattner on the Blowpipe." Dr. Muspratt then visited various parts of Germany in order to become personally acquainted with distinguished men. In 1847 he returned to Giessen, and spent four months in its laboratory, discovering several remarkable bodies produced by the sulphocyanides of ethyle and methyle. A paper on this subject was printed in Liebig's *Annalen*, as well as in the *Chemical Society's Transactions*. In 1848 he gave a lecture on the Selenites; in 1849 he published some very interesting results in Liebig's *Annalen*, on the Blowpipe Reactions of Strontia and Baria. In 1851 appeared his paper on Musfelic Acid, a new acid from Muscovite, published in the proceedings of the Royal Society, and in the *Philosophical Magazine*. But his most important act has been the foundation of a College of Chemistry in London, students from which are now occupying prominent posts in various parts of the globe. In 1854 a new publisher engaged Dr. Muspratt to write a Dictionary of Chemistry, which has commanded a large sale in England, America, Germany, and France. He has been elected a member of the Royal Societies of Edinburgh and Dublin, and a member of the Académie d'Encouragement in France; the oldest university in America conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.D., the only one held by a chemist on that subject. Dr. Muspratt is known also as an orator. In 1853 he published a reply to *Blackstone's* critique, condemnatory of the *Principles of Chemistry* of Sheridan Lee, his godfather. In 1848 Dr. Muspratt married Miss Susan

Cushman, a popular actress, whose premature death took place in 1859.

MUSSET, PAUL EDMOND DE, a French author, born at Paris, November 7, 1804, is eldest brother of the late celebrated poet, Alfred Musset. Paul is chiefly known by his novels, which are written with great elegance and purity. Among the principal may be mentioned: "*La Tête et le Cœur*" (1834); "*Lauzun Bracelet*" (1839); "*Anne de Boleyn*" (1836); "*Jean de Trouveur*" (1849); and his best work, "*Les Femmes de la Régence*" (1841). He paid a visit to Venice, and on his return published a translation of the eccentric memoirs of Gozzi, in the *National*, a journal in which he writes the dramatic criticism. Paul de Musset has written for the stage two pieces, neither of which was very successful—"La Revanche de Lauzun," and "Christine, Roi de Suède" (1857).

MUSURUS, CONSTANTINE (Ottoman diplomatist), was born at Constantinople, February 18, 1807. His father, Paul Musurus, was a native of Retino, in Crete, and a descendant of an ancient patrician family. He received a very careful education at Constantinople, which comprised the classical literature of Greece and Rome, the sciences, and several European languages. In 1832 he was appointed Secretary to the Prince of Samos (Stephen Vogorides), and in 1833 accompanied the Commissioners of France, England, and Russia, who were sent to exhort the Samians to make their submission to the Porte. The Commissioners having failed in their attempt, M. Musurus, in 1834, undertook the pacification of the island, and obtained its submission without using coercion; and having organized the internal administration of the country upon a liberal constitutional basis, he governed Samos for four years, to the satisfaction of the people. On his return to Constantinople in 1839, he married the Princess Anne, second daughter of Prince Vogorides. In the following year he was sent to Athens

question of the Hungarian refugees brought him fresh success. The firmness evinced on that occasion was rewarded by his being sent to London, and after having, in 1851, fulfilled the mission of offering congratulations of the Sultan to Victor Emmanuel on his accession to the throne, he proceeded to England as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in 1856 was raised to the rank of Ambassador at the same court, which honourable post he still (1865) holds.

## N.

**NAAS, LORD, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE RICHARD SOUTHWELL BOURKE,** the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Mayo, was born in Dublin, 1822, and was there educated at Trin. College. He was Chief Secretary in Ireland, under Lord Derby, from March to December, 1852, and on that occasion was made a Privy Councillor. He first sat in Parliament for the county of Kildare in 1847, but on becoming Chief Sec. he was returned for Coleraine, and subsequently for Cork-cromb, which he still represents

verus opera tained a mai Didiée made the Royal Ita the part of "Rohan." Th obtained on t note, as she v supply the pl Alboni; her re and actress l by her subs of leading pa cluding "Ri nots," "Ben Ladra," and Didiée has a cluded among the honour of jesty's privat a professions States in 185 played at St.

**NAPIER,\*** GENERAL, was the year 1810 the Military C entered the co in 1826, and w the Sotlejoam which, when h of Major, he w



with the reduction I was present at the ensued, as senior at its fall accom- Whish's force to the henaub, where, after with the main army gh, he served as one heape's "right-hand ttle of Goojerat. He oted to the rank of med Chief Engineer Punjab administra- Napier was now en- out his previously- for covering that al- country with arteries ommercial highways, lan and execute the ls destined to fertilize ; and eventually to ruction of numerous barracks, &c., requi- ent administration of He was engaged in these onerous duties until summoned to me the post of Chief bengal. When the at in 1857, he early and served in the ief Engineer with Colin Campbell. The in the suppression of eatly enhanced his putation. It was he of Lucknow planned the Goomtee river so great an in- operations for the e enemy. He was ppointed to the e force employed to els reunited under ut on Sir Hugh Rose ection of this task, cheerfully acted as mmand. His subse- i China as second in Sir Hope Grant are he was rewarded by r-Gen., a K.C.B., and ate Sir J. Outram, as er of the Council of post he has just re-

signed, in consequence of having been nominated (Jan., 1865) to succeed Sir W. Mansfield as Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General.

N A P I E R, ROBERT, an eminent shipbuilder, was born at Dumbarton, June 18, 1791. In addition to the good education in the grammar-school of his native town, which his father, a blacksmith, was able to give him, he received lessons in architectural and mathematical drawing from a teacher named Trail. He was at first apprenticed to his father, and when his time had expired worked with him for some time in his business as a blacksmith, employing his spare time in improving himself; but in 1811 removed to Edinburgh, where he worked as a millwright at very low wages. He was next employed by Mr. Stephenson, the architect of the Bell-Rock Lighthouse. After this, Robert Napier commenced business with £50, purchasing with £45 out of that sum the goodwill of a blacksmith's business and tools; and began with two apprentices; now the firm which bears his name is said to employ several thousand men. In 1823 he made his first marine-engine for a boat on the Clyde. From this date commenced his success, which he himself attributes to having, in all cases, executed the best work for the purpose required, making gain subservient to his reputation as a skilful artificer. In 1839 he furnished the machinery for the *British Queen*, and subscribed largely towards the trial of the *Syrius*, the first steam-vessel to cross the Atlantic. In 1853 Messrs. Napier and Co. fitted up the machinery of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington*, then regarded as the largest ship in the navy. To record all the triumphs of the engineering skill of the Napier firm, since then, would far exceed our limits. It may be stated, however, that they have executed several important contracts for the Admiralty—one for an enormous steam ram. At present, for science, skill, and solid workmanship, as well as the extent



in the Irish War in 1847, attained the rank of Q.C. in Ireland, 1844; and was sworn a Privy Councillor on being appointed Attorney-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's Government in March, 1852. He held the office of Lord Chancellor of Ireland under Lord Derby, in 1858-9. He entered Parliament in 1848, as Member for the University, which he represented as a strong Conservative till his elevation to the Chancellorship.

**NAPIER.** LORD FRANCIS NAPIER, eldest son of the 9th baron, was born in 1819, and succeeded his father at the age of fifteen. He entered public life as attaché to the Embassy at Vienna, in 1841, and has since held diplomatic posts at Teheran and Constantinople, to which place he returned as Secretary of Embassy in 1854, after being Sec. of Legation at Naples and St. Petersburg. In 1857 he was appointed British Minister at Washington, whence he was removed in 1858 to the Hague, and in 1860, to act in the same capacity at

THE HAGUE.  
An expedition  
led by Sir  
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Queen Regent, Christina, and among those who, in 1841, attempted to overthrow that Minister in an insurrection. The attempt miscarried, and he was obliged to seek refuge in Paris. The subsequent movement against him, in 1843, which led to his exile, was owing, in a great measure, to Narvaez, who was rewarded for his services with the title of Duke of Valencia. After the return of Christina, he became her favourite adviser, and kept down the opposition until his ministry was overthrown in February, 1846. In May, 1846, he was sent as ambassador to London, when he became a leader in the movement formed against Queen Isabella's mother, not without the aid of the court. In October, 1847, he was elected President of the Council, and remained in the ministry, which post he held till January, 1851, when his ministry broke up on account of internal embarrassments. Since then his fortunes have fluctuated with the changes of political parties. He resigned his seat in the Cortes in 1857; but in 1864, he succeeded the Marquis of Miraflores as President of the Council, and the head of a new ministry, and signaled his return to power by judiciously closing the port of St. Domingo, in 1865.

JOSEPH, painter in water-colours, popularly known as a delineator of architectural subjects, was born about the year 1835.

About the year 1835 he began exhibiting, at the Old Society of Water-Colour Artists, and his subjects were chiefly of French cathedrals and castles.

Careful transcripts of the domestic architecture of the Middle Ages,

Throughout his career he has occasionally painted historical subjects in Shakespeare and Scott, and pictures on which his fame is based are his illustrations of the sister republics lithographed

—“*Architecture of the*

Middle Ages,” published in 1838; and his still better known “Mansions of England in the Olden Time,” in four series, published from 1839 to 1849. The picturesque effect of these old English interiors is considerably enhanced by the happy introduction of figures in the costume of bygone times. Among Mr. Nash's more elaborate water-colour drawings have been “The Queen's Visit to Lincoln's Inn Hall” (1846), his “Interior Views of the Great Exhibition” (1851) and “Rochester,” “The Hall at Speke,” and “West View of Rouen Cathedral,” in the South Kensington Museum.

NASMYTH, JAMES, a practical engineer, was born at Edinburgh, August 19, 1808. From early youth he was fond of mechanical pursuits, and watched the progress and operations of artisans in various manufactures until he at last acquired great skill in the handling of tools, and no inconsiderable amount of chemical knowledge. The School of Arts of Edinburgh, which he attended, contributed to extend his knowledge in science and mechanical art. After finishing his education in the University of that city, he came to London, laden with models of machines and plans, and obtained an engagement in the great establishment of Maudslay and Field, at a very humble salary. In 1834 he settled in Manchester, rented a floor in an old cotton-mill, and soon planted there such a stock of machinery that the floor gave way, and he had notice to quit. Like all self-made men, Mr. Nasmyth had many difficulties to encounter; but at length succeeded, and founded the well-known firm of Nasmyth, Gaskell, and Co., from which he retired, with a competency, in 1856. The two most important inventions, by which his name is known all over the world, are the steam-hammer, which is so easily managed, that, although it forges the heaviest anchor, it can be made to crack a nut without injuring the kernel; and the steam pile-driver, which

of ordinance.

NASSAU, ADOLPH, DUKE OF, born July 24, 1817, assumed the sovereignty on August 20, 1839. A constitutional government had existed in his states for many years before his accession to the throne, the nation being, however, represented, not in Chambers elected by popular suffrage, but by the States of the dukedom. In 1848, a new constitution, upon a more liberal basis, was proclaimed, and the Duke declared his intention to govern by parliamentary means. For a time the experiment promised to succeed. The Duke was one of the sovereigns who joined the union of German States under the presidency of the King of Prussia, which, after the failure of the Frankfort constitution, seemed likely to guarantee a certain amount of constitutional liberty in Germany. But the reaction which followed broke up this attempted national compact. The Duke, probably indulging his own predilections, went over to the Austrian party in 1850, and has since voted with it in the Diet. In November, 1851, the constitution was annulled. In 1844 the Duke married the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of the Grand Duke

of Nassau. He was educated at Harrow School, and was Tutor of St. John's College, Cambridge, from 1846 to 1848, and of Mary, Norfolk, when he was of Natal, S. Colenso's treatise on Arithmetic—the second in large sale, and these two at shop in anti Examples in Trigonometry mens" (1858 Commission from Writing Maurice" (1855 Natal" (1855 of the Epistle mented on fre View" (1861) lished a criti Pentateuch a which he c many of the Joshua. This both Houses

ar of Exning, Suffolk, which he at present holds (1865). author of various works of a religious tendency,—those now being "The Closing" and "The Bishop's Daughters" besides other books: "Life of Kent," "The Old Minor Self-Sacrifice, or the Chan-Chaplain," "The Dangers and of a Christian," "Sunsets and e," and "The Earthly Resting of the Just." He is also the author of "Recollections of a aplain," of "The Note-Book ner's Clerk" (reprinted from *Miscellany*); "The Life Book ource," "Scenes where the has Triumphed," and cote of St. John's."

LE, THE REV. JOHN a writer connected with Church party, was born e year 1818, and graduated Coll., Cambridge, in 1840, btained the member's prize and has been for some years of Sackville College, East . He obtained the Seat-at Cambridge (for an Eng-l poem) no fewer than nine ween 1845 and 1861. His cs are a "History of the -rn Church," and a "History riarchate of Alexandria" He has published an expur-on of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's and his notes thereon gave ch controversy. For chil-schools he has written a History," "Stories from History" (four series), "Histories of Greece and "Stories from the Crusades Heathen Mythology," and Christian Heroism." Among roductions are: "Agnes de Duchenier; or, the Revolt dée," "Herbert Fresham," Priory and Shepperton Mediæval Hymns," "Read-he Aged," "The Primitive" and a "History of the Church of Holland."

CHARLES, son of the late

Rev. Thomas Neato, was born at Adstock, Bucks, in 1806, and was educated partly at the Bourbon College, Paris (where he obtained a prize in 1823), and at Lincoln College, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, taking first-class honours, and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Oriel College. In 1832 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, but has ceased to practise, and has acted as Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sir F. T. Baring, Bart., while Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1839-41. In 1857 he was elected Professor of Polit. Economy at Oxford, and represented that city in the Liberal interest in Parliament for a few months in 1857, was unseated on petition, but rechosen in 1863. He is the author of "Lectures on the Currency" (1859); a French work, entitled "Dialogues des Morts Politiques. Premier Dialogue. Interlocuteurs, MM. Guizot et Louis Blanc" (Paris, 1849); "Objections to the Government Scheme for the Reform of Oxford" (1854); "Considerations on the Punishment of Death" (1857); "Three Lectures on Taxation" (1861); "Two Lectures on the History and Condition of Landed Property" (1860).

NEAVES, LORD, CHARLES NEAVES, a Scottish Judge of Session, was born in Scotland in 1800. After his education at the High School and University of Edinburgh, he studied the law, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar 1822; he was appointed Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland in 1845, Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852, and raised to the bench as a Lord of the Session in 1854, in which capacity he receives the courtesy title of Lord Neaves.

NELSON (New Zealand), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. EDMUND HOBHOUSE, D.D., is a younger son of the late Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and related to Lord Broughton. He was born in 1817, and was educated at Eton and Balliol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1838. In 1841 he was elected Fellow of Merton College,

OF, THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM TEBBELL, D.D., is the son of a former remembrancer of the City of London, by a daughter of Dollond, the celebrated optician. He was born in 1807, and was educated at the Charterhouse and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he gained a scholarship, and graduated as fourth Senior Optima. Having held some parochial preferments in England, on the division of the enormous bishopric of Australia in 1847, he was appointed first Bishop of Newcastle. The annual value of this see is £833.

NEWFOUNDLAND, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. EDWARD FIELD, D.D., is the son of a gentleman of Worcester, and was born in 1801. He distinguished himself as a boy at Rugby, and his Oxford career was marked with success, as he gained a Michel fellowship at Queen's College, was first class in mathematics in 1823, and appointed public examiner in 1827. He held a college living, English-Bicknor, in Gloucestershire, for eleven years, until 1841, when he was consecrated Bishop of Newfoundland. His Lordship's income is £1,300, £700 of which is provided by Parliament, and the remainder by the

see.

NEWMAN, of John Newn in Lombard-street, Ramsgate, younger brother D.D. (whom see in 1805. At 1 was sent to t Dr. Nicholas, continued until 1833 he was a Worcester Co the Master Bn his B.A. degree In November, Balliol College fellowship until at which time he was unable scribe the Tl Master's degree England the s abroad, visiting the East, for 1834, having 1 became Class College, and he at Manchester year 1846 he

called "Theism, or Didactic Religious Discourses" (1859). It is an endeavour to defend and develop, for theory and practice, that Monotheism which Christians, Jews, and Mahomedans hold in common, against Pantheism and Atheism. He has been a rather copious contributor to several reviews, including the *Eclectic*, *Westminster*, &c. on classical and political subjects. He has also written a mathematical paper on the third Elliptic Integral. The books published by him have a miscellaneous aspect, which is explained by the violent interruption in his original career, as shown in his "Phases of Faith."

NEWMAN, THE REV. JOHN, D.D. elder brother of Francis William Newman, was born in London in 1801, and was educated at Ealing School, whence he proceeded to Trinity College, Oxford, being elected to a scholarship there at an early age. He graduated B.A. in 1820, taking classical honours, and was subsequently elected Fellow of Oriel College. In 1825 he became Vice-principal of St. Alban's Hall, then under Dr. (afterwards Archbishop) Whately. He subsequently became Tutor of his College, and held that post until about the year 1831. In 1832 he accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's, Oxford, with the outlying chaplaincy of Littlemore. In 1842 he left residence in Oxford and established at Littlemore an ascetic community on a mediæval model, over which he presided for three years. He held St. Mary's from 1828 to 1843, where, by his preaching, he gained such influence over the younger members of the University that he became the recognized leader of the High-church party in conjunction with Dr. Pusey. He also took a leading part in the publication of the "Tracts for the Times," to which he contributed the final tract, No. 90, which was severely censured by the University authorities as practically annulling the broad lines of demarcation between the English and Roman Churches. In October, 1845, he ac-

coded from the Established Church, and was received into the Roman communion. He was appointed head of the Oratory of St. Philip Neri, at Birmingham. In 1854 he was appointed Rector of the newly-founded Roman Catholic University in Dublin, but resigned that post in 1858. He has lately established a school for the sons of Roman Catholic gentry at Edgbaston, near Birmingham. In 1864 he published an autobiographical record of his life, entitled "Apologia pro Vita Sua," in reply to an accusation of Prof. Kingsley that he was indifferent to truth.

NEWMARCH, WILLIAM, F.R.S., was born in Yorkshire in 1820. He communicated in 1860 to the Statistical Society an elaborate paper concerning the Circulation of Bills of Exchange—a subject which still engages his attention. The paper appeared in the Society's Transactions, and has been translated in France and elsewhere. In 1853 he published a work on the "New Supplies of Gold;" in 1855 a work on the "Loans raised by Mr. Pitt during the first French War, 1793–1807," intended as a defence of the general financial policy of Mr. Pitt. In 1857 appeared, under the joint names of the late Thomas Tooke, F.R.S., and himself, the two closing volumes of the well-known work commenced by Mr. Tooke, under the title of the "History of Prices." A German translation of this History was largely used in the German universities. Mr. Newmarch held the office of Secretary of the Globe Insurance (established in 1863) from 1851 to 1863, and was for some years one of the honorary secretaries of the Statistical Society, and the editor of its journal.

NEWTON, CHARLES THOMAS, M.A., is a son of the Rev. N. D. H. Newton, Vicar of Bredwardine, Herefordshire, and was born in 1816. He was educated at Shrewsbury School, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a faculty student, and where he graduated B.A. in 1837, taking second-class honours. In May, 1840,

about the Archipelago, he discovered at Budrum (the ancient Halicarnassus) the site of the mausoleum mentioned by Herodotus, and carried on extensive excavations there, at Cnidus, and at Branchidae, between October, 1856, and April, 1859. The results of his discoveries consist of a fine collection of sculptures, from the mausoleum and other places, now deposited in the British Museum, which is also indebted to Mr. Newton for a most interesting collection of Greek inscriptions, vases, coins, and other antiquities, acquired in Asia Minor and the Archipelago, by purchase or in the course of excavation. In May, 1860, he was appointed British Consul at Rome, which post he held till the commencement of 1861, when he was installed in the British Museum, with the appointment of Keeper of the Greek and Roman Antiquities.

NEW ZEALAND, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SELWYN, D.D., was born in 1809, and is son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey. He was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he took his degree as junior optime in mathematics, and first-class in classics. While acting

about 1830, he accompanied himself to the East with his brother, and took an active part in the work. His publications include many reviews. His grandfather's name is King James, editor of the *Philosophical Magazine* at Genoa 8 vols. (1834-35). The "Topographical Dictionary" (8 vols., 1850-51) he commenced as a neologist, and was gross of public the biographical topography of Learned, and 1 of English His Pageants" (12 of the Bench (1833), "A De discovered in Stratford-on-Avons relating Pilgrimages of singham, from (1840), &c. &c. has been Tre



Perhaps his most important work is his "Literary Remains of King Edward VI.," accompanied by a personal biography of that monarch, presented for the Roxburgh Club (1837), in 2 vols. 4to.

NICHOLSON, SIR CHARLES, BART., was born in 1808, and, after graduating as M.D. at Edinburgh University, he established himself as a physician in Australia. His name has been held in high honour there, for he was chosen a member of the first Legislative Council of New South Wales in 1843, and three times elected Speaker. He has been a great champion of education, and filled the post of Vice-Chancellor of Sydney University in 1853, and was raised to the highest office—that of Chancellor in the following year; he was knighted by patent in 1852, and elevated to a baronetcy in 1858 in recognition of his educational services. He received the honorary degree of D.L. from the University of Oxford in 1857, and that of LL.D. from the University of Cambridge in 1858.

NIEPCE - DE - SAINT - VICTOR, JEAN-MARIE-FRANÇOIS, a French chemist and photographer, born at Chalon-sur-Saône, July 26, 1805; quitted at the age of twenty-two the military service of Saumur, and in 1842, while attached to a regiment of dragoons, the spilling of vinegar upon his uniform set him upon making researches to discover the means of restoring colours. His first experiments resulted in a memorial to the Minister at War, which was about to change the colour of a part of the uniform of thirteen regiments, and the adoption of which actually effected a saving of thirty thousand pounds. For this the inventor received a gratuity of twenty pounds! But he afterwards received a military appointment, which left him leisure for pursuing scientific inquiries, and eventually he was advanced to the grade of *chef de bataillon* in 1854. He was decorated in 1848, and the same year received the prize of eighty pounds from the Academy for the *Encouragement of the*

Arts. Meanwhile he was pursuing his investigations in heliography, and was the first, in 1847, to apply heliography on glass. He had been elected to the Academy of Sciences in 1846, and his papers, most of them in French, were published in "Considerations on Colorization," by Chevreul: "On the Action of Light on Colours" (1847 and 1853), "Heliography on Glass" (1847), "On the Colorization of Lithography" (1851-52), "Heliography on Glass" (1853-55). His works have been brought under the title "Recherches photographiques" (1855). His uncle, Nicéphore Niepce, and his brother-in-law, Louis J. M. Niepce, Daguerre that we are largely indebted to for obtaining pictorial representations by means of solar light.

NIGHTINGALE, FLORENCE, a lady whose name has been made illustrious by her philanthropic efforts to alleviate the sufferings of wounded soldiers in the Crimean War, is the younger daughter and only child of Mr. William E. Nightingale, of Bleby Park, Hampshire, and Derbyshire. She was born in May, 1820, and enjoys all the advantages which fall to the lot of children of the affluent and cultivated. It was not long before her sympathetic instincts, hitherto dormant in their exercise to casual occasions among the poorer neighbours of her English home, led to a systematic study of the treatment of physical and mental distress. To the investigation of the actual working of English hospitals, and reformatory institutions, she added Continental inquiries, conducted in the same spirit, and in the year 1851, she took up her abode in an institution of Sisters of Mercy established at Oberlin, on the Rhine. Not long before exercising the lessons she there learned, she heard that the Government had purchased a house in Harley-street,

for the want of supervision and pecuniary support, she generously devoted both her personal energies and private means to its restoration and its thorough reorganization. Scarcely was this work accomplished, and whilst Miss Nightingale was yet seeking the recovery of her overtaxed strength, new demands were made upon her spirit of self-sacrifice. The inefficiency and mismanagement of our military hospitals in the Crimea were at that moment the subject of such severe condemnation, that a variety of plans were suggested for their reform, the most popular of which was the formation of a select band of lady-superintendents and nurses to direct and minister in the hospital wards. At the request of the late Lord Herbert, then Secretary at War, Miss Nightingale undertook the organization and conduct of this body. No eulogy can sufficiently do justice to the talent, energy, and devotion she constantly displayed in her self-imposed task. Suffice it to say that, by instituting order where confusion had before reigned, and bestowing care and consolation where neglect and anguish had laid their withering touch, she softened the sufferings of all, saved the lives of many, and earned the blessings of the comforted as well as the gratitude of her country. When the national appreciation of her services found expression in the collection of a testimonial fund which reached fifty thousand pounds, that sum, by the special request of Miss Nightingale, was devoted to the formation and maintenance of an institution for the training and employment of nurses. Though debarred by impaired health from further active participation in charitable enterprises, Miss Nightingale still furthers philanthropic ends by publications tending to disseminate practical knowledge on cognate topics. The first of these works, which appeared in 1859, was entitled "Hints on Hospitals," and enjoyed a well-merited popularity, whilst its immediate successor, "Notes on

Nursing," has gone through three editions in two years and attained a sale of between seventy and eighty thousand copies. It is also understood that, at the request of the War Office, she drew up a very voluminous confidential report on the workings of the army medical department in the Crimea. Miss Nightingale has further claim on the gratitude of her countrymen for the active interest she has all along displayed in the Volunteer movement.

**NISBET-HAMILTON**, THE **RT. HON. ROBERT ADAM-CHRISTOPHER** by birth a member of the house of Dundas, was born in 1804, sat as M.P. for Ipswich 1826-30, Edinburgh in 1831-2, and for N. Lincolnshire from 1837 till 1857. He was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1852, under Lord Derby's Government, when he was sworn Privy Councillor. He married, in 1828, Lady Mary, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Elgin, and on the succession to the Belhaven and Dinton estates, in 1855, he took the name of Nisbet-Hamilton by Royal licence.

**NOBLE**, \* **JOHN**, sculptor, born about the year 1820, and was a pupil of the late Mr. John Francis. The work which first brought him public notice was the Manchester "Wellington Monument," inaugurated in 1856. The commission was obtained by competition, and the monument, as a whole, justifies the attention, though at the time of the award considerable discontent was felt among some of the profession, that a sum of such importance, and on which a sum of £7,000 was to be expended, should be placed in the hands of so young a sculptor. It consists of a colossal statue of the Duke, mounted on a granite pedestal, at the respective angles of which stand colossal figures, representing Wisdom, Valour, Victory, and Peace. The whole of the figures are in bronze. In 1861 a statue of Wellington, by Mr. Scott, was placed in the Court-room of the late East-India Company, in London.

er important works by  
of Dr. Isaac Barrow,  
of Trinity College,  
aceful figure, entitled  
a monument typifying  
nd the Resurrection,"  
hurch of Ashley, Staf-  
e memory of the late  
nnersley. The three  
works have been en-  
lert *Journal*.

ION. AND REV. BAPTIST  
L.A., a younger son of  
-Noel, Bart., by the  
m, and brother to the  
rough, was born in  
ated at Trinity Coll.,  
was one of the Chap-  
reen, and for many  
he pulpit of St. John's  
l Row, which he re-  
on seceding from the  
a. As a preacher,

he was well known,  
in concert with the  
nd kindred societies  
ered. Mr. Baptist Noel  
known for his contro-  
s other writings. Of  
ay specially mention,  
the Church of Rome,  
the Rev. Emmanuel  
(1851), caused by a  
Bible-class becoming a  
Roman Catholic faith.  
on his secession from  
l Church, a volume  
y on the Union of  
te" (1848), explaining  
k of the evils of the

He subsequently pub-  
his "Essay on Chris-  
setting forth the rea-  
age of sentiment; and  
(1850) another "Essay  
Act of Baptism." He  
er of the Anabaptist  
also published "Ser-  
at the Chapels Royal  
d Whitehall," "Notes  
itzerland in the Sum-  
"The Gospel of the  
illustrated in a Series  
"Christian Missions

to Heathen Nations," "The Case of  
the Free Church of Scotland," "Pro-  
testant Thoughts in Rhyme," and  
several minor works.

NORMANBY, THE MOST NOBLE  
THE MARQUIS OF, CONSTANTINE PHIPPS,  
only son of the first Marquis, was born  
in 1819. He entered the Scots Fusilier  
Guards in 1838, and was Controller and  
subsequently Treasurer of the Queen's  
Household from 1853 to 1858, when  
he was appointed Governor of Nova  
Scotia. His lordship, when Lord  
Mulgrave, was M.P. for Scarborough  
in the Liberal interest from 1847 to  
1851, and from 1853 to 1858. He  
was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1851,  
and succeeded to his father's title in  
1863, when he resigned his foreign  
appointment and returned to England.

NORTHCOTE, SIR STAFFORD  
HENRY, BART., was born in London,  
in 1818, and educated at Balliol  
College, Oxford, when he took a  
first-class in classics, and a third  
in mathematics. He was called to the  
Bar at the Inner Temple in 1847, and  
was made a C.B. (civil division) in  
1851, in recognition of his services as  
one of the Secretaries for the Indus-  
trial Exhibition. He is Captain in  
the 1st Devon Yeom. Cavalry, and  
a Deputy-Lieut. for the county,  
and sat in Parliament for Dudley  
1855. He has since been elected for  
Stamford, and was appointed by Lord  
Derby Financial Secretary of the  
Treasury. Sir Stafford is well known  
for the interest he has taken in art  
and education.

NORTON, THE HON. MRS. CAROLINE  
ELIZABETH, the second daughter of  
the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, and  
granddaughter of the Right Hon. R.  
B. Sheridan, was born about the year  
1808, and was brought up by her  
mother at Hampton Court. From  
a very early age she exhibited a great  
craving for authorship, and first pro-  
duced the "Dandies' Rout," with  
illustrations from her own designs.  
She published, in 1829, "The Sorrows  
of Rosalie," shortly after her marriage  
with the Hon. George C. Norton, a bro-  
ther of Lord Grantley, but the union

nile poems, called "Aunt Catty's Ballads" (1847); and some few years later, a successful novel, entitled "Stuart of Dunleath." In 1862 she published a poem entitled "The Lady of La Garaye." Mrs. Norton was an extensive contributor to the *Annals* in their day, and her pen has been much employed in periodical literature.

NORWICH, BISHOP OF, RIGHT REV. AND HON. JOHN THOMAS PELHAM, D.D., is a brother of the third Earl of Chichester, and was born in 1811. After his education at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, he became Rector of Burgh Apton, afterwards Incumbent of Christ Church, Hampstead, and was raised in 1855 to a more important post as Rector of the great parish of Marylebone; he had held that but two years when he was selected to fill the place of Dr. Hinds, who resigned the bishopric of Norwich in 1857. He was noted as a good preacher, and is now known as an active and liberal-minded member of the Episcopate. He is patron of eighty-four livings. His Lordship's diocese includes the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and his annual income is £4,500.

of music, and gave early and natural talents as give her a education. the care best early age of a competition, in the Conservatory at Paris, where studied and public exam was complete of Charles X. closing of the revolution of fitted to take the singers of of the Philharmonic leading music only seventeen elected an unusual honor after this she from Mendelssohn Leipzig Gewandhaus became a great In Berlin and well received success in Be presented her his sister the

Bologna, Modena, and Genoa followed, and in the year 1855 and Genoa contested her for the *fêtes* of the carnival. He returned to England, and in London and Manchester; following year, having contracted matrimonial alliance with Maria Fucchi, she withdrew from the subsequent circumstances, induced her return in the year 1856 to the arena of her earlier fame, since which period she concurred in concerts, oratorios, &c., on the Continent and at home until 1860, when she finally terminated her professional career. He has been residing in the city of Genoa.

## O.

O'DONNELL, LEOPOLD, DUKE OF PARMA, marshal and ex-Minister of Italian descent, was born in Parma in 1809. He entered the army at an early age, and had the rank of colonel before he was twenty-five. When Don Carlos started that struggle which proved disastrous to Spain, O'Donnell volunteered for the young king, and in 1838, chief of the army, he subsequently was placed in command of the Army of the Centre. At the outbreak of the Carlist war he was appointed General of Brigade, and fought the battle of Lucena. In 1840, he embraced the cause of the king against the people and emigrated with her to France. In 1841 he demanded permission to return to Spain as a friend of the established government, and the king granted his request, but he soon had reason to rue his lenity. He fomented a formidable, but unsuccessful, insurrection against the government, and had to flee to France. In 1843, by means of intrigues, Espartero fell, and he shared the share which O'Donnell had in bringing about that event, rewarded with the governor-

generalship of Cuba. He returned to Spain when Narvaez was in power, and then commenced in earnest his political career, which is so interwoven with the tangled web of modern Spanish history—with its plots, counterplots, insurrections, &c.,—that it would be little edifying to follow it in detail. When a new ministry was formed in July, 1858, O'Donnell was made Minister of War and the Colonies. In 1859, Spain having declared war against Morocco, General O'Donnell was entrusted with the command of an invading army, and for his services in bringing the war to a successful conclusion, was rewarded with the title of Duke of Tetuan. He continued in office until February, 1863, when he resigned in consequence of the Queen's refusal to dissolve the Chambers, and was succeeded as War Minister by General Concha.

O'FERRALL, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD MORE, eldest son of the late Ambrose O'Ferrall, Esq., of Ballyna, co. Kildare, was born at Dublin in 1797. He entered Parliament as M.P. for co. Kildare soon after the passing of the Act for Roman Catholic Emancipation, and sat for that constituency in the Liberal interest till 1847. Having represented co. Longford for a few months in 1851-2, he was again returned to Parliament by his old constituents in 1859. He was successively a Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Admiralty, and Secretary to the Treasury under Lord Melbourne's administration, and held the governorship of Malta from 1847 till 1851. He was sworn a Privy Councillor on receiving the last-mentioned appointment.

OGILVIE, THE REV. CHARLES ATMORE, D.D., was born about 1793, and graduated B.A. of Balliol College, Oxford, as first classman in Literis Humanioribus in 1815, obtaining the Latin essay prize in 1817. He has been successively Fellow of Balliol College (1816), Domestic and Examining Chaplain to the late Archbishop (Howley) of Canterbury, and Bampton Lecturer (1836); he was presented to

is preached at Oxford and elsewhere.

**HAGAN.** The Right Hon. **THOMAS** at Irish Judge, was born at Dublin in 1810. He was educated at the Institution, Belfast, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He held for several years the post of assistant barrister for the county of Longford. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Palmerston's administration in 1860, and held the (Irish) attorney-generalship from 1861, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council, to January, 1865, when he was raised to the Judicial Bench in succession to Judge Ball. He represented Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench.

**OLIPHANT, LAWRENCE**, son of the late Sir Anthony Oliphant, C.B., many years Chief Justice of Ceylon, was born about the year 1831. He was from the first intended for the law, but visited India whilst very young, and accompanied Jung Bahadur to the Nepanlese court. An account of this visit he subsequently published, under the title of "A Journey to Katmandu." Returning to England, he entered himself at the

secretary and, in 1860 of the Earl of Clun and 1857-8-9."

published "I and he has butor to p 1861, while Consulate in onaly attack since return

**OLIVER**, a distinguish was born at having taken sively Vicar Rector and legiate Chur tor of South Scopwick, 1 Master of K School, Grin Cambridge i sonic works Landmarks tory of Initia of Freemason Order from 1 bol of Glory sonic Jurispr the Lodge."

the eastern side of the River  
 than," "The History and Anti-  
 ques of Grimsby, Beverley, and  
 Beverhampton Churches," "History  
 of the Holy Trinity Guild at Slea-  
 i," "Scopwickiana," with some  
 ions and lectures.

OLMSTED, DENISON, an American  
 r, born at East Hartford, Con-  
 necticut, in 1791, took his degree in  
 College, where, after having  
 ten years taught chemistry and  
 ophy in North Carolina, he re-  
 l in 1824, to occupy successively  
 airs of mathematics, of physics,  
 astronomy. Besides numerous  
 rs in scientific journals, he  
 ed an "Introduction to Natural  
 phy" (1832); an "Introduc-  
 Astronomy" (1839), "Rudi-  
 of Natural Philosophy and  
 omy" (1843), a work that has  
 produced in special characters  
 use of the blind Asylum of  
 husetts, and has also been  
 r the instruction of the deaf  
 mb. In 1861 he published his  
 eys and Explorations in the  
 Kingdom."

ER PACHA, LATTAS MICHAEL,  
 lissimo of the Sultan's forces  
 pe, and a Grand Vizier, is of  
 origin, and was born in the  
 Ol, at Plaski, a village in the  
 of Ogulin, about sixty miles  
 ume, on the Adriatic. He re-  
 his first instruction at the  
 y school of his native village,  
 erwards at the high school of  
 , in Transylvania, and it is said  
 uished himself by proficiency  
 hematics. He then became a  
 in the border regiment of  
 , which he shortly left to be-  
 assistant surveyor of roads and  
 a. Tiring of this drudgery, he de-  
 from the Austrian army, when,  
 in quest of a living, he was in-  
 as a means of qualifying himself  
 e position of tutor in the house  
 rkish merchant, to adopt the  
 of Islam, and thereupon took  
 me of Omer, applying himself  
 great assiduity to study the  
 ge, manners, and customs of

his new countrymen. He subse-  
 quently became a master in the  
 new military school at Constantinople,  
 when Kosrew Pacha, then minister of  
 war, perceiving the talent and enter-  
 prise of Omer, now in his thirty-third  
 year, appointed him officer in the regu-  
 lar army of the Sultan, and shortly  
 afterwards made him adjutant on his  
 personal staff. It was in quelling the  
 insurgents in Syria and Albania that  
 Omer first distinguished himself. He  
 was equally successful in Kurdistan.  
 In the year 1848, having become a  
 Pacha, he kept the aggressive policy  
 of the Russians in check in Wallachia.  
 In 1852 Omer Pacha was sent to effect  
 the reduction of the hardy and war-  
 like Montenegrins, and he had ad-  
 vanced to within a day's march of  
 Cetinje, when the Austrian special  
 commissioner at Constantinople in-  
 duced the Divan to recall him and  
 abandon the war. In June, 1853,  
 the Russian troops having marched  
 into Moldavia and Wallachia, Omer  
 Pacha was appointed general-  
 issimo of the Turkish army. The  
 Sultan's declaration of war was dated  
 October 4, and the first important  
 collision between the belligerents  
 occurred on the 4th of November,  
 when the Russians were defeated  
 with great loss, as they were in sub-  
 sequent actions. The repulse of the  
 Russians at Eupatoria, February 17,  
 1855, was also by Omer Pacha. Sub-  
 sequently he joined General Canro-  
 bert and Lord Raglan with a part of  
 his army before Sebastopol; but his  
 troops took no part in the siege,  
 nor had any other opportunity of dis-  
 tinguishing themselves. The personal  
 and domestic habits of Omer Pacha  
 are European, and, notwithstanding  
 his change of creed, he has been the  
 protector of the Christian subjects of  
 the Sultan, and the ameliorator of  
 their lot. At present he holds the  
 rank of Grand-Marshal in the Turkish  
 ministry.

O'NEIL,\* HENRY, A.R.A., historical  
 and genre painter, was born early  
 in the present century. He has for  
 many years contributed some excellent

**INTRODUCTION • THE RIGHT REV. THE BISHOP OF ONTARIO, JAMES TRAVERS LEWIS,** D.D., M.A., is son of a former Rector of St. Andrew's Church in the county of Cork and was born about the year 1822. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin where he graduated as Master of Arts in Ethics and Logic, and was also gold medallist. He was ordained Deacon at Cambridge by the Bishop of Chester, in 1846 and was subsequently admitted into priest's orders by the Bishop of Down and Connor, when he held the rectory of Newtown-Butler, co. Fermagh. He went to Canada about the year 1850, and was appointed by the Bishop of Toronto to the pastoral charge of the parish of Hawkesbury, which he exchanged in 1854 for the rectory of Brookville. He was elected first Bishop of Ontario, in Upper Canada, in 1861, and was consecrated the following year. The diocese of Ontario includes the cities of Kingston, Ottawa, &c., which formerly were included in the diocese of Toronto.

**OSBALDESTON, GEORGE**  
 gentleman of wide reputation  
 sporting world, is the son of  
 shire squire, Mr. Osbaldes  
 Hutton Bushell, near Scarb  
 He was born Dec. 26, 1787, a  
 cated at Eton and Brasenose  
 Oxford, where he was more  
 guished in the hunting-field t  
 "The Schools." He hunted s  
 sively the Lincolnshire (Lord  
 son's), the Quorn, the Py



als, &c., and in the capacity of ster of hounds none stood higher. He brought his name rather prominently before the world in 1831, by fighting a duel with the late Lord G. Wick, and shortly afterwards by fighting a match for £1,000 a side, which he engaged to ride 200 in ten hours. He was also well known in cricketing and in racing.

He sat in Parliament as for Retford for some years previous to the passing of the Reform Bill. Of late years he has retired from public life, and has chiefly resided in London.

RN, SHERARD, CAPT., R.N., died about the year 1820, and entered the Royal Navy at an early age. He was midshipman of the ship at the reduction of Canton and of the *Clio* at the capture of the batteries of Woosung in the month of the following year. He passed his examination in December, 1817, and served as mate on board the excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth and in the *Collingwood* in the Channel.

Having obtained his commission as Lieutenant in 1816, he was appointed to the *Collingwood*, in which he served for some years. He was promoted Commander in 1852, and Captain in 1855. He has since served with distinction in the Chinese and Japanese wars, and accompanied Sir L. D. Clarke's expedition to the north in search of Sir John Franklin. In 1863-4 he was engaged in a cruise off the coast of China, and was appointed to the command of the *Royal Sovereign*, the first iron-clad constructed on Capt. Cole's turret principle, and considered to be the most formidable war vessel yet built. Captain

Osborn is the author of "A Cruise in Japanese Waters" (1857); "Japanese Fragments;" "A Cruise, or my Journal in Malayan Waters;" "The Career, Last Voyage, and Death of Sir John Franklin" (1860); "The Past and Future of China" (1860); "Leaves from an Arctic Jour-

nal, or Eighteen Months in the Polar Regions in Search of Sir J. Franklin in 1850-51." He has also been an extensive contributor to periodical literature.

OSBORNE, THE REV. LORD SYDNEY GODOLPHIN, third son of the first Lord Godolphin, was born in 1808. He graduated B.A. at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, in 1830, and having been for some years Rector of Stoke Pogis, near Eton, was appointed Rector of Dorchester, Dorsetshire, by Lord Portman, in 1841. On the accession of his brother, Lord Godolphin, to the dukedom of Leeds, he obtained the rank of a duke's son. Lord S. G. Osborne has long been well known for his letters on social and philanthropic subjects, under the signature of "S. G. O.," in the *Times*, and his energy in exposing abuses has made those initials the terror of wrongdoers. His lordship has published "Hints to the Charitable for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Poor," "Gleanings in Ireland" (which country he visited for benevolent purposes during the famine of 1847, and also in the year in which the cholera prevailed). His lordship visited the hospitals at Scutari during the Crimean war, received the thanks of the Government for the services he rendered, and was also honourably mentioned in the Report of the Parliamentary Committee, as having assisted to alleviate the sufferings, raise the spirits, and save the lives of the wounded and sick soldiers. On his return he published "Scutari and its Hospitals." He is the author of "Lady Eva," "Immortal Sewerage," and many pamphlets, &c., urging on the public the improvement of the dwellings of the labouring classes.

OSBORNE, RALPH BERNAL, son of the late Ralph Bernal, Esq., many years M.P. for Rochester, and the owner of the celebrated collection of articles of virtu which was disposed of by auction after his death, was born in 1814. He was educated at the Charterhouse School, and assumed the name of Osborne by royal

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

2. Once the problem is identified, the next step is to define the objectives and goals of the project. This helps to clarify what needs to be achieved and provides a clear direction for the work.

3. The third step is to develop a plan or strategy to address the problem. This involves breaking down the problem into smaller, manageable tasks and determining the resources needed to complete them.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves putting the strategy into action and monitoring progress to ensure that the objectives are being met.

5. The final step is to evaluate the results of the project. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the plan and identifying any areas for improvement or further action.

[illegible][illegible]

of Carlow, Kilkenny, (then's County, Wexford, with parts of Wick-  
low and King's County.

**ONSELEY.** **SIR FLEMING ARTHUR GORE.** BART., son of the late **SIR GORE ONSELEY, BART.** a former Ambassador at the Court of Parma, was born in London in 1835, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1857, M.A. in 1849, Mus. Bac. in 1851, and Mus. Doc. in 1854. He subsequently entered orders, and served a London curacy from 1857 to 1861. In 1855 he was appointed Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral; and Incumbent of St. Michael's, Tenbury, in 1856. He has since taken an active part in the establishment of St. Michael's College, for the education of boys in classics and church singing, at Tenbury, over which he presides as Warden. He was appointed Professor of Music by the University of Oxford in 1855, on the death of Sir Henry R. Bishop. Sir F. Onseley is also the author of several excellent anthems, of which the best known is "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel;" and he has published sundry collections of ancient and modern cathedral music.

**ONSELEY, SIR WILLIAM GORE**, eldest son of the late Sir W. Gore Onseley, well known for his Oriental attainments, and cousin of the above, was born in 1799, and educated for the diplomatic service, which he entered in 1817, as Attaché at Stockholm, and, rising by successive steps of promotion, became, in 1832, Secretary of Legation at Rio Janeiro, and in 1844 was accredited to Buenos Ayres as Minister Plenipotentiary. He was also sent on a special mission to Monte Video in 1846. Sir W. G. Onseley, who is the author of several political pamphlets and works on foreign countries, was created an honorary D.C.L. by the University of Oxford in 1855.

**OVERBECK, FRIEDRICH**, founder of the modern German religious school of painting. was born at Lübeck in 1790, and commenced his artistic education at

While a student he of the peculiar bent of 810 he went to Rome, Veit, and Cornelius, atholic faith, and has e that city his resi-donna, exhibited in a wide reputation. erable work executed the new school were om the "History of villa of the Prussian Bartholdy. Of these, ed the "Selling of," "Seven Lean Years" following year the ill higher reputation at the villa of the ni, of which Overbeck rge compositions from lem Delivered." His ever, is the "Miracle rancis," in the church oil-paintings are not best known out of e Entrance of Christ ' and "The Descent at Lübeck; the former shed in 1824 at Rome, here. Besides these ' Christ on the Mount Hamburg; the "Nup-sed Virgin;" several ;" the "Death of St. the great painting in tute at Frankfort, re- ' Influence of Religion is drawings, "Christ Children," "John, the e Wilderness," "The Young Man at Nain," ering of the Manna," ness to his artistic school to which Over-is characterized by mplicity of the early fundamental belief is ot exist for its own to subserve the cause ny of the productions re widely known by rings.

LORD, SAMUEL JONES  
ly son of the late  
Esq., of Overstone

Park, Northamptonshire, was born in 1796, and educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge. He served as High Sheriff of Warwickshire in 1838, and sat as M.P. for Hythe from 1819 to 1826. He unsuccessfully contested Manchester, in the Liberal interest, in 1832. He is a great patron of art, but is chiefly known as a standing authority on monetary and financial matters, and as such has taken an active part in the discussion of the decimal coinage question; he is also the author of several important publications on fiscal questions. Previously to his elevation to the peerage, his name was well known among the banking world as the head of the late firm of Messrs. Jones Loyd & Co., of Lothbury, London. His only daughter is married to Colonel Loyd-Lindsay, V.C.

OWEN, RICHARD, F.R.S., the celebrated comparative anatomist, a native of Lancaster, was born in 1804. He matriculated at the University of Edinburgh in 1824; became a Member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons of London in 1826, and was appointed Hunterian Professor and Conservator of the Museum of the College in 1835; having for some years previous been engaged in preparing the "Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Specimens of Physiology and Comparative Anatomy" (4to, 5 vols.); the "Catalogue of the Natural History," that of the "Osteology" (4to, 2 vols.), and that of "The Fossil Organic Remains," preserved in the Museum. He was an active member of the Commission of Inquiry into the Health of Towns, as well as of the Metropolis, which resulted in the appointment of a Sanitary Commission, and also of the Commission of Inquiry into Smithfield Market; and it is to his persevering endeavours in making known the evils of the latter, that we are mainly indebted for the abolition of that nuisance. He took part in the organization of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and served as President of one of the Juries. At the request of Government he went to Paris, and

EXHIBIT SHOW (1840, 1842); "Oology-  
 graphy" (2 vols, 1840); "History  
 of British Fossil Mammals and  
 Birds" (1846); "History of British  
 Fossil Reptiles" (4to, 1849-51);  
 "Lectures on the Comparative  
 Anatomy of the Invertebrate  
 Animals" (1843); "Lectures on  
 the Comparative Anatomy of the  
 Vertebrate Animals" (1846); "On  
 the Archetype and Homologies of the  
 Vertebrate Skeleton" (1848); "On  
 the Nature of Limbs" (1849); "On  
 Parthenogenesis, or the Successive  
 Production of Procreative Individuals  
 from a Single Ovum" (1 vol. 1849);  
 "Principes d'Ostéologie comparée"  
 (Paris, 1855); "On Palaeontology"  
 (1860); "On the Megatherium"  
 (4to, 1860). Professor Owen has  
 also communicated numerous papers  
 to the Transactions of the Royal,  
 Linnean, Geological, Zoological,  
 Cambridge Philosophical, Medico-  
 Chirurgical and Microscopical Socie-  
 ties; and has contributed some  
 elaborate Reports, published in the  
 Transactions of the British Associa-  
 tion. Of the Microscopical Society  
 he was one of the founders, and first  
 President; and he is a Fellow or  
 Associate of most of the learned

CALVIN SOCIETY  
 he is the au-  
 sion of "Le  
 (1845), "Le  
 the Fathers  
 turies," and  
 Popery (18-  
 works. He  
 of Thruamin  
 1845.

OXENF  
 author, is a  
 Surrey, and  
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 London solic  
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 theatres, an  
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 graphy of  
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 himself to t  
 books, being  
 collaborator  
 G. A. Macfa

ained as Curate of Check-  
ordshire, and his subse-  
ments were the Rectory  
ne; Archdeaconry of Sur-  
y of Alverstoke; Canonry  
ter; Chaplaincy to the  
Albert; and the Deanery  
ter. He was consecrated  
xford in 1845, and, as  
ancellor of the Order of  
; he is also, by special  
; Lord High Almoner.  
is published works are  
"Eucharistica," "His-  
American Church," "The  
l," "Sermons at Oxford,"  
efore the Queen," "Ser-  
Miscellaneous Subjects,"  
on the Ordination Ser-  
As a spiritual peer, the  
ford takes a prominent  
debates in the House of  
also in the Upper House  
tion. He is also well  
a most eloquent speaker  
neetings of a religious

P.

OMAS, civil engineer, was  
the year 1810, and was  
originally as a surveyor.  
ds placed himself under  
Brunel, and was actively  
iding him in his great un-  
the Thames Tunnel. Mr.  
een extensively employed  
s as a civil engineer by  
ent. His first important  
he suspension bridge at  
pened in 1859. He was  
as the architect of the  
across the Thames at  
; which he commenced  
on the failure of Messrs.  
the original contractors.  
chosen as the architect  
of the new bridge now  
across the Thames at

LORD CLARENCE EDWARD,  
son of Field-Marshal the  
of Anglesey, K.G., by his

second marriage, was born in 1811.  
He entered the navy at an early age,  
and saw some active service in the  
Baltic during the Crimean war. He  
was for some time Secretary to his  
father when Master-General of the  
Ordnance, and on Lord Palmerston's  
return to office in 1859, was appointed  
to the important post of Secretary  
of the Admiralty, which he still  
holds (April 1865), and in which  
capacity he has shown considerable  
administrative powers. He attained  
flag rank in 1858, and has repre-  
sented Sandwich, in the Liberal in-  
terest, a short interval excepted, since  
1847.

PAGET, THE REV. FRANCIS EDWARD,  
son of the late General the Hon. Sir  
Edward Paget, G.C.B., was born in  
1806. He was educated at West-  
minster, and at Christ Church, Oxford,  
where he graduated B.A. in 1832, and  
has been Rector of Elford, Stafford-  
shire, since 1835. His High Church  
novels secured him considerable repu-  
tation, the best known being "St. An-  
tholin's," which has passed through  
three or four editions (1842); "Tales  
of the Village" (1842); "The Warden  
of Berkenholt" (1843); and "Luke  
Sharp, a Tale of Modern Education"  
(1845). He has also given to the  
world several volumes of Sermons (on  
the Living and the Dead, on Saints'  
Days, &c.), "Prayers on Behalf of the  
Church" (1845), and the "Church-  
man's Kalendar."

PAGET, JAMES, F.R.S., Surgeon, is  
the son of a merchant at Great Yar-  
mouth, where he was born about the  
year 1815. He became a member of  
the Royal Coll. of Surgeons in 1836,  
and an honorary Fellow seven years  
later. He is Surgeon Extraordinary  
to the Queen, Assist.-Surgeon to St.  
Bartholomew's Hospital, and a Fel-  
low of the Royal Medico-Chirurg. Soc.  
Mr. Paget, who is a member of the  
senate of the University of London,  
is known as the author of the "Pa-  
thological Catalogue of the Museum  
of the Coll. of Surgeons," and of  
"Lectures on Surgical Pathology;"  
he has also been an extensive contri-

found in the "Transactions" of the Royal and other learned societies.

**PAGET, JOHN**, eldest son of John Paget, Esq., of Thorpe Satchville, Leicestershire, was born in 1806. Receiving at an early age a facility in navigation for foreign travel, he after a time settled in Transylvania, where he married the Baroness Banffy. In 1839, Mr. Paget published his "Travels in Hungary and Transylvania." When the Revolution broke out in 1848, he strongly espoused the views of M. Kossuth and the constitutional party, and saw some active service during that year. He accompanied General Schell. Whilst residing at Dresden, in the summer of 1850, he became an object of suspicion to the Austrian Government, and an agent of the secret police, who had been sent over, was allowed by the Saxon Government to seize all Mr. Paget's papers, which the Austrians kept for a month, and only restored to him as the urgent remonstrance of the English Minister in Dresden. Among these papers was a history, in manuscript, of the Revolutionary War of Hungary. Mr. Paget has since returned to the land of his adoption, where he owns a considerable property, and is actively engaged in introducing an improved system of agriculture.

**PAKENHAM, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT, K.C.B.**, is a son of the late Hon. Admiral Sir Thos. Pakenham, G.C.B., and related to the Earl of Longford. He was born in 1797, and became attached, when twenty years of age, to the Embassy at the Hague. After being Secretary of Legation in Switzerland and Mexico, he was raised to the office of Minister-Plenipotentiary in Mexico in 1835, and sworn a Privy Councillor on his return to England in 1843. From Dec. in that year, to April, 1849, he was Envoy Extraordinary and Minister-Plenipotentiary at Washington, and in April, 1851, was accredited in the same capacity to Lisbon, but retired on a pension in 1855.

**PAKINGTON, THE RIGHT HON.**

**SIR JOHN, BART.**, is the son of W. Russell, Esq., of Powick Worcester, and was born at seat in 1799. He was educated at Eton, and at Oriel College, and in 1831 assumed the Pakington, as heir of his uncle, the Baronet of Having been nominated in man of the Worcestershire Sessions, he was, in 1837, elected to the House of Commons for Droitwich, which he represented. Sir John, in 1846, the free-trade measure, R. Peel, who, nevertheless, made him a Baronet before long, and in 1848, when Lord appeared at the head of the state of the West India rendered the sugar duties of the day, he was one of the committee of which Lord G. was the chairman, and as the a differential duty, took part in the discussions. When, in 1852, Lord J. retired from office, and Lord called upon to assume Government, Sir J. Pakenham was nominated Earl Grey's Secretary of the Colonial Office, and a Privy Councillor. Sir John has since taken an important share in the business of the House of Commons; and in 1854 submitted to Parliament a comprehensive bill on the vexed question of "Under Lord Derby's sequestration, he held the office of Lord of the Admiralty, from the beginning of March, 1858, to June, 1859, in which he displayed great efficiency. On the close of his Administration of the Admiralty, the Queen conferred on him the honour of a Grand Cross of the Bath, civil division. He has been out of office but has taken an active share in the Parliamentary debates, especially on all questions.

**PALACKY, FRANCIS**, a Bohemian author, was born on June, 1798, at Rodlau

He received an excellent education, and after studying at Presburg and Vienna, he removed in 1825 to Prague, where he was appointed editor of the "Journal of the Bohemian Museum." In 1831 he returned from the states of Bohemia in the appointment of historiographer to the kingdom. The first volume of his "History of Bohemia," written in the German language, and published at the expense of the states, appeared in 1835, and has been highly praised. In religion, Palacky is a Protestant; in politics, a liberal. The "Archiv," a collection of documents in Bohemian language, collected by him from various sources, is a continuation of the history, and extends to eight volumes (1840-44). The works of Palacky are very numerous, but all of them relate to the history of Bohemian history, literature and biography.

PALEY, FREDERICK APTHORP, son of the late Rev. Edmund Apthorp and grandson of the author of "Evidences of Christianity," &c., was born at Easingwold, near York, in 1798. He was educated at Shrewsbury and St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1836, and continued to reside till 1846, when he left the University, owing to a difference in his religious convictions. He had at intervals the plays of Euripides with Latin notes and emendations, several of which plays were revised; but afterwards they were revised and published in one volume with English notes, for the "Bibliotheca Græca." He also edited the same series Euripides (in three volumes), and Hesiod, and Virgil, Ovid's Fasti, Propertius, and an English translation of Mann's work on the Assemblies of the Athenians, with some minor works on Botany and Church Architecture. Mr. Paley was one of the most energetic members of the Cambridge Camden Society, and secretary of that body for several years. He took an active part in the general movement then commencing for

the restoration of parish churches, and the improvement of church architecture. In furtherance of these views he published (besides many contributions to the *Ecclesiologist* and other serials), "Illustrations of Baptismal Fonts," "Manual of Gothic Architecture," "Manual of Gothic Mouldings," "The Church Restorers," "Remarks on the Architecture of Peterborough Cathedral," "Notes on Twenty Parish Churches round Peterborough," and a "Guide to the Churches round Cambridge."

PALGRAVE, FRANCIS TURNER, art critic, is the eldest son of the late Sir Francis Palgrave, and was born about the year 1824. He was educated at the Charterhouse and at Balliol College, Oxford, of which he was Scholar, and where he took his degree of B.A. He was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Exeter College. He acted for some time as Private Secretary to Mr. W. E. Gladstone; and was for two years Vice-Principal of the Training College for schoolmasters at Kneller Hall. He was afterwards appointed to a post in the educational department of the Privy Council, which he still (1865) holds. He is the author of *Idylls and Songs*, a *Hand Book to Reigate*, &c., and edited "The Golden Treasury of English Songs." He also wrote the *Art Catalogue of the Great Exhibition of 1862*. Mr. Palgrave has also frequently lectured on art, and has contributed extensively to periodical literature on subjects connected with his favourite study.

PALIN, THE REV. WILLIAM, son of the late Richard Palin, Esq., of Barnes, Surrey, was born in 1802. He graduated B.A. at Trinity Coll., Cambridge in 1833, proceeded M.A. in 1851, and was admitted *ad eundem* at Oxford in 1862. He was appointed Rector of Stifford, Essex, in 1834, was editor of the *Churchman's Magazine*, 1854-8, and has contributed largely to various periodicals connected with the Church. He is author of "Village Lectures on the Litany," "History of the Church of England, 1688-1717,"

"A Sermon on the Weekly Offertory," "Suggestions for the Foundation of a College in each of the Provinces of Canterbury and York for Superannuated and Disabled Clergy," "The Christian Month," "Bellingham," a Tale; "Squire Allworthy and Farmer Blunt," a Dialogue; and Hymns in *Lyra Messianica*.

PALLISER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Colonel Wray Palliser, of Comragh, Waterford, was born in 1817. He has taken an active interest in the progress of geographical science and exploration. He explored a large portion of the "Far West" region of America to the shores of the Pacific, and topographically determined the British North American international boundary-line from Lake Superior in Canada, across the main chain of the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the seacoast or Cascade Range, under a commission from the Government, in 1857 to 1860. Parliamentary papers reporting the progress of the explorations were published in 1859, and the detailed journal of the British North American Exploring Expedition, containing reports upon the geography, agricultural resources, and commercial capabilities of Western America, was presented by him to Her Majesty's Government, and published in 1861. Mr. Palliser in early life passed much time and acquired some experience among the Indians of the northern woods and western prairies, and has published some of the results of his American experiences in the shape of "The Solitary Hunter, or Sporting Adventures in the Prairies." It was Mr. Palliser's previous experience of Indian life and character which induced the Colonial Office, in 1856-7, to place the expedition which he had formed for the purpose required, under his command. Mr. Palliser is a magistrate for co. Waterford, and has served as High Sheriff for that county.

PALMER, SIR ROUNDALL, Q.C., second son of the late Rev. William Jocelyn Palmer, many years rector of Mixbury, Oxon, was born at Mixbury

Rectory, in 1812, and educated at Rugby and Winchester Schools. In 1830 he was elected to a scholarship at Trinity College, where he graduated as a first class in classics, in Easter term, 1833, having previously gained the Chichester prize for Latin verse in 1832, and a Latin essay in 1835, the Newton prize for English verse in 1834, and the Ireland scholarship in 1835. He was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Magdalen College, where he held as a layman down to 1837, before his marriage. He also obtained a Law scholarship in 1834, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, and practised with great success as a Chancery barrister. In 1849, he was made Q.C. and Chancery Cottenham. He was M.P. for Plymouth, as a Liberal, from July, 1847, to the general election of 1852, when he was unsuccessful, having opposed his constituents by voting against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. He was, however, Mr. C. J. Follett, unseated on petition, and he was chosen into the vacancy in the following June; but he did not seek re-election at the elections of 1857 and 1859. He returned again to Parliament in 1861 for the borough of Richmond, Middlesex, on being appointed Solicitor-General, and at the same time received the honour of knighthood. He became Attorney-General at the retirement of the late Lord Cairns.

PALMER, WILLIAM, M.A., son of the late Rev. William Palmer, rector of Mixbury, Oxon, was born July 12, 1811, and was educated at Rugby and Magdalen College, Oxford. He graduated B.A. in 1830, and obtained first class honours in classics. He became Fellow and Tutor of Magdalen College, and Public Examiner, and obtained the Chancellor's prizes for Latin and Latin prose. Having received several orders, he travelled extensively in the East, where he sought to



and Oriental churches, but without practical effect. On this subject he published his "Harmony of the Doctrine with that of the East;" and also several pamphlets on points of controversy. About the year 1803, he became a member of the Anglican Church.

R., THE REV. WILLIAM, son of a gentleman seated in Down, co. Westmeath, died about the year 1803, and was buried at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he had obtained B.A. He was afterwards incorporated at Worcester; and, while residing there, became an extensive writer on theological subjects. He published his "Origines Antiquity of the English Church" (2 vols. 8vo.); "A History of the Church of Christ" (2 vols. 8vo. 1838); "A Compendious History" (1842). He is the author of a learned work on Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction and Succession of the Episcopacy in the British Isles, intended as an answer to Cardinal Wiseman's assertion in the *Dublin Review*; a series of lectures to Cardinal Wiseman, on the Doctrines of the Roman Church, and a reply to Dr. Newman's "Development," besides several tracts, pamphlets, &c. He was appointed, in 1846, Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Canon of Salisbury, and subsequently became Dean and Prebendary of Salisbury.

PALMERSTON, HENRY TEMPLE, 3rd Earl, G.C.B., &c., elder son of the 1st Viscount Palmerston, was born in Wiltshire, on October 17, 1784, and succeeded to his father's title in 1802. His education commenced at Harrow, and was completed at the University of Cambridge. So far back as 1806, when the formation of the first administration obliged Lord Petty (the late Marquis of Ely), on his accession to

the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, to appeal to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, then little more than of age, contested with him the representation of that University; and, being unsuccessful, was fain, for a time, to hold a seat for the pocket-borough of Bletchingley. In the succeeding Parliament he was returned for Newport, Isle of Wight, which he continued to represent until elected a member for the University of Cambridge. On the formation of the Duke of Portland's administration, Lord Palmerston, who had displayed considerable ability in Parliament, was appointed a junior Lord of the Admiralty; in which capacity he is said to have shown a maturity of judgment that could hardly have been expected at his years. A speech made by him on the 3rd of February, 1808, in opposition to Mr. Ponsonby's motion for the production of papers explanatory of the grounds on which the Administration had advised the expedition against Copenhagen, may be regarded as an indication of his political principles. In 1809, Lord Palmerston became Secretary at War in Mr. Perceval's ministry. In February, 1810, he first moved the Army Estimates, and was warmly complimented by several influential members of the House on the ability and perspicuity of his exposition. Lord Palmerston continued to fill that office until 1828, under the successive administrations of Mr. Perceval, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington. During the whole of this period he confined himself in his speeches in Parliament chiefly to the business of his department; interfering but rarely in other discussions. Among these exceptions, however, was the vexed question of Catholic Emancipation, to which he had always given a steady support. Lord Palmerston, although ranking on the Tory side of the House, was what is now termed a Liberal Conservative. Though sympathizing with Mr. Canning in his earnest advocacy of

Catholic Emancipation, and in his encouragement of freedom abroad, Lord Palmerston appears, like him, in the early part of his career, to have been no friend to Parliamentary Reform, although his sentiments on that question subsequently underwent a marked change. On Canning's death Lord Palmerston fraternized, to some extent, with Lord Goderich and Mr. Huskisson. Having accepted office with the last-mentioned statesman under the Duke of Wellington, he appears to have resented with manly warmth his treatment on the East Retford question; and withdrew from the Duke's cabinet accordingly. In the month preceding his secession, Lord Palmerston voted against the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, on the ground that he would not advocate the emancipation of Dissenters so long as the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics remained unredressed. In March, 1830, he made a brilliant speech on the affairs of Portugal; in which, after explaining his views as to the foreign policy of England, he advocated the exhibition of more sympathy than had hitherto been displayed towards the struggling nations of the Continent. His motion was lost by a large majority; but the foundation for a future triumph was laid. On the retirement of the Wellington administration, and the accession of the Whigs to power, in Nov., 1830, Lord Palmerston became Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; a post which he retained until Nov., 1834, when Sir Robert Peel came into office for a few months, but resumed his functions in 1835, when Lord Melbourne returned to office. He held this post until his temporary retirement in 1841. From the date of his accession to the Foreign Office, his lordship followed the fortunes and supported the policy of the Whig party for the succeeding ten years. Between 1841 and 1846 Lord Palmerston was in opposition. In December, 1845, when the repeal of the Corn Laws became unavoidable, Sir R. Peel resigned, and Lord J. Russell undertook to form

a Whig Government, in which Lord Palmerston was to resume post. Lord Grey refused. Lord Palmerston held the portfolio; and the attempt ultimately failed. Six months after the final abandonment of the post, Sir R. Peel, Lord Grey notwithstanding any objection, and the noble lord resumed the conduct of affairs. During the interval between that date and 1851 he carried out the general principles of his policy with vigour and effect. The important subjects he was to discuss were,—the treaty with Portugal; the Swiss question; the revolutionary movements of Spain; the imbroglio of 1844; the question, originating in 1844, brought to an issue by the Corn Laws of 1850; finally, the Hungarian question and the protection of Hungarian chiefs. Lord Palmerston was at this period of his career the object of much political cabal, and had many enemies; but he managed to defeat the schemes of his opponents. The most serious attacks were that which was made upon his policy in Greece, but even on that occasion he succeeded, after a long and arduous struggle, in turning the tables on his opponents. The Tories could never forget the support of the Catholic Emancipation Reform Bills; and the noble lord presented his hostility to the abolition of the Test and Corporation Acts. As a natural consequence of Lord Palmerston's connection with the Whig party, he committed himself without reserve to its policy, and in abandoning his early prejudices in favour of Parliamentary Reform, he advocated the adoption of Russell's Bill: a defection which cost him his seat for the University of Cambridge, in 1830. He fell, however, on Bletchingley, and was elected for South Hants. On the election of December, 1851, he was once more sent adrift. 1

resent time he has represented on. In 1844 he was put in action for Liverpool, but without victory or consent. Whatever difference of opinion may have existed on particular points of his policy, nothing is beyond a doubt—that he in England respected throughout the world, and by his bold front and success in foiling many deeply-laid schemes to overreach him, has had rather the bitter hostility of her enemies, foreign and domestic. The skill by which he overcame the intrigues which threatened—thanks to the intrigues of Louis-Philippe and his friends,—our *entente cordiale* with France in 1840, and the vigour and intrepidity with which he put down the ambitious attempt of Mehemet Ali to make his sovereign at defiance, are sent to every reader of modern history.

His efforts were crowned with complete success: the intrigues of Louis-Philippe and his unscrupulous friends; and the treason of Mehemet Ali were nipped in the bud; but his success was afterwards outwitted by the former in the matter of Jewish marriages. After the Revolution of 1848, Lord Palmerston became a mark for the attacks of the despotic rulers of France, and the hostility of the coalition against him having reached its boiling point, a motion impeaching his policy was proposed and carried in the House of Peers. The Government appealed to the opinion of the House of Commons, which body refused to endorse their Lordships' action.

Sir Robert Peel, although he was against him, exclaimed on that occasion, "We are proud of him!" and his sentiment was affirmed by the House of Commons. Honours now showered upon him from all quarters. A trait was presented by public subscription to Lady Palmerston, and it was in all parts of the country held in his honour. Not only did the countenance Mr. Gladstone's exposure of the atrocious conduct of the King of Naples to his aid, but caused a copy of that

thrilling narrative to be despatched to every court in Europe. In 1849, 1850, and 1851, Lord Palmerston exerted himself most vigorously to obtain from the Porte the liberation of Kossuth, and he succeeded in the autumn of the last-mentioned year, in spite of the active opposition of Russia and Austria, in effecting his release. On receiving a deputation from Islington with an address of thanks, containing some strong remarks on the conduct of the autocratic sovereigns, Lord Palmerston let fall an expression, which was greedily seized upon and perverted to his prejudice by the ministers of two of the great powers, and was one of the causes which drove him from office. Lord Palmerston, moreover, was believed to have been aware of the intentions of the Prince President of the French Republic, which resulted in the *coup d'état* of the 2nd of Dec., 1851; and his immediate approval of that act without the knowledge of the Court, or of a majority of his colleagues, gave great umbrage; indeed, his omission to give explanations demanded by Her Majesty, through the Prime Minister, of portions of certain despatches proposed to be sent by him, was the immediate cause of his dismissal, on the 24th of Dec., from the Secretaryship of State. The Viceroyalty of Ireland was offered him at the same time, with a seat in the House of Lords, but declined. Two months later, with the help of the Conservative opposition, he succeeded in defeating his former colleagues on the Militia Bill; and a change of Government thereupon ensued. The Whig ministry, broken up mainly by the removal of Lord Palmerston, made way in Feb., 1852, for the accession to power of Lord Derby, who, after a ten months' tenure of office, was displaced by a coalition Cabinet under Lord Aberdeen, in which Lord Palmerston filled the post of Home Secretary, Lord J. Russell occupying that of Foreign Affairs. A difference of opinion respecting Lord

John Russell's proposed measure of Parliamentary Reform, led to the temporary withdrawal of Lord Palmerston in Dec., 1853; but, yielding to the solicitations of his colleagues, he soon returned to his department, which he retained until called by the unanimous voice of the country to replace Lord Aberdeen as Premier of England, in Feb., 1855. In 1856 peace was concluded with Russia under his auspices. But the sense of external danger being removed, his government, which consisted almost exclusively of Whig elements, proved unable to withstand the combination of parties against it: and early in the session of 1857, on the motion of Mr. Cobden, supported by Lord John Russell, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Disraeli, and Mr. Gladstone, a vote of censure was passed, on the conduct of affairs in China. A dissolution immediately followed; and in the new parliament, Lord Palmerston appeared to have a considerable majority. In the following February he was nevertheless defeated on a resolution moved by Mr. M. Gibson, condemnatory of the policy of the Conspiracy Bill; Lord Derby then returned to power, which he retained until June, 1859, when Lord Palmerston once again became the head of the administration—a post which he still retains (March, 1865). Since his last return to power, his lordship has maintained his high reputation both at home and abroad, by the sagacious measures of the government over which he presides, and has watched with unwearied zeal over the interests of his country at a very critical period, fertile in momentous events in various parts of the world, during the progress of which this country has been more than once nearly involved in war, through the efforts made to entangle it in hazardous engagements. Conspicuous among these are the events connected with the Italian, Polish, Mexican, and Danish questions; but, chiefly, the deplorable civil war in North America, in the progress of which both contending

parties have looked with content on the policy of wisely adopted and faithfully followed by the British Government while the commercial condition of the United States attained a pitch of unexampled prosperity. In 1839, Lord Palmerston married the sister of his friend Lord Melbourne, and Earl Cowper. In 1832 he was a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George; in 1841 a Knight of the Order of the Sword of Portugal, and in 1857. In 1861 he was created Lord Warden of the Exchequer and Governor of India, and was elected Lord of the Council in 1862.

PANIZZI, ANTONIO, Librarian of the British Museum, born, September 16, 1818, in the duchy of Parma, began his studies in the University of Reggio, and proceeded to the University of Pavia, where, in 1818, he received his degree in Law, and devoted himself to the bar. The deep interest he took in the fate of his country led him to take part in the Piedmontese revolution of 1820. Denounced by a government already in prison, he was confined in Cremona. He succeeded in making his escape, and was condemned to death in consequence of all his property confiscated. He took refuge first in Lugano, and subsequently at Geneva. Expelled thence, with other political fugitives, at the instance of the Austrian and Sardinian governments, he reached England by the Liverpool. Passing from Liverpool, he was introduced to the historian Foscolo, to the historian Guicciardini, and received him with great hospitality. Here he resided, as a private tutor, until 1828, when he was appointed professorship of Italian Literature in the Coll., London. This appointment he held for three years, and during the instrumentality of his mission, he was nominated, Assistant Librarian of the

well adapted to his biographical qualifications. The Rev. Mr. Baber, Librarian of the Printed Library of the British Museum, received the manuscript. Some complaints were made at the time that it might have been preferred to a man; but the acquirements and administrative talents of Mr. Panizzi secured him the choice. From the date of his appointment to the Department of the Printed Library to its present position, the European libraries: no moment there is not a library in the world, the uses of study have been to a degree which can be vouched for by those who have visited the British Museum. He secured, by obtaining a large parliamentary grant, in 1837-56 the number of volumes rose from 225,000 to 360,000. To his activity and perseverance is due a catalogue of the contents of the library of the British Museum, which has borne the test of time, and a reading-room of great convenience. Mr. Panizzi distinguished himself as a scholar, having published (1830-34, 1837) "Orlando Innamorato" of Ariosto, and "Orlando Furioso" of Ariosto, in which the former poem was restored to the purity of the text, and accompanied by a preface in English, showing the Celtic origin of the name, and ably maintained. He published the "Sonetti e Canzoni di Francesco da Sordani" (London, 1835), a magnificent collection of the first editions of Dante's "Divina Commedia," printed at the press of the Earl of Vernon (London, 1835). He is also author of his own "Francesco da Sordani," asserting the identity of the celebrated type-founder and the celebrated painter, da Vinci.

PARIS, LOUIS-PHILIPPE, ALBERT D'ORLÉANS, COMTE DE, born at Paris, August 24, 1838, is the son of the late Duc d'Orleans, and grandson of Louis-Philippe, King of the French. He was only ten years of age when the revolution of February broke out, and, accompanied by his heroic mother, the widowed Duchess of Orleans, witnessed the stormy scene in the French Chambers which followed that event. He was educated by his mother at Claremont, in this country. In the autumn of 1861 the young Comte de Paris and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, accompanied by their uncle, the Prince de Joinville, proceeded to the United States, and on arriving at Washington were cordially welcomed by the Federal Government, and by General McClellan, who proposed that the young princes should serve on his staff. They then entered the service with the rank of Captains of Volunteers, stipulating that they were to receive no pay, and that they should be free to resign their appointments whenever they might wish to do so. The two brothers served on General McClellan's staff up to the conclusion of the campaign in Virginia, and the consequent retreat of the Army of the Potomac, in June, 1862, when they returned to Europe. In May, 1864, the Comte de Paris married his cousin, the eldest daughter of the Duc de Montpensier.

PARISH, SIR WOODBINE, K.C.H., F.R.S., &c., a son of the late Chairman of the Board of Excise in Scotland, was born about the year 1792, and educated at Eton. He has distinguished himself in the diplomatic service, which he entered in 1815, having been successively attached to the British embassy at Paris, in Albania, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and at Hanover. In 1825 he concluded the first treaty with La Plata (to the provinces of which he had been appointed Consul-General and Plenipotentiary), by which the independence of the new States of America was recognized. Subsequently he became *Chargé d'Affaires* at Buenos Ayres,



the Argentine, and the fossil monsters of the Pampas now in the British Museum. He is also the author of an important work, praised by Humboldt, on the "Provinces of La Plata."

**PARKER, SIR HENRY WATSON**, Knight-Bachelor, son of the late Henry Watson Parker, Esq., of Lewisham, Kent, was born in 1808, and has been successively Colonial Secretary, First Minister, and principal Secretary of New South Wales. He received the honour of knighthood in 1858.

**PARKER, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE JOHN**, eldest son of the late Hugh Parker, Esq., of Tickhill, near Doncaster, Yorkshire, was born in 1799. After his education at Repton School, and Brasenose College, Oxford, he studied the law, and in 1824 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and went the Northern Circuit. He sat as Member for Sheffield from 1832 to 1853, in the Liberal interest. He was a Lord of the Treasury from 1838 to May, 1841; First Secretary of the Admiralty from May to September, 1841; Joint Secretary of the Treasury from 1846 to 1849; and again First Secretary to the Admi-

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**MIRAL, G.C.**  
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OF, ROBERT-CHARLES DE BOUR-  
 east of Spain, was born July  
 48, and succeeded his father,  
 Ferdinand (Charles III.)  
 27th, 1854, as minor under the  
 of his mother, the Dowager  
 , Louise-Marie-Thérèse de  
 , daughter of the Duke de  
 On the death of her husband,  
 , 1854, she assumed the reins  
 nment on behalf of her son,  
 om she fled in 1859, in  
 nce of the Revolution, and  
 fuge in the Helvetic States,  
 ke Robert has one brother,  
 enri, Count de Bardi, born  
 uary, 1851; and two sisters,  
 cess Marguerite, born 1st  
 1847, and the Princess  
 rie, born 27th of December,

F, JOHN, a popular comic  
 and pianist, is the son of a  
 of some repute, and was  
 Vales about the year 1812.  
 his first appearance as a  
 singer at concerts about the  
 3, and was received with  
 ble favour. It was not until  
 rs later, however, that his  
 dents as a buffo singer were  
 ly developed. With him  
 d a kind of musical enter-  
 in which he has never been

Instrument and voice were  
 ly combined in the render-  
 omic songs and recitations,  
 s of which were written for  
 ion, in most cases by the late  
 rt Smith. For many seasons  
 from 1840, John Parry's  
 "Wanted a Governess" (the  
 ' which were written by Mr.  
 urg), "Wanted a Wife,"  
 y "Commissions," "Blue  
 "Fair Rosamond," &c., were  
 y in vogue that no concert  
 mplete that did not contain  
 of this pre-eminent comic  
 the programme. Suddenly a  
 lness prostrated his vocal  
 and he was for a long time  
 ated from pursuing his for-  
 sperous career. During his  
 nt, however, he demon-

strated his possession of a new talent  
 by the publication of a whimsical  
 book of caricatures. For some time  
 he officiated as organist in the church  
 of St. Jude, Portsea. When his  
 health was re-established, he re-  
 appeared in public, after an absence  
 of seven years, in June, 1860, as a  
 partner in the entertainment which  
 Mr. and Mrs. German Reed had  
 already made popular. He was  
 heartily welcomed back, and has since  
 continued before the public one of  
 the most diverting of its entertainers.

PARTON (or FARMINGTON),  
 MRS. SARAH, better known by her  
*nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern," is a  
 sister of Mr. N. P. Willis (whom see),  
 and was born about the year 1810.  
 She has been for many years a con-  
 tributor of light articles to American  
 periodical literature; most of these  
 she reprinted under the collective  
 title of "Fern Leaves," which had a  
 very extensive sale. She has also  
 written much for children, and is  
 understood to be a constant contri-  
 butor to one of the most popular daily  
 journals at New York. "Fanny  
 Fern" is by many considered to be  
 deficient in refinement, so important  
 a characteristic in a female writer.

PARTRIDGE,\* RICHARD, F.R.S.,  
 an eminent surgeon, was born about  
 the year 1805, and was admitted a  
 member of the Royal Coll. of Surgeons  
 in 1827. He has been Surgeon to  
 the Charing-Cross Hospital, and Vice-  
 President of the Royal Medical, Chi-  
 rurgical, and Pathological Societies.  
 He was elected, in 1843, an honorary  
 Fellow of the Royal College of Sur-  
 geons of England, and became a  
 member of the Council of that body  
 in 1852. He holds the posts of Pro-  
 fessor of Anatomy in King's College,  
 London, and also in the Royal Aca-  
 demy of Arts. In the autumn of 1862  
 he proceeded, at the request of Gari-  
 baldi's friends in England, to Spezzia  
 to attend upon that popular Italian  
 soldier then suffering from the severe  
 wound, in the ankle, he received at  
 Aspromonte.

PASSAGLIA, THE ABBÉ CARLO,

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 not doubted by the success of rival  
 celebrities who had preceded her, she  
 took the part of Margherita, in Gou-  
 nod's "Faust;" and her performance  
 was pronounced by some critics to be  
 such as to surpass that of every other  
 representative of the character. Mlle.  
 Patti's success on the continent of  
 Europe has been equally triumphant.

**PATTI.\*** **Mlle. CARLOTTA**,  
 a sister of Adelina Patti, was for  
 some time the leading vocalist in the  
 United States. Her voice is described  
 as "the highest soprano ever known,"  
 reaching to G sharp in alt. Her  
 powers of execution are considered  
 extraordinary, and her style is essen-  
 tially Italian. Owing to a physical  
 disability she has hitherto refrained  
 from exhibiting her powers on the  
 stage; but it has been announced  
 (March, 1865) that she intends to  
 appear shortly, as the Queen of  
 Night, in "Il Flauto Magico."

**PAXTON.** **Sir JOSEPH**, a land-  
 scape gardener, was born at Milton  
 Bryant, in Bedfordshire, in 1800.  
 His parentage was humble, and he  
 was educated at the free school at  
 Woburn. He was employed, and  
 studied for some years, as a gardener

designed for a  
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houses at Philadelphia, he came to New York, he came to New York, and established himself as a merchant and in this capacity his sound and valuable monetary transactions of more than one million; and in 1848 he went to the restoration of Maryland. Mr. Peard, at his own cost the garnishing of the monument at the great battle of Gettysburg; and in 1852 he conceived of the American expedition under Dr. Kane, to the Arctic regions, in search of Franklin. He has founded a school, at the cost of £10,000, which bears his name, and has given upwards of £10,000 for similar purposes at Maryland. He presented the city of New York with the munificent sum of £10,000, which he applied to the purchase of the working classes of comfortable and airy houses.

THOMAS LOVE, born at Newbury, Berks, on the 18th of November, 1785, was educated at Englefield. In 1800 he published a poem, "The Genius of Liberty," which reached a second edition in 1802, when he published a poem, "The Philanthropist," followed, in 1803, by "Crotchet and Gryll Grange." In 1816 he published a novel of "Headlong Love," followed by "Melrose," "Nightmare Abbey," "The Misadventure," 1822, "The Miser," 1829, "Crotchet and Gryll Grange," and "Gryll Grange." He became acquainted with the Duke of Devonshire, and eventually became a friend and executor. Mr. Love held a situation in the East India Company in 1818, and on the death of James Mill, in 1836, he was appointed Examiner of India, which post he held until 1846, when he retired.

PEARL,\* COL. JOHN WHITEHEAD, better known as "Garibaldi's Englishman," is the son of the late Vice-Admiral Peard, and was born at Fowey, in Cornwall, in 1811. He was educated at Ottery St. Mary, Devon, and Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1833, and M.A. 1836. In the following year he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and practised on the Western Circuit. He held a captain's commission in the Duke of Cornwall's Rangers, when the Italian war of independence broke out in 1859, and being greatly interested in the cause of Italy, he offered his services as a volunteer to Garibaldi, and followed that General throughout the bold and adventurous campaign, in which he flung himself upon the right wing of the Austrian army, and drove it before him through the passes of the Alps as far as Lake Como. When Garibaldi set out on his Sicilian expedition in 1860, Peard joined him at Palermo, and particularly distinguished himself at the battle of Melazzo. He accompanied the Garibaldian army in its advance upon Naples, and commanded the English Legion in the campaign which ended with the fall of Gaeta—returning to England when the kingdom of Italy was finally established. When Garibaldi came to England in 1864 he visited Colonel Peard at Penquite, his residence in Cornwall. The colonel is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Cornwall.

PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. FREDERICK, second son of the late Sir Robert Peel, was born in 1823, and educated at Harrow, and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he was First Class in classics. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1849, and was twice Under Secretary for the Colonies under Lord John Russell's and Lord Aberdeen's governments, and Under-Secretary for War under Lord Palmerston from 1855 to 1857. He represented Leominster in Parliament, in the Liberal interest, from February, 1849, to July, 1852, and Bury, Lancashire, from that time to April, 1857,



state for war during the Derby administration from Feb., 1858, to June, 1859. He sat as member for Norwich in the Parliament of 1826, and has represented Huntingdon in the Conservative interest since 1831. General Peel takes an active part in all Parliament debates on military questions.

**PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR LAWRENCE**, cousin of the late Sir Robert Peel, was born in 1799, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1824, and went the Northern Circuit; after filling the post of Advocate-General at Calcutta, he was raised to the Bench as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1842, when he received the honour of knighthood, and retired in 1855, in which year he was Vice-President of the Legislative Council at Madras. In 1857 he was nominated one of the Directors of the late E. I. Company.

**PEEL, THE RIGHT HON. SIR ROBERT, BART.**, eldest son of the well-known minister, Sir Robert Peel, second bart., was born in 1822. He was educated at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford, and entered the diplomatic

service, and is now at Wellington.

**PEILE, THOMAS**, D.D., scholar, was born in 1806, at Cambridge, son of the Rev. Dr. Peile, in 1822, at the University School, as eighteenth century classic, and 1828. From 1828 to 1858, he was Head Master of the Bedfordshire School, and incumbent of Dr. Peile, 1843, is best known for the "Agamemnon" and "Choephori". He has also written on the "Biblical Criticism" and the "Biblical Criticism".

He has also written on the "Biblical Criticism" and the "Biblical Criticism".

He has also written on the "Biblical Criticism" and the "Biblical Criticism".

"The Miracles of God's Beasts" and "The Man's Quickening Life in God".

**PELLEW**, Rev. GEORGE, D.D., third son of the Rev. Dr. Peile, 1843, is best known for the "Agamemnon" and "Choephori". He has also written on the "Biblical Criticism" and the "Biblical Criticism".

York, and Canon of Canterbury. Besides a Memoir of his father-in-law, Lord Sidmouth (1847), Dean Pellet is author of "Sermons preached in Cathedral Churches on the leading Doctrines of the Church of England" (1848), "The Seven Ages of a Christian Life" (1855), and various single sermons, tracts, and fugitive papers. The Dean is an active member of the lower House of Convocation, siding with the moderate party.

PELOUZE, THÉOPHILE-JULES, a French chemist, born at Valonges (Manche), Feb. 26, 1807, after a short time passed in the service of an apothecary, went to Paris (1827), where he entered a laboratory directed by Gay-Lussac. In 1830 he was called to Lille to occupy a chair of chemistry, when he devoted much pains to the analysis of beet-root sugar. Recalled to Paris, he was appointed assistant to Gay-Lussac in the Polytechnic School. Visiting Liebig, he made with him a variety of experiments on organic bodies, one of the most remarkable results of which was the discovery of enanthic ether, the source of the flavour of wines. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Academy of Sciences, and subsequently gave lectures in the College of France and the Polytechnic School. In 1833 he was made Assayer to the Mint of Paris, of which he is at present President. As a chemist he holds a high rank in France, and he has published numerous scientific articles, especially in the "Annales de Physique et de Chimie," and in 1853 undertook with M. Frémy an important "Traité de Chimie" (1853-56, 6 vols.). M. Pelouze is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and has received several foreign decorations.

PENCO, MADAME ROSINA, a popular Italian operatic singer, was born at Naples in 1830, and her education was early directed to the mastery of the musical art. From her first public appearance at Copenhagen in 1850, as "Lucia" in Donizetti's opera, down to her debut before a London audience at Covent Garden Theatre, in 1859,

her career was uniformly successful. Many original parts have been composed for her; of these that of "Leonora," in Verdi's "Trovatore," is perhaps the best known; but mention should also be made of "Ellena di Tolosa," and "Marco Visconti," by Petrella; "Assidio di Firenze," by Bottesina; and the "Conte Leicester," by Badia. In London Madame Penco is best known by her impersonation of the part of "Violetta" in the "Traviata," and by that of "Zerlina" in "Don Giovanni."

PENGELLY,\* WILLIAM, F.R.S., F.G.S., was born at East Looe, in Cornwall, in 1812. He is the author of several memoirs and papers on the Devonian and Triassic rocks of Devonshire, and the ossiferous caverns of the same county, and (conjointly with the Rev. Dr. Heer of Zürich) of a monograph on "The Lignite Formation of Bovey Tracey, Devonshire" (1863). He collected and arranged the Devonian Fossils which, under the name of the "Pengelly Collection," was lodged in the Oxford University Museum by Miss Burdett Coutts, in connection with the Burdett-Coutts Geological Scholarships. Mr. Pengelly is now President of the Torquay Natural History Society.

PENNEFATHER, SIR JOHN LY-SAGHT, K.C.B., son of the Rev. John Pennefather, late of New Park, Tipperary, was born in 1800, entered the army as cornet in Jan. 1818, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1839, without having purchased any of his grades. His name first came prominently before the world as a trusted officer of the late Sir C. J. Napier, under whom he served in Scinde, and who, after the murderous battle of Meance, spoke of him emphatically as "that noble soldier Pennefather." For his services in Scinde he received the thanks of Parliament, and the Order of the Bath. In 1846 he attained the rank of Colonel in the army. Upon the formation of the Eastern army in 1854, Col. Pennefather was appointed to command the first brigade of the division, with



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After the latter event he was com-  
pelled by the state of his health to  
retire for a time from the field; but  
returning soon afterwards, took the  
permanent command of the second  
division, with the rank of Lieutenant-  
General. In June, 1854, he was ap-  
pointed Colonel of the 46th Foot, and  
created a K.C.B. in the following  
year. He was appointed Governor of  
Malta, and on quitting that post, after  
holding it for five years, was named  
Commander of the camp at Alder-  
shot, for which he was especially  
fitted by his thorough acquaintance  
with tactics. The colonelcy of the  
2nd Foot, the gallant corps which he  
led into action at Meane, has been  
since conferred on him, in succession  
to the late Sir W. Napier.

PENNETHORNE, JAMES, archi-  
tect, is a native of Worcester, and  
was born about the year 1800. He  
became a pupil of the elder Pugin,  
and after a continental tour, in the  
course of which he visited Italy, he  
returned to London, and acted for

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the History of the Fine Arts, and two years later became Professor of Italian at the London University, occupied with distinction. At this epoch, although married in England, he placed himself at the service of the Italian cause, and was Commissioner at the head-quarters of the Pontifical army, which became a member of the Parliament, when he was President of the Assembly. On the disastrous day of Solferino he returned to England, and devoted himself solely to literary and historical studies. The events of 1859, however, called him from his retirement, and in the following year he spent some time as one of the Commissioners employed in the pacification of Italy.

AL, JAMES GATES, an author and geologist, born in New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 15, 1808, graduated at Yale College, and in 1815, his first tragedy appeared. He published a volume of Poems, and during the same year, having received the degree of M.D., he began to practice at Charleston, S.C. In 1820 he published the first two parts of his poetry and prose, under the title of "Clio," the third part of which did not appear till five years later. In 1824 he was appointed Professor of Natural History at the Mil. Acad. of West-Point, resigning this post, he resided at Boston. He was consulted by Noah Webster in the preparation of his dictionary, and published his own translation of "The Geography of Malte-Brun" (1843). After this, Dr. Gates devoted himself also to the study of geology. In 1834 he, in conjunction with Professor C. U. Smith, made a mineralogical and geological examination of the State of Wisconsin, and published a "Report" of which he was made President in 1842. In 1854 he was elected Geologist of Wisconsin. He has lately been in similar employment in that time.

PERCY,\* JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., son of the late Henry Percy, Esq., was born at Nottingham in the year 1817. He was educated in Paris, and in Edinburgh, where he was a pupil of Sir C. Bell, and where he graduated M.D. Dr. Percy, who has held since 1851 the office of Lecturer on Metallurgy in the Government (now Royal) School of Mines, is the author of an important work on "Metallurgy, or the Art of Extracting Metals from their Ores, and adapting them to the various Purposes of Manufacture," with illustrations.

PERRY, SIR THOMAS ERSKINE, son of the late Thomas Perry, Esq., proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, was born in 1806, and was educated at the Charter-House and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A., in 1829. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and in 1847 was appointed Chief Justice at Bombay. This post he resigned in 1852, and returning to England, he sat in Parliament from 1854 to 1859 as M.P. for Devonport, in the Liberal interest; but accepted the Chiltern Hundreds in the latter year, on becoming a member of her Majesty's Indian Council.

PERSIA, SHAH OF, NESSR-EL-DINI, born in 1829, is the son of Mehemet Shah by the Queen Velliat, of the Kadjar tribe, and grandson of Abbaz Mirza, and was called to the throne in 1848. Besides being well versed in Persian and Turkish, he has also learnt both French and English. It is also said that he is pretty well acquainted with history, and that he has a correct idea of the relations in which he stands to each of the European powers. Although endowed with considerable energy of character, he is mild and gentle in manners, and simple in the habits of his private life. The brief war between Great Britain and Persia, which broke out in 1859, and ended in humbling the power of the latter, is the only occasion on which the Shah of Persia's name has been made familiar to English ears, except in connection with

diately after married the composer Persiani, and adopted singing as a profession. Engaged at Padua, and subsequently at Venice, she produced a great sensation in the operas of "Il Pirata," "La Gazza Ladra," and "L'Elisir d'Amore." Her first great hit was, however, achieved at Naples, as Lucia in "Lucia di Lamermoor," in 1835, which became henceforth one of the chief characters of her repertoire wherever she appeared. A short period of disfavour at Florence was succeeded by a second triumph at Bologna in the "Sonnambula," an opera for several years inseparably associated with her name. She appeared at Paris and in London in 1837, and was one of the stars of the Italian opera in both cities for nearly ten years. She ceased, however, to sing about 1849, and has since lived in retirement.

**PERSIGNY, JEAN GILBERT VICTOR FIALIN DUC DE**, a French statesman, the son of an officer killed at Salamanca in 1812, was born Jan. 11, 1808, at St. Germain l'Espinasse, department of the Loire. After being educated by one of his uncles, he entered life in the cavalry school at Saumur, in 1826. His early predilections were socialist

for an alleged specting the man was to have been since, in upholding French Government signally failed in

**PETERBOURNE**  
**THE RIGHT HON. D.C.L.**, son of the Esq., of Jersey of a family who Jersey at the port of Nantes, was early education college. In 1831 of Pembroke College graduated in 1834 in classics. In Canada as secretary Benton, the Governor his return he became Tutor of Pembroke Examiner, and in Birmingham Society entirely remodelled study of classics distinguished as was appointed Jersey, by Lord this office he was in founding the which was but

port. Subsequently he took part in most of the measures which have been effected in carrying out the scheme of education, of which he was a strong opponent of Dr. Temple, of Exeter, and a strong supporter of Dr. Pusey, and particularly of Dr. Hampden. In 1845 he was Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

His tenure of office was successful, and was marked by the residence of the Prince of Wales. In 1847 he read a French sermon to a large audience at a special service at Westminster Abbey. As Treasurer of Gloucester he showed a skilful management of property, he obtained for the cathedral and rectory the salaries of its officers. He was promoted to the Bishopric of Lincoln, and shortly after to the Bishopric of Peterborough. He has published only a few works, one of which was the consecration of the cathedral of Lincoln, his former pupil, in 1847, the tercentenary of the founding of the Birmingham school.

IN, AUGUST HEINRICH, was born in Bleicherode, a small town situated near Hildesheim, on the 18th of October, 1805. He was educated at the University of Göttingen, with a view to becoming a clergyman; but a strong talent for geography was itself apparent just at the time when Prof. Berghaus founded the Geographical Academy at Potsdam, and an opportunity offered for the study of his natural inclination. He was, in 1839, transferred to Berlin. Here he became known to some of the most distinguished men of his profession in Germany. Among others, Baron Humboldt, to whom he drew, in 1841, the map of the world, and his work "Asie Centrale," moved to London in 1842, he became an active member of the Royal Geog. Soc. He has published various works; amongst

others, "The Atlas of Physical Geography," in connection with the Rev. Thomas Milner; an "Account of the Expedition to Central Africa;" he also constructed numerous maps, and was a contributor to the new editions of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." Moreover, he took very great interest in the explorations then going on in Africa. Through his suggestions and exertions Drs. Barth, Overweg, and Vogel, were charged by the British Government with missions which have been attended with unexampled success, opening out new and vast regions to English commerce and enterprise, and creating a new interest for the whole of that continent. His views on Arctic Geography have recently been amply corroborated by Dr. Kane's discoveries of a Polar Sea. In 1854 Mr. Petermann was created Professor of Geography at Gotha by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, and in January, 1855, received from the University of Göttingen the diploma of Doctor of Philosophy. He now superintends the vast geographical establishment of Justus Perthes at Gotha, publishing among other works a *Monthly Geographical Journal*, but still remains in intimate connection with England.

PETIT, REV. JOHN LOUIS, nephew of the late Mr. Louis Hayes Petit, M.P., was born at the commencement of the present century, and took his B.A. degree at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, in 1823. He entered Holy Orders in 1824, but does not appear to have held any parochial charge. Mr. Petit is distinguished as an archæologist, and is an active member of most of the societies connected with that pursuit, besides being a frequent contributor of papers on architecture to magazines and newspapers. The works published separately under his own name are—"Architectural Character" (1846), "On the Principles of Gothic Architecture as applied to ordinary Parish Churches" (1846), "Lectures on Architectural Principles" (1854), "Lectures on Architectural Studies" (1854), and a "De-

successful management was under Phelps's leading public enterprise, Macready the stage, as the most successful performer. Phelps applied his management to the popular drama, the result in this expensive but successful line. He subsequently, after Mr. Fechter, where he the manager, also edited plays. He was an actor before, a serious meaning education, connected to the architecture of the

1840. Mr. Phelps's influence in the partnership with The active partnership was dissolved by mutual consent in 1845. Mr. Grossell continuing on his own account the erection of the Houses of Parliament, the greatest of the many public buildings undertaken by the firm. Among these structures are Hungerford Market, and the Reform and Oxford and Cambridge Clubhouses. He has since constructed a large portion of the leading railway works in England, and has besides been engaged in the formation of a vast railway in Canada. Bloomsbury Chapel was built for the Baptists' worship at his expense; and the Diorama premises in the Regent's Park were purchased by him and converted into a chapel for the same denomination. Among his most important works should be mentioned his completion of the Norwegian Grand Trunk line, and the Royal Danish line, in 1854. Upon the opening of the latter, Mr. Peto received from the hands of the King of Denmark the Order of the Dannebrog. Towards the close of 1854, he undertook, without prospect of profit, the construction of a railway from Balaclava to the Crimea, initiated by



of the Oxford Circuit; he became C. in 1851. In 1850 he was appointed Reader on Civil Law and Jurisprudence to the Middle Temple, in the following year Reader on Constitutional Law and Legal History to the Inns of Court. Mr. Phillimore, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, is the author of several works on law and politics, including a "Letter to the Hon. J. Wilson Croker, on his review of R. Phillimore's Life of Lytton," and a "Letter from the Ghost of E. Saunders;" several pamphlets on "Law Reform," "A History of the Law of Evidence," "An Introduction to the Study and History of Roman Law," and "Principles and Maxims of Jurisprudence." He also drew up the case in behalf of Sir C. J. Napier's claim to prize-money refused him by the Company, which was awarded to him generally by the Treasury, as cited in W. Napier's Life of his brother; among other contributions to legal works, wrote "An Inquiry into the Authorship of 'Gil Blas,'" appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* and an essay on the "History of Common Law," which appeared in *Oxford Essays*. He sat as M.P. for Westminster, in the Liberal interest, from 1852 to 1857.

PHILLIMORE, SIR ROBERT, B.A., Q.C., D.C.L., second son of the late Joseph Phillimore, Esq., B.A., M.P., and younger brother of the late Sir Robert Phillimore, Esq., was born in 1810. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated in 1831, and subsequently procured M.A. and D.C.L. He was called an advocate of Doctors' Commons in 1839, and called to the bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and sat as M.P. for Tavistock, as a Liberal Conservative from 1853 till 1857.

Dr. Phillimore is a Q.C., and Chancellor of the dioceses of Oxford, Winchester, and Salisbury. He was appointed H.M.'s Advocate-General in 1857, when he received the honour of Knighthood. He is also Judge of the

Cinque Ports. Sir Robert is known as the author of the "Commentaries on International Law," and other marine legal treatises; he has also published the "Memoirs and Correspondence of George Lord Lyttelton."

PHILLIP, JOHN, R.A., born about 1810, is a native of Scotland. He pursued his early studies in Edinburgh, and commenced as a portrait painter. He settled in London about 1845, and soon attracted much attention by his pictures of Scottish life, the first of which that brought him prominently into notice being "Presbyterian Catechising," exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1847; it was followed in successive years by "A Scotch Fair," "Baptism in Scotland," "Scotch Washing," the "Spaewife of the Clachan," &c. In 1852 he went to Spain in search of new subjects, and from that period, or rather a year later, commenced that series of Spanish pictures with which his name is now especially identified. The more prominent of these are: "The Spanish Letter-writer—Seville," "Life among the Gipsies—Seville," "The Prison-window—Seville" (1857), "Charity—Seville" (1857), "Al Duena," "El Cortejo," "Spanish Contrabandistas," "Youth in Seville," "Daughters of the Alhambra," "Spanish Water-drinkers," "A Spanish Wake," "La Gloria," &c. &c. In 1858 he exhibited a full-length portrait of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, painted for the city of Aberdeen, and in 1860 "The Marriage of the Princess Royal"—a commission from the Queen. His picture of "The House of Commons" (1860), was, chiefly on account of its containing portraits of most of the leading members and officials, one of the attractions in the exhibition of the Academy in 1863. Mr. Phillip was elected an Associate of the Academy in 1857, and full Academician in 1859. His style of painting is remarkably vigorous and bold, his delineation of character truthful, and his colouring very powerful.

PHILLIPS, JOHN, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., F.G.S., an eminent geologist,

literature of geology: most of them  
 being the records of original re-  
 searches. In 1858 and 1859 he was  
 elected to the Presidency of the  
 Geol. Soc. He has been Professor of  
 Geology in three of our Universities,  
 first in King's College, London, next  
 in Trinity College, Dublin, and now  
 at the University of Oxford, where he  
 occupies the chair previously filled  
 by the late Dr. Buckland. Professor  
 Phillips has devoted much atten-  
 tion to several branches of physical  
 science. To meteorology he contri-  
 buted "Three Years' Observations on  
 Rain" at different heights from the  
 ground, a Pluviometer which regis-  
 ters the direction and inclination of  
 rain, and a method of measuring the  
 velocity of wind by a thermometer.  
 He invented a self-discharging elec-  
 trophorus, and a peculiar maximum  
 thermometer, both now in ordinary  
 use. He took part with General  
 Sabine and others in a magnetic  
 survey of the British Isles, and has  
 lately made special researches on the  
 physical aspect of the sun, moon,  
 and Mars. For a communication on  
 this planet, see the "Proceedings of  
 the Royal Society, 1863."

PHILLIPS. SIR THOMAS. BART

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Italy, under whose instruction she made her *début* at Florence, in 1852, in the character of "Lucrezia Borgia," at the age of little more than sixteen: in this part she appeared for twenty successive nights, with immense success. She spent four years in a professional tour through Italy, and attracted crowds of admirers at Florence, Rome, Palermo, and Verona. At Turin she appeared for the first time in the "Traviata," in which she achieved a great success. In 1856 she appeared in that opera before an English audience, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. Her success in Paris was not quite so great, though in that city she was much admired and drew crowded houses. During the last few years of her stay here, she sang with great *éclat* in the most important cities of the United Kingdom. Besides the operas above mentioned, she has appeared in "Figaro," "The Huguenots," "La Serva Padrona," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "The Bohemian Girl," "Luisa Miller," "La Figlia del Reggimento," and as Zerlina, in Mozart's "Don Giovanni." In 1861 she married and retired from professional life.

PICKERSGILL, FREDERIC RICHARD, R.A., a nephew of H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., is a native of London, and was born in 1820. He studied at the Royal Academy. His principal productions are "The Combat between Hercules and Achelous," an oil painting exhibited in 1840; a prize cartoon of "The Death of King Lear," exhibited in Westminster Hall in 1843; and the "Burial of Harold," a magnificent picture, for which he received a first-class prize in 1847, and which was immediately purchased for the new Houses of Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill is a regular exhibitor, and his pictures generally command many admirers and fetch high prices. In 1847 he was elected A.R.A., and ten years after promoted to the rank of Academician.

PICKERSGILL, HENRY WILLIAM, R.A., the son of a gentleman who was connected with woollen and

worsted manufactures, was born in London in 1781. At first brought up for commercial pursuits, he was accidentally led to study art, for which he had always a strong turn. An early marriage threw him very much upon his own resources, and having exhibited one or two successful pictures, he found himself elected an A.R.A. when little more than thirty years of age. He was admitted in 1827 to the full honours of the Academy, of which he is now one of the oldest members. From that date he has constantly exhibited, and his skill and power as yet (1865) can hardly be said to show symptoms of decay. He is chiefly celebrated for his portraits, and there are few distinguished personages who have not sat to Mr. Pickersgill at one time or another during the last forty years.

PIERCE, FRANKLIN, ex-President of the United States, is the son of Benj. Pierce, brigade-major in the American Army during the revolutionary war, and who held several political offices in the state of New Hampshire. Franklin Pierce was born in the town of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, Nov. 23, 1804, and, after completing his academical studies, entered Bowdoin College, Maine. On leaving college he entered the office of Judge Howe, of Northampton, Mass., but subsequently returned to his native state, and finished his studies at Amherst. He was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice in his native town; but before the end of two years he was elected a representative in the State Legislature, and during his second year's service was chosen Speaker. In 1833 he was elected to Congress, and remained a member of the House of Representatives for four years. During this period, although a firm supporter of democratic measures, he seldom distinguished himself as a debater. In 1837 he was elected a member of the U.S. Senate, but at the end of five years resigned his seat, intending to devote himself wholly to his profession. He then settled in Concord,

He distinguished himself in most of the battles which were fought between Vera Cruz and the City of Mexico, and became highly popular with his men. On the restoration of peace, he went to live in comparative retirement until the proceedings of the Baltimore Democratic Convention in 1852 brought him once more before the public. He was nominated by that body, with but few dissentient votes, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and in due course elected to that office, in which he gave very little satisfaction to any party. He was succeeded by Mr. Buchanan in 1856. In 1863 he was appointed a judge.

**PIGOT, THE RIGHT HON. DAVID RICHARD**, the son of a physician at Kilworth, co. Cork, was born in 1805, and called to the Irish bar in 1826. He was Solic.-General for Ireland in 1839, and Att.-General from 1840 to September, 1841; was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland in 1846. He sat as member for Clonmel in the Liberal interest from 1839 to 1846, and was appointed one of the Visitors of Maynooth College in 1845. He was sworn in a Privy

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ated a Knight Bachelor. He published some articles in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," on the colonies.

**PIUS THE NINTH (THE POPE),** really named Giovanni M. Mastai Ferretti, was born at Senegaglia in 1812. A member of the noble family Ferretti, he was originally intended for the army; but resolved to devote himself to the Church. For several years after his ordination he attended his pastoral duties with exemplary devotion. He was nominated Pius the Seventh on a mission to the Government of Chili, in South America, shortly after the recognition of the independence of that republic. The duties of this mission were performed by him with great discretion; and immediately on his return to Rome he was appointed by Leo XII. to be one of the most important of the ecclesiastico-civil departments of administration in Rome. In 1836 he was sent as apostolic nuncio to Naples, where the cholera was raging there, and his name is still revered by the inhabitants of that city, in gratitude for his disinterested efforts to alleviate their sufferings. In 1840 he was created Cardinal Archbishop of Bologna, in the Romagna, where much civil disaffection existed. However, he devoted himself to the duties of his diocese with so much zeal and leniency, and displayed such liberality of sentiment, that he soon regained the affections of the people, and restored peace and tranquillity to the district. Pope Gregory XVI. died on the 1st of June, 1846, and on the 26th of June, Cardinal Ferretti was elected to the papacy, under the name of Pius the Ninth. The new Pope, at once acquired much popularity by fulfilling the hopes and wishes of the people for the reform of the ecclesiastical abuses of the papal government; and the enthusiasm not only of the Romans, but of the whole Italian people, was raised to the highest point. But the French Revolution of 1848 gave a much more powerful impulse to the enthusiasm, not only of

the Italian patriots but of the friends of liberal institutions all over Europe; awakening a demand, not for mere administrative reforms, but for popular systems of representative government. These sweeping changes the Pope was not prepared to support, and from that moment his popularity began to decline. A policy of reaction then commenced, which only widened the breach between the Papal Government and the people, and increased the agitation for organic changes. The popular disaffection was greatly increased by his taking for his minister Count Rossi, one of the most aristocratic and unpopular men in Rome. When Rossi was placed at the head of the ministry, the fury of the people could with difficulty be restrained from breaking out into open violence. On the 15th of November the minister was assassinated, and Pius himself, a few days later, escaped from Rome in disguise, and arrived safely at Gaeta, the first town in the Neapolitan territory, whither he was followed by the members of the Papal Court and the diplomatic corps. On the 27th he sent to Rome an ordonnance, declaring void all the acts of the Government, and superseding it by a state commission. This manifesto the Roman Chambers treated with contempt, appointed a Provisional Government, and set about improving the victory they had achieved. The Pope remained near a year and a half at Gaeta and Portici, an object of sympathy as the head of the Catholic Church. During his absence, Rome, which was in the possession of the native troops under Garibaldi, was besieged and at last taken by storm by the French army under General Oudinot, after sustaining some reverses. On the 4th of April, 1850, he left Portici, escorted by Neapolitan and French dragoons, and accompanied by the King of Naples and several members of his family. He crossed the frontier at Terracina on the 6th, and re-entered Rome on the 12th, amidst the thunder of French cannon. His temporal government at Rome since



variety of songs, essays, &c., in various periodicals.

PLAYFAIR, DR. LYON, C.B., son of Dr. George Playfair, and nephew of the late Col. Sir Hugh L. Playfair, was born in Bengal in 1819. He was educated at St. Andrew's, N.B., and at a very early age took especial interest in chemistry. In 1834 he studied in chemistry, under Professor Thomas Graham, at the Andersonian University, Glasgow; but his health failing in 1836, he revisited India, and upon his recovery returned to England, and rejoined his friend Thomas Graham, then Professor to the London University. In 1838 he went to Germany, to study organic chemistry under Liebig. Upon his return to England, he undertook the management of the large calico print-works of Messrs. Thompson, of Clitheroe, where he removed, in 1843, to Manchester, and was appointed Prof. of Chemistry in the Royal Institution, Manchester, next, through the interest of Robert Peel, appointed on the Commission then just constituted to report into the sanitary condition of large towns and populous districts, his Reports were characterized by great ability. At the close of the Commission Prof. Playfair was appointed by Sir R. Peel, Chemist to the Museum of Practical Geology; through the same interest he was associated with the Great Exhibition of 1851, and was appointed to visit the manufacturing districts, to advise the manufacturers as to their contributions. Dr. Playfair was appointed Special Commissioner in charge of the Department of Juries; at the close of the Exhibition, in recognition of his scientific services, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, and received an appointment to the late Prince Consort's household. Subsequently, he gave some valuable illustrations of the benefits of the Exhibition. At the Great Exhibition of 1862, he was again appointed in charge of the department of Chemistry, and was entrusted with the management of the jurors who num-

bered upwards of 600 persons, consisting of the most eminent men in rank, science, and industry, of all countries in Europe. On the establishment of the department of science and art, in 1853, he was appointed Joint Secretary with Mr. Henry Cole; but in 1856, when Mr. Cole assumed the office of secretary, he became Inspector-General of government museums and schools of science. In 1858, Prof. Playfair was elected President of the Chemical Society of London, and in the same year was appointed Prof. of Chemistry in the Univ. of Edinburgh, where he has had the honour to number among his pupils the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred. He holds honorary appointments as one of H.M. Commissioners in the Board of Manufactures, and also in the Board of Fisheries for Scotland. Dr. Playfair, in addition to being member of many learned societies, is Officer of the Legion of Honour; Commander of the Austrian Order of Francis Joseph; Knight of the Portuguese Order of the Conception; Knight of the Swedish Order of the Northern Star; and Knight of Würtemberg.

PLEYEL, MADAME MARIE, a pupil of Kalkbrenner, and the queen of female pianistes, was born in Paris, and at an early age became the wife of M. Camille Pleyel, the late well-known pianoforte maker. Madame Pleyel's acquirements are not limited to that branch of the arts which she has adopted as a profession. She possesses an extensive knowledge of languages and general literature. Her great natural gifts, added to a marvellous mechanical power, entitle this lady to the eulogistic remark of Liszt, that she is not only great amongst female pianistes, but great amongst the greatest artists of the world. Madame Pleyel became first known to the English musical world in 1846, and the reception she met with induced her to repeat her visit on several occasions.

PLUMMER, JOHN, "the Northamptonshire Poet," was born near



to see his own words, & "vicar to the art of verifying." Settling, in 1863, at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, he became a constant contributor of poetry and letters in praise to the local papers. A controversy upon which he entered with a Roman Catholic surgeon at Northampton, and another against the monopoly of the "Shoemakers' Union," brought him more twice the notice of the public. In 1870 the tyranny too often imposed by combinations of labouring men on their fellows, he published, in 1870, the "Freedom of Labour," a book which was favourably mentioned by Lord Brougham in his speech at Liverpool, and again in the House of Lords, as "an excellent and well-instructed address on the subject of strikes." While employed at a steam-rolling machine at Kettering, John Plummer found leisure to write a "Plea Essay on Sanitary Reform," a "Tract on Trades' Unions," and numerous articles on wages, labour, capital, strikes,

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and strenuously defended the nation, which the king sought aside. His energetic action the following ten years in defence of Italian liberty greatly annoyed and embarrassed the Government, which offered to give him his money to leave the country. He refused, however, to remain on his soil, and along with other distinguished patriots was consigned to those dungeons whose horrors were so forcibly described by Gladstone after a visit he made to them. He was released by the King in 1859, and, with political offenders, was placed on board a vessel destined for the United States. The exiles were, however, more powerful than the British and compelled the captain to return at Cork, from which they took their way to London, where, by the gentleness and modesty of his character, made himself many friends.

In 1860, Poerio was chosen member of the Turin Parliament. **POGGENDORFF, JOHANN CHRISTIAN**, a German physician and Professor of Natural Science in the University of Breslau, was born, Dec. 29, 1796, in Breslau, where his father was a physician, and he was intended for the legal profession, but his inclination for chemical science was the cause of his devoting himself to scientific studies. In 1820 he became himself as a student in the University of Berlin; in 1834 he was made Professor of Physics, and, in 1835, was made a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences. In 1821 appeared his first work—a "Treatise on Electricity," particularly important through the development of the principles of the multiplier application, a discovery which was made simultaneously by Schweiggel and Arle. In 1824 he undertook the editorship of the "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," a periodical of great value, well known to practical chemists. With Liebig he collaborated in editing a "Dictionary of Chemistry," but after the completion

of the first volume he in a great measure withdrew from it. Since then his "Biographical Outlines for a History of the exact Sciences" (1853) was the precursor of an important "Biographico-literary Dictionary of the History of the exact Sciences, Chemistry, Mathematics, &c." (1858). Magnetism and electricity have greatly occupied the researches of Poggendorff, and his discoveries have been of the utmost benefit to science.

**POLLOCK, RIGHT HON. SIR FREDERICK**, of Scottish extraction, is a son of the late Mr. David Pollock, of London. He was born in London in 1783, and educated at St. Paul's School, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he highly distinguished himself. Having been called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1807, he had great success in his profession, but did not attain the dignity of King's Counsel till 1827. For many years he led the Northern Circuit, and had a most extensive business in London and Westminster, when he was retained in nearly every cause of importance. In 1831 Mr. Pollock was elected M.P. for Huntingdon; and on the accession of Sir R. Peel to office in Dec., 1834, he was appointed Attorney-General and honoured with knighthood. But the first Peel ministry was short-lived; and in April, 1835, Sir F. Pollock had to resign with his colleagues. He continued, however, to sit for Huntingdon; and in 1841, when Sir R. Peel returned to power, Sir Frederick resumed his functions as Atty.-Gen. These he exercised till 1844, when he succeeded Lord Abinger as Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, and was sworn a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. The Lord Chief Baron is younger brother of the late Sir D. Pollock, Chief Justice of Bombay, and elder brother of Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B. and K.S.I.

**POLLOCK, GENERAL SIR GEORGE**, G.C.B. and K.S.I., brother of the preceding, was born in London, in 1786. Entering the service of the East

and some other appointments he was appointed, in 1821, to the command of the army sent to Burmah under Sir Archibald Campbell, where he gained great credit, and for his services in the Burmese war was made a C.B. In 1841 he was selected to command the armies on the West of the Indus, when, after forcing the Khyber Pass by a series of skilful and brilliant operations, he went on to the relief of Sir Robert Sale at Jellalabad. Having defeated the Affghan troops in three successive encounters, he took Cabul, September 15th, in that year, and subsequently effected the release of the prisoners; on the 17th September he was joined by Gen. Nott, and in October led the whole of the united army through the formidable passes back to India. For these services he was presented with a splendid sword by the Government of India, created a G.C.B., and received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament. In 1843 he was appointed British Envoy at Oude, and in the following year a member of the Supreme Council of India; in 1846 he received the thanks of the Court of Common Council of London, for his distinguished services in Affghanis-

The well, did not exhibit his painted features. But generally the original in ment, as ject. Among are "The Emigrant's mann and I (1840), "E we sat dow garet at lu "Faust" (18 was enhance tive of the l mon Eagle e pentance." Bolesguere "The Visits (1846). In sociate of tl demician in the lists as bition of oil Hall, with "Edward People of prize, in th His chief su

successful early pictures were of domestic subjects, consisting of "The Market Girl," "The Alewife," &c., and have never been exhibited. Later studies, of the same class, "The Mountaineers," "Blackberry-Gatherers," &c., are valuable for their depth of feeling, and their beauty of manner, and signal of colour.

**L E, THE REV. GEORGE** Vicar of Welford, Northamptonshire since 1843, was born in the year 1809, and graduated at Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge, in 1831. He is author of a "History of the Church of England," from a Churchman's view (1845), "Life and Letters of St. Cyprian (1840), "His- tory of Ecclesiastical Architecture in England" (1848), a tale of the 12th century called "Sir Raoul de Broc and the Baron of Tristram" (1849), and of many sermons, tracts, and papers. He enjoys a considerable reputation for his knowledge of ecclesiastical architecture, and is an active member of the archaeological societies of many of the English and Welsh counties.

**THE.** (See PIUS IX.)

\* **JOHN**, Major-General, in the army, son of Judge Pope, of New York, was born at Kaskaskin, in Illinois, March, 1823. He entered the army in 1838, and graduated at West Point in 1842, in which year he was appointed 2nd Lieut. of Engineers, and, in August, 1843, joined the army under General Taylor in Mexico. He was breveted Major for bravery, at Monterrey, 1846, and Captain after the battle of Buena Vista, Feb., 1847. From that time till 1861 he was chiefly engaged in surveying expeditions. When the war broke out, Capt. Pope was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers in Dec., 1861, when serving under Gen. Halleck, he cleared the Missouri of the Confederate forces. In March, 1862, when he was at New Madrid, he was appointed Major-Gen. of Volunteers; and he soon after captured, with his guns and stores. He

took part in the siege of Corinth, and after its evacuation he actively and successfully followed up the retreat of the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was appointed to the command of the army of Virginia, comprising the forces under Fremont, Banks, McDowell, and Sturgis; and on the 14th of July, 1862, was appointed Brig.-Gen. in the U.S. army. Great things were now expected from him as he had acquired high reputation by some daring exploits in minor operations. But these hopes were doomed to be disappointed. Very soon after his appointment to the chief command a series of disastrous defeats sustained by the army under his orders spread consternation through the Northern States. On the 20th of August, Gen. Pope withdrew the army of the Potomac to the north side of the Rappahannock, where he was quickly followed by the Confederate forces under Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, and retreated towards Warrenton. On the 25th, Pope's army was thrown into disorder and his baggage captured by the Confederates. On the 29th the troops under Gen. Burnside evacuated Fredericksburg, and retired to Aquia Creek, and on that and the following day the second battle of Bull Run was fought, which ended in the complete defeat of Gen. Pope, and his withdrawal to Centreville. On the 2nd of Sept. he was relieved from the command of the army of the Potomac, and since that period his name has seldom been mentioned in the bulletins of the army. His services have been transferred to another field of action—that of checking the predatory incursions of the Indian frontier tribes.

**PORTER,\* DAVID D.**, Rear-Admiral in the U.S. navy, born in Pennsylvania, about 1812, is the youngest son of the late Commodore David Porter, who commanded the *Essex* frigate in the war with Great Britain in 1812-14, and sailed with him while quite a child in his expedition against the West Indian pirates. After a course of instruction at the naval

the following year in order to take part in the Mexican war, in the course of which he served with distinction, under Commodore Tatnall, especially before Vera Cruz. When the war was over he was appointed to the command of the surveying schooner *Petrel*. On the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and at the beginning of 1862, the mortar fleet was placed under his orders. During the naval operations on the Mississippi that ensued he greatly distinguished himself, especially by his dashing exploit in reducing the forts below New Orleans. After the capture of that city, he proceeded up the great river with his fleet, and was engaged in several affairs, including the unsuccessful siege of Vicksburg, which was raised July 22, 1862. In the following Oct. he was appointed to the command of the Upper Mississippi fleet, with the rank of Acting Rear-Admiral, and after superintending the construction of that fleet, he sailed down the river, and assisted materially in re-opening that great highway to the Gulf. In the summer of 1863, during the second siege of Vicksburg, Admiral Potter bombarded the works

tion, which of monitors by a strong Terry, was though the effected with the Federal

PORTUGAL MAJESTY second but Donna Maria and Dom F. Coburg, was October, 1861, try with him when he became Oporto, and of a captain. He succeeded in the demise of him (by a fever, was off another Nov., 1861. intelligent, the late king govern his. He married his youngest daughter, Manuel, King has a son, C. POTTER, the Royal

serts. He has distinguished himself also as a composer and pianist. His works, consisting of symphonies, quartets, besides trios, quartets, concertos, sonatas, and other pieces for his own instrument, are numerous, many of them highly esteemed. Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, in which office he succeeded Grotch, he has greatly contributed to the usefulness of that institution.

POTTER, LOUIS-JOSEPH-ANTOINE, a Belgian author and politician, born at Bruges, April 26, 1796, of noble parents. He devoted himself at an early age to literature, and especially to Church history; all his writings being made from a rational and philosophical point of view. The results appeared in his works: "L'Esprit de l'Eglise" (1821), and "Vie de Scipion Eclésiastique" (1825). During the Dutch Revolution in Belgium, he was keenly opposed to the king and his ministry, and desired to unite the Republican and Ultramontane parties against the government. The boldness of his conduct drew down upon him a State arrest (1828), and in spite of eloquent pleadings of his two brothers, Meeuen and Van der Linden, he was sentenced to be imprisoned for eighteen months, and to pay a fine of a thousand florins. He was regarded as a martyr by the revolutionary party, whose power was increased. In prison he wrote a number of pamphlets and articles, advocating a radical change in the government of the country; one of which subjected him to a new prosecution (April, 1830), when he was sentenced to eight years' banishment.

During the French Revolution of 1830, which speedily led to the liberation of Belgium from Holland, Potter returned to his native country in triumph, when he became a member of the Provisional Government, but was soon separated from the Ultramontanes, who would not enter into his republican views. Finding himself bereft of political influence, he retired from office, and he occupied his leisure by con-

tinuing his early studies in Church history. His principal work, in which he strongly advocates the full liberty of conscience, is entitled "Histoire du Christianisme" (1836, &c., 8 vols.). He has also written a history of the Belgian Revolution of 1830.

POUILLET, CLAUDE-SERVAIS-MATTHIAS, a French Professor of Physics, Member of the Institute, born at Cuzance (Doubs), February 16, 1791, entered the Normal School there in 1811, became tutor and afterwards lecturer in it. Meanwhile he was chosen Professor of Physics in the College Bourbon. He was afterwards tutor to several of the children of Louis-Philippe. In 1829 he was made Sub-Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and held the chair of Physics in that institution. Two years afterwards he succeeded Dulong in the Polytechnic School, but ill-health obliging him to resign, he was appointed Director of the Conservatory of Arts, and Professor of the Faculty of Sciences in Paris. In the Sorbonne he greatly distinguished himself by his easy and elegant discourses, enlisting the attention and interest of his auditory. As a supporter of the monarchy of July, he sat in the Chamber of Deputies for an electoral college of the Jura. After the revolution of 1848 he retired from political life, and devoted himself entirely to giving public instruction; but in June, 1849, acts of great insubordination having occurred in the Conservatory of Arts, Pouillet was accused of not having shown sufficient firmness, and was deprived of his office of Director, against which decree he protested in vain. He has contributed many valuable additions to science.

POWERS, HIRAM, a celebrated American sculptor, born at Woodstock, Vermont, July 29, 1805, is the eighth child of a small farmer in that state, whose death left the family almost entirely destitute. Young Hiram first went to Cincinnati, where he was by turns waiter at an hotel,

advised to start in 1851 for Florence. After much studious application, he produced, in the following year, his figure of "Eve," which procured him high commendation from the world of art. The celebrated "Greek Slave" followed this; it has attained a world-wide reputation, and was exhibited in the London Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Powers has also executed "The Young Fisherman," a full-length figure of Calhoun, with busts of Webster, Jackson, Adams, &c.

PRATT, JOHN TIDD, the Registrar of Friendly Societies in England, was born about the year 1798. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Michaelmas Term, 1824. He has held for some years an office in the National Debt Office, and, besides the Registrarship of Friendly Societies, he holds the post of Barrister appointed to certify the rules of Savings Banks. He is the author of "The Law relating to Friendly Societies," "A Collection of the Public General Statutes," "The History of Savings Banks," "The Laws of Highways," "An Analysis of the Property-Tax Act," "Suggestions for the Establishment of Friendly Societies," &c.

PRESCOTT, ADMIRAL SIR HENRY, K.C.B., was born in 1783, and entered the navy at the usual age. He was engaged in action with the four ships

where he was educated at where he got taking first-class mathematics. He his College, pointed Tutor been one of the *Scientiæ Mæti* was appointed Natural Philosopher and is now a member of the Council of the University of a work on this subject, published in 3 vols. 8vo.

PRIM, DON LOS CASTELLANOS, a Spanish general in Catalonia, in campaign against the war which broke out in 1833. Being of the Queen-Regent, he was of colonel in he associated of the Provisional Government to the parterre. Being in the insurrection of 1842, he took

Espartero. In the month of the same year, he headed a rebellion in his native city of Valencia from which, however, speedily driven by Zurbano, one of Espartero's lieutenants, he took refuge in France. The subsequent fall of Espartero, and the return of the Bourbon to power, made him popular with the title of Count of Alcañices, and the post of Governor of Madrid. But this state of affairs was of short duration. A fresh insurrection broke out in Barcelona, and it was hoped General Prim would put it down; but he so employed his power at his disposal as to keep Valencia in revolt for an entire year for this he was disgraced by the Government, and tried for high treason, and sentenced to a few months' imprisonment for complicity in the attempt to assassinate Narvaez, but acquitted on the last charge, and a sentence on the first was commuted to a few months' imprisonment. From this time until the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war in 1853, he kept aloof from politics. He then joined the Ottoman army on the Danube, and distinguished himself in the affairs of Wallachia and Silistria. On his return to the East in 1854 General Espartero published an account of his experience in the East, together with an historical essay on the Turkish empire. In 1855 he presented Barcelona for the time in the Lower Chamber of Cortes, and was raised to the rank of Senator three years later. He held the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Spanish army, and Captain-General (of Granada) in the military administration of the province.

In command of a division, General Prim distinguished himself in the war against Morocco in 1860, and was appointed to the chief command of the Spanish expedition to Mexico in the autumn of 1862 which was intended to command under the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe with the French forces a battalion of British marines,

for the purpose of enforcing redress from the Mexican Government for outrages committed on the subjects of the coalesced powers. A want of agreement soon showed itself, through the ulterior designs of the French coming evident, and General Prim eventually withdrew the Spanish troops to the island of Cuba. This course, not undertaken without a show of reason, gave considerable offence to the Emperor of the French, and Prim did not escape censure in his own country—where French influence is actively exercised.

PRINSEP, HENRY THOBY, fourth son of the late John Prinsep, Esq., alderman of London, and M.P. for Queenborough, was born 1792. Having received his education at Haileybury, he entered the Bengal Civil Service, in which he rose gradually, and after holding successively the posts of Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, was appointed in 1840 one of the Council of the Supreme Government of India, and on returning to England in 1843, he was elected to a seat in the direction of the E. I. Comp. in 1849. In 1858 he was nominated by the Crown one of Her Majesty's Council for India. Mr. Prinsep is the author of "A History of the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings," "A Translation from the Persian of the Memoirs of Ameer Khan," "A History of the Life of Runjeet Singh," "Historical Results from Discoveries in Afghanistan," and a short work upon "Thibet, Tartary, and Mongolia." Besides these, he is well known as the author of several pamphlets on India and other questions. Mr. Prinsep is also distinguished as an Arabic and Persian scholar.

PRIOR, SIR JAMES, son of the late M. Prior, Esq., was born at Lisburn, Ireland, in 1790. Having entered the medical service of the navy, he served in the East Indies, on the eastern coast of Africa, and other parts, at the surrender of Heligoland, and the reduction of the Mauritius

OF COUNSELLOR, AND OF ADVISOR,  
"Life of Malone," some vols. of  
poems, and several pamphlets on  
subjects connected with his profes-  
sion. He received the honour of  
knighthood in 1858.

PRITCHARD, THE REV. CHARLES,  
F.R.S., F.G.S., was born about the  
year 1808, and graduated B.A. as  
fourth Wrangler at St. John's Coll.,  
Cambridge, in 1830, and has for a  
long time kept a private school of  
much reputation at Clapham. He is  
of high standing in the scientific  
world, and has published various treat-  
ises, some of which are published in  
the Transactions of the Royal Astro-  
nomical Society; amongst them being  
"A Treatise on Statical Couples,"  
"On the Figure of the Earth," on  
"The Conjunctions of Jupiter and  
Saturn," a "Paper on an improved  
method of using Mercury," and of the  
article "The Star of the Magi," in the  
Biblical Dictionary, besides several  
sermons. He is Hon. Secretary to the  
Royal Astronomical Society.

PROCTER, BRYAN W., a popular  
poet (who writes under the pseudonym  
of "Barry Cornwall"), was born  
about the year 1790, and was edu-  
cated at Harrow School, where he had

as an assistant in  
years enjoyed  
a Commission  
signed that office  
in 1824 a dan;  
Basil Montagu  
had a daughter  
known as a poet  
1864.

PROKESC  
BARON VON, an  
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22, 1797, is the son of William III. and of Princess Lecklenburg-Strelitz, and the late king. He was a soldier, and took part in the campaigns of 1813 and 1815, and was made a prince. In 1840 he was appointed viceroy of Pomerania, which he held till the Revolution of 1848, when he took refuge in Prussia.

He was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly in 1848 and returned to Berlin, where he held a seat in the Assembly, and was elected in 1848. In June, 1849, he was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Prussian army acting against the forces of Baden. When the king's brother gave way, in 1850, Prince was created Regent.

He immediately dismissed the Kreuzzeitung party, and adopted a more liberal policy. Frederick William IV. succeeded, in January, 1861, to the throne, under the title of King, to the crown, which he held on his own head at Königsberg.

In the following month of October, 1861, on which occasion he emphasized the doctrine of the divine right of kings." The course he has pursued since he became King has been sadly disappointed the

views were formed regarding the future of the monarchy was he seated on the throne.

He began a contest with the Chamber of Deputies, which grew more critical, until, in 1862, Bismarck-Schönhausen had become

Prime Minister, in 1862, threatened to end in revolution.

Fortunately for the ministerial advisers, the war on Denmark waged by Prussia diverted the attention of the Prussian people from the internal affairs for a time.

Whether this event will enable the king, or any other premier, to reform the system of absolutism, the future seems determined to be seen. It is, however, too probable that the policy of the late Danish prince of Schleswig and Holstein, now

evidently preparing, in spite of the opposition of the smaller German powers, will, by flattering the national aspirations, serve materially to reconcile King William's subjects to his assumption of unconstitutional power.

William I. married June 11, 1829, the Princess Augusta, daughter of Charles - Frederick, Grand-Duke of Weimar. They have two children—the younger, the Princess Louisa-Mary, born Dec. 3, 1838; married Sept. 20, 1856, Frederick-William, Grand-Duke of Baden; the elder, Prince Frederick-William, born Oct. 18, 1831, married Jan. 25, 1858, Victoria Adelaide, Princess Royal of Great Britain, by whom he has four children—Frederick-William, born Jan. 27, 1859; Charlotte, born July 24, 1860; Albert-William, born August 20, 1862; and Francis-Frederick, born Sept., 1864.

PUGIN, EDWARD WELBY, architect, eldest son of the late Aug. N. Welby Pugin, the chief reviver of Gothic architecture and Ecclesiastical art in England (who died in 1852), was born on the 11th March, 1834. At the age of seventeen he succeeded to his father's practice, and by unremitting energy and attention was enabled successfully to complete all his existing engagements. Among his best works may be named the church of Notre Dame de Dadezell, in Belgium (for which he received from Pius IX. the Papal Order of St. Sylvester); the new College of St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw; several large churches in Liverpool; St. Michael's Priory, Belmont, Herefordshire; the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, at Cork; and magnificent works at Scarisbrick Hall, Lancashire, in completion of the mansion which had been begun by his father in a sumptuous Gothic style.

PULSZKY, FERENCZ AUREL, a Hungarian author and politician, is descended from a Polish family settled in Hungary, and was born Sept. 17, 1814, at Eperies, in the county of Sáros. He studied law and theology there and at Miskolcz, and after passing his examination in law (1833) went to Germany and Italy, and sub-

sequently to France and England. In 1837 he published "Extracts from the Journal of a Hungarian in Great Britain." In 1836, in consequence of his researches, he was nominated corresponding member of the Archaeological Institute of Rome. In 1840 he was elected to represent the county of Sáros in the Diet, gained the attention of the opposition, and was appointed secretary to a commission to draw up a new code of laws. He did not appear in the Diets of 1843-44 and 1847-48, but in Germany he was active in the cause of the Hungarian Liberal party. The revolutionary movements of 1848 found him at Pesth, where he became Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, under the Bathyany cabinet, Prince Esterhazy being his chief. After the rising of October, falsely attributed to him, he withdrew to Vienna, where Windischgrätz strove to capture him. He escaped to Hungary, but sentence of death was recorded against him. After the fall of Kossuth, his large estates were confiscated, and he took refuge in England. In 1851 he accompanied Kossuth, to whom he had always been closely allied, to America. He wrote in English an account of the tour, assisted by his wife, under the title, "White, Red, and Black" (1852, 3 vols.). Pulszky is said to be a frequent contributor to English and American periodicals. Madame Pulszky, who is a native of Vienna, displays a remarkable command of English, and wrote in that language—"Memoirs of a Hungarian Lady" (1851, 2 vols.), and several other works, in conjunction with her husband; amongst these, "Tales and Traditions of Hungary" (1854, 3 vols.).

PUNSHON, THE REV. WILLIAM MORLEY, Wesleyan divine, was born in 1823, at Doncaster, where his father was a draper. In 1838 he entered the office of his grandfather, a timber merchant of Hull, where his energy and great natural aptitude won for him a position beyond his years, and he soon became possessed with a strong

desire to study for the ministry accordingly zealously strove to himself to fulfil this self-imposed task and commenced his new career at Sunderland in 1840, by undertaking the duties of a "local preacher" and preparatory ministerial officer. A year later, after passing as a probationer, he accepted a pastoral charge in the mission at Marden, in Kent. Here the powers of Mr. Punshon were displayed, and the report of his success was not long in reaching the leaders of the Wesleyan Association. At the "Conference" of 1842 he was appointed to the ministry at Whitehaven, in Cumberland, where though only twenty-one years of age his reputation was such that he was flocked to hear him from all quarters. From Whitehaven to Carlisle, thence to Newcastle-on-Tyne, and still later at Sheffield and Leeds, Punshon pursued a constant and progressive course, occasionally dispersing his local labours by visits to the metropolis, where his reputation, both from the pulpit and the press, had already acquired for him a distinguished name. Many of his sermons and lectures, published since his removal to London in 1845, have attained a wide popularity, especially the latter, which treat of "John Bunyan" and the "Huguenots" respectively. Mr. Punshon has also published a small volume of poems.

PUSEY, THE REV. EDWARD Bouverie, D.D., is a son of the late Philip Bouverie (half-brother of the first Earl of Radnor), who took the name of Pusey by royal warrant. He was born in 1800, and educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in high honours, and was subsequently elected to a fellowship at Oriel College, where he took his degree of M.A. In 1827 he was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, a position which is attached to a Canonry

h. Dr. Pusey was one of the most and most constant contributors to the "Tracts for the Times," and defended the main doctrines of the High Church party. They were intended to enforce a variety of letters, pamphlets, &c., on which ground his name has been frequently used to designate the sect. In 1843 he was suspended from the office of Regius Professor of Divinity on account of a sermon on the Holy Spirit. Dr. Pusey's published works include, besides a variety of many adaptations of Roman Catholic books of devotion for the use of the English Church, elaborate treatises on Baptism, the Eucharist, the Ecclesiastical Supremacy, and a life with a deceased wife's portrait. He is also one of the working members of the Oxford "Library of the

T, FELIX, a French political writer and dramatist, was born at Paris, Oct. 1810, received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted an advocate in 1831. He devoted himself to literature, and wrote for *Figaro* and *Charivari*, and was attached to *Le Siècle*. As an author he is best known by his works such as "Le Chiffonier de Diogène," and "Mathilde," which acquired considerable popularity on account of the political allusions they contain. On the outbreak of the Revolution of 1848, he abandoned literature for politics, joining the ranks of Ledru Rollin, with whom he went into exile. His political views developed in his work, "Le Droit au Travail" (1848). In 1855 he addressed "The Letter of the Jersey to the Queen of England," on the return of her Majesty from France. In 1861 he was arrested on some political offence before the Correctional Police in Paris, and sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

JOFT, THE REV. JAMES, was born in 1813, and took his B.A. degree from Trinity Coll., Oxford, in 1836.

He was Incumbent of St. Mary's, Barnstaple, 1845—1856. He is principally known as the author of "Twenty Years in the Church," which, with "Elkerton Rectory," has been widely circulated among Churchmen of every party. His "Agony Point" and "Dragon's Teeth" have both had a large circulation; the former containing a warning against living at "Agony Point," as to debts and other difficulties; the latter showing the crop of pernicious habits which spring from a defective system in modern education. Mr. Pycroft has published an edition of "Virgil," with 6,000 marginal references to parallel passages; also, "Ways and Words of Men of Letters," "Recollections of College Days," "Latin Grammar Practice," and "Greek Grammar Practice," four prize lectures on "Classical Education," a course of English reading, or "How and What to Study," and "The Cricket Field."

P Y E, JOHN, the father of the modern school of landscape engraving, was born at Birmingham in 1782. He came to London in 1801, and studied four years under the late Mr. Jas. Heath. In 1810 he became known to the lovers of art by a print of Pope's Villa at Twickenham, after a picture by J. M. W. Turner. This was the means of securing for him full employment, although the diminutive size of the engravings, to which he was at that time for the most part confined, afforded him but little opportunity of exhibiting his capabilities. Mr. Pye having noticed the sad effects of improvidence on artists in general, united with several of his friends in the foundation of the "Artists' Incorporated Annuity Fund." He has also laboured energetically in rescuing the art of engraving from the stigma so long cast upon it by the Royal Academy, in refusing to its professors the diploma of R.A. In 1829 the members of the Artists' Benevolent Society presented Mr. Pye with a piece of plate, in recognition of his exertions in behalf of that institution. He published, in 1845, his "Patronage

of British Art," comprising an account of the progress of art in London, from the beginning of the reign of George II. to a late period, &c. He has executed several fine plates after ~~the~~ *Temple of Jupiter*, of which the "Temple of Jupiter" may rank as one of the most important. Much of his earlier labours were devoted to the exquisite vignettes in Peacock's pocket-books. Among his small plates, "Ehrenbreitstein," after Turner, for the *Literary Souvenir*, and the "Sunset" of Barrett, for the *Amulet*, are among the happiest efforts of the kind ever produced. They were the first and, we believe, only attempts made upon steel by this artist. Mr. Pyne is one of the correspondents of the Imperial Institute of France, one of the honorary members of the Imperial Academy of Arts of St. Petersburg, and received from the Government of Louis Philippe a gold medal.

PYNE, JAMES B., painter, was born at Bristol, Dec. 5th, 1800. In spite of a natural leaning to art, he was placed in an attorney's office, but at the age of twenty-one adopted painting as a profession. He passed nearly five years in Bristol, in self-education, occasionally sending a landscape to the London Exhibitions: improving the scanty livelihood which his brush could alone secure, by teaching drawing, and by repairing old pictures. In 1835 he came to London, where he spent a year or two in solitary study. After a year he sent pictures to the Academy and the Gallery in Suffolk Street, at which last place they were so well hung as to induce Mr. Pyne to join, in 1839, the ranks of the Society of British Artists. In 1846 he made a tour through Italy, Switzerland, and Germany, which countries have contributed a large proportion of the pictures since painted by him, though the English lakes afforded his first supply of picturesque material. Mr. Agnew, the print-publisher of Manchester, commissioned him to execute a series of thirty pictures, illustrative of that hitherto neglected district.

The artist spent about three years executing faithful transcripts of scenery, under the varied effects of seasons and of all moods of weather, and of these a series of lithographs has been since published. In 1851 he paid a second visit to Italy, returning in 1854, with an abundant store of sketches, drawings, and pictures. Pyne is Vice-President of the Society of British Artists. He has written the technical part of his art *Art-Journal*.

PYNE, LOUISA, a popular singer, daughter of a well-known singer, Mr. G. Pyne, and niece of late Mr. Jas. Pyne, was born at Bristol. She was at a very early age the pupil of Sir George Smart, and made her *début* about the year 1842. She sang in Paris with great success, and made her first appearance at the Royal Italian Opera, and visited America, where she was enthusiastically received. In the absence of three years in America, she returned to her native land, and was, in conjunction with Mr. Harrison, joint lessee for a short time of the Lyceum and Drury Lane, since 1858 at Covent Garden. In 1862 Miss Louisa Pyne transferred her services to Her Majesty's Theatre. She has also frequently sung at Her Majesty's Concerts at Windsor and Buckingham Palace.

## Q.

QUATREFAGES, JEAN ARMAND DE, was born at Val d'Aud (Gard), France, Feb. 6, 1811, in a Protestant family. He completed his education at Strasburg, where he took the degree of M.D., and began to write on subjects of natural history as early as the year 1831. In 1839 he was called to the chair of Zoology at Toulouse, but soon resigned that appointment and returned to Paris. In 1840 he published "Considerations, Zoological and Anatomical," and in 1844 a paper

Organization of Animals," followed up by a series of . In 1842, after having and the coasts of Italy and contributed some papers history to the *Revue des* es, subsequently repub- the title of "Souvenirs liste." In 1850 he was professor of Natural His- Lycée Napoléon, and in lected a member of the sciences. In 1845 he was Chevalier of the Legion of in 1855 he was called to Anatomy and Ethnology um of Natural History at

\* BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT WILLIAM WILLIAMS, D.D., te Mr. Williams, of Over- n in Hampshire, in 1825, educated at Crewkerne t Pembroke Coll., Oxford, raduated B.A. in 1851— cal honours—and subse- ceeded M.A. and D.D. ordained, and held cura- s and Somerst, he pro- Canada in 1857, to or- hool in connection with ege, Lennoxville, in which ost of Classical Professor.

was consecrated fourth his seo, which is of the e of £1,500, and comprises ese a large portion of da.

E T, EDGAR, an eminent or, was born at Bourg 3. After the usual course a in France, he studied g. In 1823 he published rk, "Tablettes du Juif is was followed, in 1827, ation of Herder's "Ideas sophy of History." Qui- member of the scientific sent in 1828 by the French to the Morea, and while ed the materials for his lern Greece in Relation to eece" (1830). He then ite from time to time for es Deux Mondes valuable

articles on historical and philosophical subjects. In 1829 he was appointed Prof. of Foreign Literature to the Faculty of Letters in Lyons, and in 1842 to the newly-created chair, in the Coll. of France, of the Language and Lit. of Southern Europe. From that time he produced several works strongly marked by liberalism, as, "Le Génie des Religions" (1842), and "Les Jesuites" (1843), in conjunction with Michelet. Quinet's extreme opinions being unpalatable to Louis Philippe's Government, he was removed from his chair (1846), and went to travel in Spain. In 1847 he was elected a deputy, took an active part in the Reform agitation, fought at the barriers in February, 1848, was elected to the Legislature, where he combated the political reaction, and wrote from time to time several works on the questions of the day, which, together with his ultra-liberal opinions, led to his expulsion from France in 1852. He then retired to Brussels, where he married the daughter of the Moldavian poet Assaki. Several of his productions have obtained great popularity, and two editions of his "Œuvres Complètes" appeared in 1857, in 10 vols.

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RADNOR, THE EARL OF, WILLIAM PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE, eldest son of the second earl, was born in 1779, and sat in Parliament for Salisbury from 1802 to 1828, when he succeeded to his father's title. As a member of the Lower House, he was conspicuous for his advocacy of the rights of the unrepresented classes, and his continued agitation for Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of the Slave-Trade, Roman Catholic Emancipation, and nearly every measure of a liberal and progressive character; and in the Upper House he has constantly supported the same opinions.

R A E, SIR WILLIAM, C.B., M.D., was born in 1786, and educated at Lochmaben and Dumfries schools,

at Durban, the men were suffering from thirst. In 1812 troops were under his care during the visitation of yellow fever at Carthagena, and in the following year at Gibraltar; he received the thanks of the Medical Board, the physician to the fleet, and the commander-in-chief for his services. He is a magistrate for Devon and for Dumfries-shire, and inspector of hospitals and fleets, extra-licentiate of the College of Physicians, and Fellow of the College of Surgeons, London.

**RAGG,\*** THE REV. THOMAS, of Malins Lee, near Shiffnal, Salop, the son of a hosier and lace manufacturer, was born at Nottingham in 1808, and was educated at a private school in Birmingham. He entered holy orders in 1838, on the invitation of Dr. Murray, then Bishop of Rochester, who, from admiration of his work, "Creation's Testimony to its God," offered him ordination, and appointed him curate of Southfleet, Kent. In 1860 he removed to the curacy of Malins Lee. He is the author of the "Deity," a poem (1834); the "Martyr of Verulam," and other poems (1835); "Lyrics from the Pentateuch," &c. (1837); "Heber, Lays from the Pro-

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the swiftness of his horse, escape. After the Revolution of 1830, Randon, under Louis XVIII, was appointed Colonel of a Regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, and remained in Africa, he attained the rank of General, in which he served at Constantine, in the orders of Baraguay d'Alleyrand. In 1848 Randon became General of Algerian affairs. He had been appointed Minister of War by the President of the Republic before the *coup d'état*, and to ensure he was a partisan, he was sent away for General St. Arnaud. Immediately after that he was appointed Governor of Algeria, which he afterwards resigned. In 1856 he was nominated a Peer of France.

THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS HERON JONES, only son of the late Viscount, was born in 1801 and succeeded to his father's title in 1841.

He held for some years a commission in the 1st regt. of Life Guards, and served with some distinction under Don Carlos in the Spanish campaign of 1835-7. His services were taken a very active part in the forward the volunteer movement, and as such deserves to be mentioned here. He holds the rank of Colonel in the 2nd or South Middlesex Regt. of Volunteers.

LEOPOLD, Professor of History, was born at Wiehe, in Thuringia, on the 21st, 1795. He early entered the profession of teacher, and became head master of the school at Frankfort-on-the-Oder.

In his leisure he devoted himself to historical studies. In 1824 he published his

"The History of the Germanic Peoples, from the earliest times to the present," and "A Critique upon Historians." These works attracted much attention that he was sent to Berlin in 1825, as Prof. of History in the University. He was sent by the Prussian Government to Vienna, Rome, and particularly Venice, to examine historical materials there

deposited. The first-fruits of these investigations were "The Princes and People of Southern Europe in the 17th and 18th Centuries" (1827), and "The Conspiracy against Venice in 1688" (1831). They were followed by "The Popes of Rome: their Church and their State in the 16th and 17th Centuries" (1834-1839). But the work in which Ranke displays the most laborious investigations, and the greatest completeness of form, is his "German History in the Times of the Reformation" (1839-1843). In 1841 Ranke received the well-merited appointment of Historiographer of the Prussian State. Ranke's works have been translated and published in this country by Mrs. Austin and Mr. Scott. In addition to the above works, Ranke commenced as Editor, in 1832, the *Historical and Political Gazette*, which, however, he was forced to discontinue on account of its too liberal tone. Between 1837-40 he published three volumes of "Annals of the German Monarchy under the House of Saxony," followed by "Nine Books of Prussian History," a "History of Servia and of the Servian Revolution, with a Sketch of the Insurrection in Bosnia;" "Civil Wars and Monarchy in the 16th and 17th Centuries: a History of France, principally during that period;" and "Ferdinand I. and Maximilian II. of Austria: an Essay on the Political and Religious State of Germany immediately after the Reformation."

RANKINE, WILLIAM JOHN MACQUORN, civil engineer, received his education in the University of Edinburgh, studied engineering under his father, a lieut. in the army, and was indebted also for a portion of his professional training to Sir John M'Neil. In the University of Glasgow he held for some time the Professorship of Mechanics and Civil Engineering, and was the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers in Scotland. He has also been President of the section of Mechanical Science of the British Association.

French chemist and politician, born at Carpentras (Vaucluse), Jan. 29, 1794, finished his education at Avignon, and at the age of eighteen delivered a course of lectures on philosophy and theology. He was intended for the Church, but afterwards studied law, and then the natural sciences. From 1824 to 1830 he contributed to the *Annales des Sciences Naturelles*, and other journals, many scientific articles, especially on chemistry, and is by some considered as the creator of organic chemistry. In 1830, Raspail, already notorious for democratic opinions, was among the wounded combatants in the revolution of July. Although official employment was offered him, he kept aloof from the Government of Louis Philippe, and in the newspaper of the *Friends of the People* proved himself so zealous a republican, that he drew upon himself a series of prosecutions, which, while augmenting his popularity, cost him six years' imprisonment. One of his disloyal diatribes against the sovereign cost him fifteen months' imprisonment, besides a fine. Raspail did not, however, neglect his scientific studies; indeed, several of

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asoli, the new Premier; and in great debate on Italian affairs, in 1861, at Turin, he wisely sunk his own claims to vote with that man. At the close of Feb., 1862, when Ricasoli was induced to resign his premiership—ostensibly through being unable to find a suitable Minister of the Interior, but actually through art manœuvres it was alleged—Ricasoli was entrusted with the task of forming a new ministry. On the 7th of March the new Premier declared his policy to consist essentially in maintaining a friendly alliance with France and England, the “natural allies” of Italy; while, as regarded the Pope, the new ministry would be faithful to that vote of Parliament which declared Rome to be the capital of Italy; but he explained that “this was to be accomplished by moral and diplomatic means, always hand in hand with France.” Ricasoli, soon finding that his ministry had not the confidence of Parliament, wished the King to try what a dissolution would do. This step the King refused to take, the result was that Ricasoli and his colleagues resigned at the end of Nov., and a new ministry was formed under the presidency of Farini, the duration of which was but brief; at the critical juncture of the Franco-Italian Convention of 1864, General La Marmora was placed at the head of a new administration more in consonance with the wishes of the people of Italy.

RAUMER, FRIEDRICH L. G. VON, a German, born at Wörlitz, 14th May, 1801, studied in the universities of Berlin and Göttingen. He entered on his judicial career in 1801, and in 1804 obtained the place of Councillor in the Cabinet of the Chancellor Von Bernburg. Among the several works he produced about this time were on the “System of Taxation in England.” A few years later he published two new works—one on the historians of the Middle Age, the other describing a journey he had made to Venice. These works procured him the appointment of Pro-

fessor of Political Economy and History at Berlin. In 1835 he visited England, where he was favourably received by leading members of the Whig party, of whom, and also of their policy, he gave a favourable report in his work on England in 1835, of which a translation by Mrs. Austin appeared in 1836. In 1841 he again visited England, and wrote a sequel to his former book, also translated into English, entitled “England in 1841.” In 1847 he was chosen Member and Sec. of the Berlin Academy of Sciences, and in 1848 was sent by the votes of the Municipal Council of Berlin to the Parliament of Frankfurt. On his return to Berlin he was elected a member of the First Chamber of Prussia. In 1853 he retired from public life, with the rank of Emeritus Professor in the Univ. of Berlin. The work to which he chiefly owes his reputation is “Geschichte der Hohenstaufen und ihrer Zeiten” (6 vols. 1823–25). Another great work, his “History of Europe from the End of the Fifteenth Century” (1832–50, vol. 1–8), though well received, had not the same success as the former, the author having had the courage to express in it opinions adverse to those generally entertained in Germany. In addition to the two books on England, most of his other works have been translated into English.

RAWLINSON, SIR CHRISTOPHER, KNIGHT, a son of the late J. Rawlinson, Esq., of Alresford, Hants, was born in 1806, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1831, and went the Western Circuit. In 1840 he was appointed Recorder of Portsmouth; and in 1847 Recorder of Prince of Wales’s Island, Singapore, and Malacca, when he also received the honour of knighthood. In 1850 he was transferred to Madras as Chief Justice, but he resigned that post in 1859.

RAWLINSON, THE REV. GEORGE, fourth son of A. T. Rawlinson, Esq.,

and preached the Bampton Lecture in 1859. In 1861 he was elected without a contest to the Camden Professorship of Ancient History in the University. He took an active part in the agitation which preceded the passing of the Oxford University Act, in favour of the changes then effected. He is the author of the following works:—"The History of Herodotus," a new English version, with copious notes, &c., 4 vols. 8vo. (in conjunction with Sir G. Wilkinson), (1858-60); "The Historical Evidences of the Truth of the Scripture Records, in Eight Lectures delivered in the Oxford Univ. Pulpit, at the Bampton Lecture for 1859" (8vo., 2nd ed., 1860); "The Contrasts of Christianity with Heathen and Jewish Systems; or, Nine Sermons preached before the Univ. of Oxford on Various Occasions" (8vo., 1861); and "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World," 8vo., vols. i. and ii. (1862 and 1864). Mr. Rawlinson is also a contributor to Dr. Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," and to various reviews and magazines. He holds the office of Classical Examiner under the Council of Military Educa-

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READE, C son of the la

3 vols., "Never Too Late to Land;" a short tale, entitled "The curse of True Love;" "Jack of All trades," "Love Me Little, Love Me long," and "White Lies." Mr. Charles Reade has besides written some successful plays: "Masks and Faces," &c. He contributed to *Once a Week* a serial tale, entitled "The Good Night," which he has since republished in an expanded form under the title of "The Cloister and the Hearth;" "Hard Cash," which first appeared in the pages of *All the Year Round*, was subsequently published in a complete form; and he is a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

READE,\* JOHN EDMUND, the son of Thomas Reade, Esq., of Barton Court, and grandson of Sir J. Reade, Bart., of Shipton Court, Gloucestershire, was born at Broadwell, Gloucestershire, early in the present century.

His first work, a drama entitled "The Wanderer," appeared anonymously in the year 1830. It attracted attention from the literary circles of the day, opening for the author an introduction to the poet George Keble, and a recorded testimony to his worth. It was followed, in 1838, by "The Wanderer," composed during a lengthened sojourn in the South, and his first play of "Catiline," published in 1840.

The dramatic poem of "The Wanderer" (1840) next appeared; "The Wanderer of the Ancient Kings" formed the sequel to this volume. "Life's Journey" was produced in 1843. The dramatic poem of "Memnon" (1844) was composed during a sojourn in Switzerland; "The Revelations of Life" grew out of a residence in the localities of Dartmoor.

The poem of "Man in Paradise," published in 1856, was designed to be the first portion of the drama of "The Wanderer." In a new edition of the author's works, this was carefully revised, and a collection of Lyrical Poems was added, including "Youth and how it Passed." The poem of "Youth," as in the *Confessions of the Enthusiast*, and "Revelations of Life," it is

evident that the picture of each metamorphosis is drawn from himself. A new edition of the works of this poet appeared at the close of 1860, in 2 vols. 8vo.; and the poem of "The Laureate-Wreath," published in 1863, formed the sequel of that collection.

RECHBERG, BERNHARD, COUNT DE, was born in Austria about the year 1792. His whole life has been devoted to politics. At twenty-two he received the title of Sec. of Legation, and was dispatched in that quality to the Austrian mission in London, where he remained two years. After a short residence at Darmstadt, as Chargé-d'Affaires, he was, at twenty-seven years of age, appointed to the same post at Brussels. The Count's next diplomatic post was Rio Janeiro. In 1849 he was appointed Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, who invested him with the dignity of Civil Commissioner for settling the intricate affairs of Electoral Hesse. In history he will rank as one of those men who have contributed most largely to the well-being of Austria. He was appointed, in 1859, as Metternich's successor in the post of Prime Minister of Austria, during his tenure of which office he manifested high integrity and administrative capacity.

REDDING, CYRUS, was born at Penryn, Cornwall, in 1785. Coming to London in 1806, he joined the establishment of the *Pilot*, which he left to commence the publication of the *Plymouth Chronicle*, of which he was editor and proprietor for several years, and was a contributor to the *Naval Chronicle*. From 1815 to 1818 he resided in France, and for two years was the editor of *Galigani's Messenger*, having already edited the *Dramatic Review*, and published literary and political pamphlets. In 1820 he became co-editor with Campbell of Colburn's *New Monthly Magazine*, with which he was associated, both in his editorial capacity and as a contributor, for upwards of ten years. Of his connection with the author of the "Pleasures of



sem and course of instruction, which, under his supervision as Inspector-General of Art Schools, is gradually extending throughout the United Kingdom. He also, in conjunction with Mr. H. Cole, formed the Museum of Ornamental Art, at Marlborough House, now increased under its joint charge, into the Museum of Liberal Art at South Kensington. In 1851, Mr. Redgrave was named one of the jurors on the section of Fine Arts, and drew up a report on the general state of Design as applied to manufactures in the Great Exhibition. Moreover, the arrangements for representing British Art in the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 were entrusted to him, and he again drew up a similar report, when the Cross of the Legion of Honour was bestowed on him. In 1856, Her Majesty appointed him superintendent of Crown pictures, and he has since engaged in preparing a complete catalogue of all such works belonging to the Crown. At the International Exhibition of 1862 he was confided to him the task of selecting and arranging specimens of painting for the last hundred years.

On that occasion the works of five British artists, from Hogarth to the present day, were honourably placed with those of the painters of other countries.

REEVE, HENRY, a member of the family of Reeves of Maldon, Essex, in connection of the Austin family, born about the year 1815, and in the office of Registrar in the Council Office. He succeeded Sir G. C. Lewis as editor of the *Edinburgh Review*, in 1855. He published translations of De Tocqueville's well-known work on "Democracy in America," 2 vols. 8vo., and the same writer's work on "The Revolution of 1848," published before the Revolution of 1848, and in 1855 brought out a new revised edition of "Whitelocke's History of the Swedish Embassy in 1714."

REEVES, SIMS, a popular tenor, was born at Woolwich in 1821. His father was his instructor.

At an early age he held the appointment of organist and director of the choir at the church of North Cray. After taking lessons on the piano-forte from J. B. Cramer, he was placed under the care of T. Cooke, Hobbs, and other distinguished professors of singing. In 1839 he made his first appearance on the stage of Newcastle; at which time he was singing baritone parts. He visited the principal provincial towns, and next went to Paris, further to study his profession. Not long after this he made his *début* in Italian Opera at Milan, in the tenor part of Edgardo in "Lucia di Lammermoor." On the 6th of Dec., 1847, he appeared in the same part at Drury-Lane Theatre, then under the management of the late M. Jullien. His first original character was in Balfe's opera of the "Maid of Honour." In the following year he appeared at Her Majesty's Theatre, as Carlo, in "Linda di Chamouni." In 1849 he was engaged at the Royal Italian Opera at Covent Garden. Since that time Mr. Reeves has held the rank of first English tenor, and has appeared with extraordinary success at all the great performances of oratorios at Exeter Hall, the provincial festivals, and the Crystal Palace. One of his best original parts was in Mr. Macfarren's opera of "Robin Hood," produced at the performances of English opera at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1860. He has subsequently appeared with success in the part of Faust, at the same theatre.

REGNAULT-DE-SAINT-JEAN-D'ANGELY, AUGUSTE-MICHEL-M.-E., COMTE DE, Marshal of France, born July 29, 1794, son of the famous general of the same name, entered the Military School of St. Germain in 1811, and in the following year served as sub-lieut. in the army destined for the invasion of Russia. His regiment was almost annihilated at the battle of Leipsic, and after taking part in the last campaigns of Napoleon, before the occupation of Paris, and accepting service under the Re-

storation, he accompanied his old master to Waterloo, and was nominated by him *chef d'escadron* on that memorable field. In 1825 St. Jean d'Angely took part in General Maison's campaign in the Morea. In 1840 he was appointed to the military command of the department of Meurthe. The Republic of 1848 appointed him to command the Army of the Alps, and subsequently to the rank of General of Division. He was returned to the Legislative Assembly by the Charente-Inférieure, in 1849, and in 1851 held the portfolio of the War Department for about a fortnight. After the *coup d'état* he became a Senator and was created a Marshal of France in 1859. He holds the high post of Colonel of the Imperial Guard.

REGNAULT, HENRI-VICTOR, a French chemist and physician, born at Aix-la-Chapelle, July 21, 1810, was pupil of the Polytechnic School from 1830 to 1832, and then admitted into the mining service. He is Engineer in Chief of Mines, Director of the Porcelain Manufactory of Sèvres, Professor of Physics in the College of France, and of Chemistry in the Polytechnic School, and was elected Member of the Academy of Sciences 1840. M. Regnault has not written much; but articles of great value from his pen are to be found in the *Annales de Chimie* and other journals. It is as a physician, however, that he takes the first rank in science. For the most minute observation of cases, coming before him, he is considered one of the first practitioners in France. Ten of his articles treating of the dilatation of elastic fluids, the determination of the density of gases, the measure of temperatures, &c., are to be found in the 21st vol. of the "*Mémoires de l'Académie des Sciences*." On intricate physiological questions he has also written valuable papers. In 1850 he was made an officer of the Legion of Honour.

REICHENBACH, KARL, BARON VON, an eminent German technologist, born at Stuttgart, Feb. 12, 1788, studied at Tübingen jurisprudence

and natural history. At sixteen projected a German colony in South-Sea Islands, and with the intention entered into an agreement some thirty of his countrymen, was denounced by the French and imprisoned for some months. On his liberation he dedicated himself entirely to natural science, and applicability to industry. He afterwards travelled through France, Germany, and the Netherlands, visiting the principal mining districts and established the foundries at Lingen and at Hausbach, in B. In 1821, in conjunction with (Hugo of Salm, he established a number of foundries in Moravia, and acquired considerable property. King of Würtemberg, about this raised him to the dignity of Elector. He has written a number of scientific works, and made the chemical coveries of paraffin (1831), and creosote (1833). Some years ago directed his attention to animal magnetism, and believes that he has discovered a new power, the existence of which he has published several works in these he attempts to prove the existence, and to study the qualities of a new imponderable power, as usual, he says, as electricity and magnetism. He possesses a fine collection of minerals and meteoric stones at his residence at Riesenburg.

REID, CAPTAIN MAYNE, now is a native of the North of Ireland and is paternally descended from one of the pioneers of the "Ulster settlements." Mayne Reid was born 1818, and educated for the Church, but a taste for travel and adventure induced him, in 1838, to set out for Mexico, without any very definite plan. After arriving at New Orleans, he made two excursions up the Mississippi River, trading and hunting in company with the Indians. He subsequently made other excursions up Missouri and on the prairies, where he remained for nearly five years, enjoying the wild freedom of that region. He then travelled through almost every state in the Union, during which

neys, and his previous backwoods experiences, he acquired that knowledge of character and incident by which his writings are distinguished. In 1845, when war was declared between the United States and Mexico, John Reid, who had meanwhile devoted himself to literature, sought and obtained a commission in the American army. He was present at the siege and capture of Vera Cruz, and took a active part in various encounters, in which he distinguished himself, particularly by heading the last charge of infantry at Churubusco. He also led the forlorn hope at the battle of Chapultepec, where he was killed and reported to be killed. His gallantry at Chapultepec, John Reid was honourably mentioned in the despatches. When the Mexican war was ended, he resigned his commission, and organized a body in New York to proceed to Mexico, to aid in the struggle of that country for independence, in which he had proceeded as far as he could, when it was met by the news of the total failure of the Hungarian revolution. He subsequently came to London, where he once more devoted himself to literature, producing successively "The Rifle Rangers" (1849), "The Scalp-Hunters" (1850), both of which his own experiences of frontier life and warlike adventure were largely interwoven. He has also written a popular series of books for the young, in which adventure is well combined with instruction in natural history: "The Desert Home" (1851), "The Boy Hunters" (1852), "The Young Voyageurs" (1853), "The Fox-Hunters" (1854), "The Bush Boys" (1855), "The Young Yägers" (1856). "The Plant-Hunters," "Ran Away with the Bruin," and an ethnological study for youth, entitled "Odd People." In addition to the "Rifle Rangers" and "Scalp-Hunters," he has produced five other novels; viz., "The Quadroon," the "War-Trail," "The Wolf," the "White Chief," and "The Wild Huntress." He also produced "The Quadrupeds" (1860),

"The Tiger-Hunters" (1860), "The Wood-Rangers" (1860), "The Hunters' Feast" (1861), "The Maroon" (1862).

REMILLY, OVIDE, a French politician, born at Versailles, Nov. 18, 1800, studied law in his native town, and was in due course called to the Bar, but, after a time, embarked in politics. He fought at the barricades in July, 1830, and became Mayor of Versailles (1837). He sat in the Chamber of Deputies from 1839 to 1848, was a brilliant debater, evincing a spirit of independence. After the revolution of 1848, M. Remilly was dismissed from his post as Mayor of Versailles. Elected to the Constituent Assembly, he joined the ranks of the moderate republicans, and was one of the first to demand repressive measures against the clubs, secret societies, and the press. He supported the law in favour of public instruction. Remilly was a partisan of the parliamentary system, and after the *coup d'état* refused the candidature to the Corps Législatif. The citizens of his native town, to mark their appreciation of his integrity, presented him with a gold medal.

RENNIE, SIR JOHN, an eminent civil engineer, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1796. He is a son of the distinguished civil engineer the late Mr. John Rennie, who designed New London Bridge, and designed and executed Southwark and Waterloo bridges. He was brought up chiefly under his father, and executed New London Bridge from the designs of the latter. He was largely connected with railway operations from their first introduction, and has carried into effect the drainage of the Lincolnshire coast at the Wash, which was commenced by his father, as also were the works of the harbour at Ramsgate. He has also been largely employed by the Earl of Lonsdale in the construction of the new docks at Whitehaven. Sir J. Rennie received the honour of knighthood in 1831, on the occasion of the opening of New London Bridge.



of a wealthy Turk. In his childhood, having lost both his parents, he was taken in hand by Ali Fakih, who reared him as his son, and was then educated in one of the best schools in the city. After finishing his education, he was sent on a diplomatic mission to Mecca. A treaty of friendship was signed in 1875, and he returned to the city. In 1878, he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1884, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1894, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1904, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1914, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1924, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1934, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1944, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1954, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1964, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1974, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1984, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 1994, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 2004, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 2014, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city. He remained in this position until 2024, when he was appointed to the post of secretary to the British consul in the city.



chief office to London. Mr. Reuter hitherto conveyed none official messages; but the fact that the time was making the telegraph the favourite of the public press also. He, though several times refused, at last accepted by the newspaper editors in 1858, Reuter sent his telegrams for one month to each office, leaving it to the editors to use them or not. Many of the provincial papers, and the Edinburgh and Dublin, are sent in like manner by Mr. Reuter. He also telegraphs the English news by day to all the chief offices on the Continent. Mr. Reuter sends his political telegrams by day alone, and never allows them to be communicated beforehand to the stock and bankers for the purpose of speculation.

REYNOLDS, THE REV. JAMES, of St. Mary's, Great Ilford, born about the year 1803, educated at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge, in 1826. He has written the *History of Jerusalem from the Arabic*, with notes and illustrations (1837); "*Brief Disquisition on the Gospels and Epistles*" (1837); the "*Kitab-i-Yamini*," his memoirs of the Sultan Mahmud II., translated from the Arabic (1839); and in 1845, edited, and published, Sir Gore Ouseley's *Official Notices of the Persian Empire*. Reynolds is Secretary of the Translation Fund.

MUNOZ, FERDINANDO MUNOZ, husband of Maria Christina, Queen of Spain, was born at Larrançon, in the province of Navarre, of very humble parents. He entered in the Royal Guards when the queen first cast her eyes on him. She soon became attached to the young soldier, and in 1843 Ferdinand VII., which was followed after, his widow contracted marriage with Munoz, which was not publicly ratified until seven years later. Elevated

as Munoz was by this marriage, he has never shown himself desirous of playing a prominent part in politics, although his royal wife has always been anxious that he should do so. During the expedition of General Flores to Ecuador, he was talked of as the future monarch of that ancient Spanish colony. He was created Duc de Rianzares, and a Grandee of Spain of the First Class, and Knight of the Golden Fleece in 1844; and in 1847 he received from Louis-Philippe the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and the French title of Duc de Montmoret.

RICASOLI, BERTINO, an Italian statesman, was born about the year 1803 in Tuscany. He was educated at Florence, and for many years he acquiesced in the grand-ducal régime, between which and that of the ancient Florentine republic his opinions may be said to have been balanced. He early devoted his attention to politics, and always advocated moderation. He took no part in public affairs during the events of 1848, but shortly afterwards came forward to render assistance to his country, which he did by supporting the grand-duke and by recommending fair liberal concessions. When the latter abdicated and threw himself into the hands of the Austrians, Ricasoli protested, and for some months took little part in the government. On the advent of Guerazzi and Montanelli to power, however, the system they strove to establish appearing to him more hateful than the tyranny of the Austrians, he became instrumental in overthrowing it. But the battle of Novara, and the return of the grand-duke, induced him to retire into private life, from which he did not emerge until 1856. He took an active part in the liberation of Tuscany after the campaign against Austria in 1859. An unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him in 1860; but in the March of that year he filled an important post in the administration. On the death of Count Cavour, in 1861, he became

**RICHARDS,\*** Attorney and barrister-at-law, one of the earliest promoters of the movement, only son of the Richards, Esq., M. P., was born in 1819. He unsuccessfully contested the seat of the Conservatives in 1859. He is the author of the "Croesus, King of Lydia," "The Vandyke," "The Essays, and Opinions," besides other poetical and various scattered compositions from his pen. Mr. Richards edited the "British Army Despatch" for 20 years, and was the editor whose auspices the "Daily Telegraph"—the first cheap daily paper in England—started. He was also the secretary of the "Anti-Slavery and Constitutional Association," and the formation of the "Administrative Reform Association" took place under his guidance.

**RICHARDS, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN,** Privy Councillor, was born in Dublin, in 1790. Having received his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the Bar in Ireland in 1811, and was subsequently a one of the Judges of the Court at Madras. He resigned his office in 1835, and became a General for Ireland, and was

Moto; "The Angel's Song;" "The Birds and the Rivulet;" and some 200 solos of all sorts, many of these republished in Milan, Berlin, and Paris.

**RICHARDSON, CHARLES, LL.D.**, lexicographer, was born in July, 1775, and bred to the law, but quitted it early for literary pursuits. His first production was "Illustrations of English Philology" (1805), a critical examination of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and remarks on Dugald Stewart's essay "On the Tendency of some late Philological Speculations;" in which he strenuously advocated Horne Tooke's "Principles of Language." Shortly afterwards he was asked to undertake the lexicographical portion of the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana." The first part of this work was published in Jan. 1818, but it was suspended in consequence of the failure of the original publishers. Dr. Richardson again resumed the work under the auspices of Mr. Mawman and his co-proprietors. The publication of the "Dictionary" separately, by the late Mr. Pickering, commenced in January, 1835, and was completed in the spring of 1837. An abridgement of the work, in 8vo, was published in 1838. Both works were reprinted at New York. Mr. Whittingham, of the Chiswick press, and Messrs. Bell and Daldy, afterwards having become purchasers of the copyright, they issued new editions of both, in quarto and octavo. In 1855 a supplement to the quarto dictionary was also published by them, which the late Mr. Herbert Coleridge proposed as a model for that intended by the Philological Society to remedy "the deficiencies of the two standard dictionaries of Johnson and Richardson." Dr. Richardson has published a little volume "On the Study of Language." It professes to be an exposition of the principles inculcated in the "Diversions of Purley," by which the author declares himself to have been guided in the composition of his Dictionary. Moreover, Dr. Richardson has contributed several papers to

the *Gentleman's Magazine*; "An Historical Essay on English Grammar and English Grammarians;" and another on "Fancy and Imagination," in which he contravenes the opinions of D. Stewart and Mr. Wordsworth, considering it quite unphilosophical to suppose these faculties either different powers or different operations of the mind. He has also been a contributor for some years to "Notes and Queries."

**RICHARDSON, SIR JOHN, C.B.**, the son of a former provost of the town of Dumfries, was born in 1787, and entering Edinburgh University in 1801, graduated as M.D. in 1816; he entered the navy as Assistant-Surgeon in 1807, and served at the siege of Copenhagen, and, during the war with the United States, in Canada and Georgia, as surgeon to a battalion of marines. He was subsequently Surgeon of Melville Hospital, Chatham; and for seventeen years Inspector of Haslar Hospital. He was also employed during seven years in the Arctic Regions, on three separate expeditions of search and discovery. Sir John, who received the honour of knighthood in 1846, is F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh, Hon. D.C.L. of Trinity College, Dublin, &c., and a member of many learned societies. He is the author of the "Fauna Borealis Americana," the zoological appendix to Sir Edward Parry's second voyage; "The Ichthyology of the *Erebus*, *Terror*, and *Sulphur*," and of several reports and scientific papers on Arctic travels.

**RICHARDSON,\* DAVID LESTER**, son of the late Col. Richardson, of the Bengal army, was born in 1800, and entered the Bengal army in 1819. He became known to the London press in 1827, as the proprietor of the *London Weekly Review*. He was subsequently for many years principal of a Government College for instructing the Bengal Hindoos in Western literature; and, on leaving India, the natives, regarding him as a public benefactor, held meetings to honour him with expressions of their grati-

(1865) editor of the *Court Circular*, and of *Allen's Indian Mail*.

**RICHMOND, DUKE OF, CHARLES HENRY GORDON-LENNOX**, eldest son of the late duke, was born in 1818. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, and became a Captain in the army in 1844. In March, 1859, he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board, and sworn a Privy Councillor, but resigned the former office in the June following, on the retirement of Lord Derby and his party. He sat as Member for West Sussex, in the Conservative interest, from July, 1841, to October, 1860, when he succeeded to his father's title. He was Aide-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington from 1842 to 1852, and to Viscount Hardinge from 1852 to 1854. His grace is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Banffshire.

**RICHMOND, GEORGE, A.R.A.**, is the son of an artist, and was born in 1809. He was brought up with a view to artistic pursuits, and practised miniature painting and drawing in water-colours with much success till within the last few years, when, principally owing to the extensive use of photography, he took to

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as a member of the French Admiralty Board in 1853, and in 1854 promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and sent in command of the French naval brigade, to assist in the operations before Sebastopol. In 1856 he was nominated to the command of the French fleet in the Chinese seas, and in that capacity co-operated with the English in the following year in the capture and occupation of Canton. Admiral Rigault-de-Genouilly is much esteemed in France for his practical as well as his scientific knowledge of naval matters.

RIO, AUGUSTE F., an eminent French writer, was born at Paris early in the present century. He is the author of "Essai sur l'Histoire du Esprit Humain dans l'Antiquité" (1840), "The Poetry of Christian History" (1854), "The Four Martyrs" (1856), "Léonard da Vinci et son œuvre" (1855), the "Story of Howard, Earl of Arundel" (1858), and a variety of articles on Ecclesiastical Art History, which have appeared in French periodical literature. Several of his works have appeared in English. His only daughter is married to Lord Killeen, eldest son of the Duke of Fingal.

RIPON, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REVEREND ROBERT BICKERSTETH, D.D., fourth son of the Rev. John Bickersteth, Rector of Sapcote, Leicestershire, and nephew of the late Lord Eldon, was born in 1816, at Acton, Norfolk. He was originally intended for the medical profession, but preferring the Church, entered Queen's College, Cambridge, and graduated B.A. in 1841, and M.A. in 1846. Ordained in the year of his first degree to the rectory of Sapcote, he afterwards was inducted at the church of St. Giles, London, and subsequently at the parish church of Clapham; and in 1856 the incumbency of St. John's Church, in the gift of the Rector of the parish, was given him. In 1857, Mr. Bickersteth was presented by Lord Truro to the important post of *St. Giles-in-the-Fields*, though

from the diminution of income which he suffered by the operation of the Metropolitan Burials Act, his promotion considerably curtailed his income. In 1854 Lord Cranworth appointed him a Canon Residentiary of Salisbury, and in 1856 he was promoted to the see of Ripon. He is the author of "Bible Landmarks," "Means of Grace," and several single Sermons, and Lectures on various subjects. The see of Ripon is of the annual value of £4,500, and his diocese comprises a considerable portion of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

RISTORI, ADELAIDE, the great Italian tragic actress of the day, was born in 1821, and being the child of a poor actor, was trained at a very early age for the stage. She does not appear to have rapidly won the reputation she enjoys, but rather to have risen through a long series of struggles to the eminence she ultimately attained. Indeed it was not till the year 1855 that the opportunity was afforded her which may be regarded as the turning-point of her career. Having accepted in that year an engagement in Paris, she sought the favour of a French audience as an interpreter of the tragic muse at the very time that Rachel was in the very zenith of her fame. The appearance of Ristori at such a period was regarded by the French as an open challenge by an Italian artiste to contest the supremacy of their own tragic queen, and they assembled far more disposed to criticise than to applaud. The magnificent genius of Ristori, however, wrested from them an applause they could not withhold, and from that moment her supremacy has been unassailed. On her appearance in this country she was accorded that approbation which genius, irrespective of nationality, here unfailingly secures, and our critics vied with the general public in doing justice to her claims. Among the more famous characters in which she has appeared are — Medea, Lady Macbeth, Fazio, Phædra, Deborah, Judith, Francesca

This he followed up by his "Essay on German Philosophy, down to Kant," 1853. He is also the author of an "Introduction to Logic," "Les Demi-Kantiens et le Panthéisme," "A History of Christian Philosophy," &c.

RITTER, KARL, an eminent geographer, born in Prussia, in 1779, was educated at the Univ. of Halle, and studied ancient history at Göttingen. He was subsequently appointed Professor of Geography at Frankfurt. He is the author of several learned works, including "Geography considered in its relation to Nature and the History of Man" (2 vols., 1817-18), "History of the Nations of Europe before Herodotus" (1820), "On the Sources of the Nile" (1844), "On the Jordan and the Red Sea" (1850), "On Palestine and its Christian Population" (1852), "Introduction to the Study of Geography, with Remarks on a more scientific method of Geographical Studies" (1852); besides several Memoirs and Reports published in the Transactions of several learned societies.

ROBERTS, THE REV. GEORGE, was born about the year 1808, and

ROBERTSON CHAPIN, was born in 1846, where his father was a merchant, and received his education at Marischal College, Cambridge, in 1864. He was appointed Lecturer in Ecclesiastical History, London. His successful volume "A History of the Church of England" (1864) confirmed to the "A History of the Church of England" (1864) edited, for the Society, Heyrick's "Reformation," a contributor to the Quarterly Review, and other periodicals.

ROBINSON, MARTHA W., D.D., LL.D., a scholar, born at

nished in the world of letters  
 or her *nom de plume* of "Talvi."

his return to his native coun-

he was appointed Assist. Pro-

ssor and Librarian at Andover,

subsequently Professor of Biblical

ature in the Union Theolog.

linary, New York, an appointment

ch he still holds. Previously to

wing upon the duties of his office

passed two years in the Holy

ld; studying its topography, veri-

g its remarkable sites, and

ring away many of the monkish

itions by which the sacred locali-

have been obscured. He gave to

world the results of his inquiries

er the title of "Biblical Researches

Palestine, Mount Sinai, and

his Petra" (1841), for which

Royal Geog. Society voted him its

medal. Since his return to the

ted States Dr. Robinson has been

ely engaged in various lexico-

hical and literary labours, mostly

ected with sacred literature. In

l he paid a second visit to the

r Land, for the purpose of com-

ing his inquiries and of setting

nt certain controversies. The re-

s of this second tour he published

er the title of "Further Re-

ches in Palestine," &c. Dr.

inson has also been an extensive

tributor to scientific journals,

open as well as American.

OBINSON, THE REV. HASTINGS,

., F.S.A., son of a former Vicar of

borne, near Birmingham, born

at the year 1793, was educated at

ry, and graduated at Cambridge,

teenth wrangler, in 1816, and was

low of his college (St. John's)

n 1816 to 1827, when he took the

age living of Great Warley, Essex.

was appointed Assistant Tutor of

college in 1821, Whitehall Preacher

1823, and Select Preacher before

University in 1836. He has

ted the "Electra" of Euripides

80), and "The Acts of the

etles" (1824); and has also pub-

ed "Church Reform on Christian

scriptures" (1833); "Zurich Letters"

41-6, three series). He has also

edited "Uscher's Body of Divinity"

(1841), and is the author of sundry

pamphlets on the religious and social

questions of the day.

ROBINSON, SIR HERCULES ROBERT

GEORGE, second son of Admiral

Hercules Robinson, was born in 1824,

and educated at the Royal Military

College, Sandhurst. He held, for

some years, a commission in the 87th

Foot, but retired from the service in

1846, and was employed in various

capacities in the Civil Service in Ire-

land until 1852. In 1854 he was ap-

pointed President of Montserrat,

Lieutenant-Governor of St. Christo-

pher's in 1855, and succeeded Sir

John Bowring as Governor of Hong-

kong in 1859, when he received the

honour of knighthood. In 1865 he

was promoted to the governorship of

Ceylon.

ROBINSON, JOHN H., A.R.A., an

ominent line-engraver, was born at

Bolton, in Lancashire, in 1796, and

became a pupil of James Heath.

Among his more celebrated prints

are "Napoleon and Pope Pius VII.,"

after Wilkie; "The Wolf and the

Lamb," after Mulready; "The Man-

tilla; "The Marchioness of Aber-

corn;" and "Little Red Riding-

Hood," after Landseer; "Sir Walter

Scott," after Lawrence; "The Em-

peror Theodosius," and the portrait

of Rubens, both after Vandyke;

"Spanish Flower-Girl," after Murillo.

He has executed, too, some very

beautiful book-plates. Two of the

choicest examples of his art, as an

engraver, are the "Sisters," after F.

P. Stephanoff, and the recently pub-

lished "Mother and Child," from

Lealie's picture of 1846. In 1862 he

completed a portrait of the Countess

of Bedford, from the celebrated pic-

ture by Vandyke. In 1864 he was

made an Associate Engraver of the

Royal Academy.

ROBINSON, THE REV. THOMAS,

D.D., youngest son of the late Rev.

T. Robinson, Vicar of St. Mary's, Lei-

cester, was born in 1790. He was edu-

cated at Rugby and Trinity College,

Cambridge, where he was thirteenth

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the Executive Government House of Assembly. Soon after Mr. Roebuck commenced publication of a series of political tracts for the People; and herein attacked the whole of the political editors, reporters, contributors of the press, and especially those of the *Morning Star*, he became involved in what was called an affair of honour, in a very harmless duel with Mr. Black, the editor of that tract journal. Within the space of a few years his certain asperity of temper made him less acceptable than his inferior ability, but out of this he was a popular favourite. His plain speaking he had directed towards the Whigs, whom he regarded as false to the cause of the people, and he lost him his seat. He was re-elected in 1841, but defeated in a subsequent election of 1847. He was again elected member for Sheffield. Mr. Roebuck is a bold and unflinching orator, and has particularly distinguished himself in his replies to the Government. At the general elections of 1852 and 1857 he was again elected for Sheffield. In January, 1855, he brought forward in the House of Commons a motion for inquiry into the conduct of the war, known to the public as "the Sebastopol Committee." The Aberdeen Government refused the inquiry, was beaten on a vote of 150 to 100, and resigned. Mr. Roebuck had been in the new cabinet, but was not made chairman of the committee through his exertions. His position was "of the Whig Party," as it was called, and his sayings and doings of the time were a work of great ability and interest.

In December, 1855, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the chairmanship of the Metropolitan Waterworks at a salary of £1,500, being third on the list at the close of the poll. In 1856 he accepted the office of Chairman of the Administrative Reform Association, which it was expected would perform wonders after publishing a lumi-

nous programme, the society became extinct. Among his more notable political opinions may be mentioned his decided aversion to the policy of Louis Napoleon, and his recent advocacy of Austria.

ROEMER, FREDERICK DE, born in the kingdom of Wurtemberg in 1795, was educated at Tübingen for the clerical profession, but afterwards entered the army, and took an active part in the wars of the time. At the peace he studied for the bar, and soon obtained a distinguished position. On the breaking out of the Revolution of 1848, he embraced a political career, and was named Minister of Justice and President of the Council of State. During the whole of the revolutionary period, he played a foremost part; but on the reunion of a faction of the Frankfort Parliament at Stuttgardt, he intervened in a reactionary spirit, dispersing it by an armed force. Since that date he has been selected by the Parliament of Frankfort as its President.

ROGERS, HENRY, critic, was educated at Highbury for the ministry, and for a few years was settled as Pastor of an Independent congregation, but was compelled to relinquish this charge, in consequence of ill-health, and became Professor of English Language and Literature in University College, London, which chair he resigned on his appointment to a Professorship at the Independent College near Birmingham. In 1858 he was appointed Principal of the Lancashire Independent College, on the resignation of Dr. Vaughan. Mr. Rogers's chief fame has arisen in connection with the *Edinburgh Review*, to which, for some years, he was a frequent contributor. Among his numerous articles, those on "The Genius of Plato," "Recent Developments of Puseyism," and the "Vanity and Glory of Literature," exhibit great erudition and eloquence. Some of these have since been republished in a separate form, under the title of "Essays selected from Contributions to the *Edinburgh Review*."

of Glasgow, of Scotch extraction, was born in the United States about the year 1808. At the early age of twenty-one he was found capable of holding the post of Prof. of Chemistry and Nat. Philos. in Dickinson College, Pennsylvania. After a three years' tenure of this office, his father, Professor of Physics and Chemistry at the Coll. of William and Mary, in the United States, sent him to Europe for the prosecution of scientific researches. During this visit he turned his attention chiefly to the study of geology, and on his return to America entered upon his great undertaking, viz., the geological survey of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on which he assiduously laboured for twenty-two years, when he produced a valuable work in 8 vols., illustrated with engravings and geological maps of Pennsylvania and its coal-fields. This performance established at once Prof. Rogers's claim to a high position in the scientific world, and induced the principal scientific bodies of the United Kingdom to confer honours upon him. Thus he was speedily made a Fellow of the Royal and Geological Societies of London, and of the Royal Society of

the Antiquaries of Scotland, &c. &c. John Russell, an services in the c was nominated Chaplain.

ROGET, I F.R.S., Fellow of Physicians, & paternally and m Protestant refug only son of a m settled in Lond Swiss church is and who married Romilly. He w 1779, and reced the University he took the deg He accompanied downe to Har private physick your established ter, where he we to the Infirmary recently settin he started him the Northern l charity he long physician. He as an able but subjects at an

rel. Britannica," "Rees's Cyclopaedia," "Encyclo. Metrop.," "Philosophical Magazine," "Medico-Chirurgical Transactions," and "Cyclopædia Practical Medicine," &c., &c., and able treatises on scientific subjects, published by the Soc. for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Dr. Roget was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1815, and for more than twenty years performed the duties of secretary. He was the Fullerian Professor of Physiology at the Royal Institution, and in 1839 appointed Examiner in Physiology in the Univ. of London, of the duties of which body he is one of the principal members. Since his retirement from the secretaryship of the Royal Soc. he has been labouring in the same field, and the result of his industry has been the publication, when he was seventy-fourth year, of the *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases*, a work of an original character, which has gone through many editions, and which he states grew gradually out of a system of verbal classification which he had projected nearly twenty years previously. Dr. Roget is a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, a Member of the Senate of the Univ. of London, and of the Literary and Philos. Societies, &c., of London, Chester, Liverpool, Bristol, Quebec, New York, Haarlem, Turin, and Stockholm.

ROKITANSKY, KARL, a German physician, born Feb. 19, 1804, at Iggrätz, in Bohemia, studied medicine at Prague and Vienna, and received his degree of Doctor in 1828. In Vienna he was attached to the establishment of pathological anatomy, and was subsequently appointed Demonstrator in the Grand Clinical School of the same city, Legal Anatomy, &c., and made, under his own hand, in the course of a few years, more than 30,000 dissections and post-mortem examinations. In 1848 he was named Honorary Rector of the University of Prague, and Member of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna; 849, Dean of the Professors of the

School of Medicine; in 1850, Rector of the University of Vienna. Rokitsansky has not written much, but is esteemed in Germany as the chief of his school. His principal work is a "Manual of Pathological Anatomy" (1842-46, 5 vols.), which was translated into English by the Sydenham Society (London, 1845-50, 3 vols.).

ROMILLY, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, Knight, second son of the late Sir S. Romilly, M.P., was born in 1802. He graduated in 1826 as M.A. at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, and was called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in the following year. He has been Solicitor and Attorney-General, and was sworn a Privy Councillor on his appointment to the latter office. He sat as Member for Bridport, in the Liberal interest, from 1832 to 1835, and 1846 to 1847; and for Devonport from 1847 to 1852. He was promoted to the Bench as Master of the Rolls in 1851. Since his elevation to the judicial bench, Sir J. Romilly has given the greatest encouragement to the republication of ancient documents bearing upon the early history of this country. He received the honour of knighthood in 1848.

RONGE, JOHANNES, leader of the Modern German Catholic Reform movement, was born at Bischofswalde, in Silesia, in 1813. The son of a poor farmer, and employed in his early years to tend sheep, he attracted in a village-school class the attention of his teachers, and was sent to the Gymnasium at Neisse, which he quitted for the Univ. of Breslau in 1837, and entered the theological department of that institution two years later, with the intention of studying for the Church. Having quitted the seminary in 1840, he entered upon a chaplaincy at Grottkau, where he laboured zealously in the cause of education; but seems, nevertheless, to have excited the suspicions of his superiors, who, after charging him with liberalism, infidelity, and schismatic tendencies, materially narrowed the sphere of his activity. The breach thus created

this his famous "Letter from a Catholic Priest to Bishop Arnoldi," in relation to the "Holy Coat of Trèves," appeared, and brought upon him all the wrath of Rome. Prosecution followed, and he was formally excommunicated for the crime of exposing a pious fraud. Ronge, far from being intimidated, then conceived the idea of inducing the educated Roman Catholics of Germany to throw off the spiritual supremacy of the Pope, and form independent religious associations. With this view he published in rapid succession addresses to his sympathizers, under the following titles:—"To my Brethren in the Faith and Fellow-Citizens," "To the Lower Clergy," "To Catholic Teachers," "Justification," "Appeals," and, after an interval, "The Romish and the German Schools," and "The New and yet the Ancient Enemy." Of these the first five advocated a separation from Rome, the sixth presented the necessity of an entirely new system of school instruction, and the last was directed against the opposition which the movement had met with from Protestants. The first "German-Catholic" congregation was formed at

trines which Although in comparative disciples for body, comp driven from free express Soon after Ronge, with gave a pra mode of it "the Kind educational character i also, he pres ROSAS, was born a and is the Spanish s Having ad sion, he wa early age with the Buenos Ay after redox tribes of t uniting the States into tion. Unhaj about this

boat revolutions, finally overthrew the government in February, 1851, and he scarcely escaped with his life to the seaboard, for the contest which was fatal to his fortunes took place at Moron. Having taking refuge aboard an English cruiser, he eventually reached this country, where he since found an asylum.

ROSCOE, \* THOMAS, fifth son of the eminent writer W. Roscoe, of Liverpool, was born in June, 1791, in that vicinity. He received his education first from Dr. Shepherd, subsequently from Mr. T. Lloyd. He began to write as early as 1817 for local reviews and journals; his poems of the "Life of Cellini," of "Pompeii's Literature of the South of Europe," and Lanzi's work on "The Painting soon followed. He translated specimens from the German, and Spanish novels, with lives of their authors, edited a series of the English classics, with illustrations by Cruikshank. "The Memoirs of Scipio diodorus," "The Imprisonment of Silvio Pellico," and his "Duties of Men;" "The Landscape Annual," "The Family Keepsake," and "The Rambler," with portions of the histories of Italy, Spain, and Portugal, and, lastly, the "Life and Campaigns of Wellington" were the subjects of Mr. Roscoe's industrious pen; he also published a volume of poems, and has contributed largely to medical literature.

ROSE, SIR GEORGE, F.R.S., was born in the year 1782. After his education at Westminster and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was called to the bar in 1809; in 1827 he became Queen's Counsel. He is a Master in Chancery, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and a Judge of the Court of Wills.

ROSE, GUSTAV, a German chemist, born at Berlin, March 18, 1798, studied at the University of that city, and received his doctorate in philosophy in 1821. He studied chemistry chiefly in application to mineralogy. After having passed in the laboratory of

Berzelius, at Stockholm, he returned to Berlin, where he was appointed Conservator of the collection of minerals in the University, and afterwards Assistant Professor of Mineralogy. His attainments were so much appreciated by Humboldt, that when he was employed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Northern Asia, in 1829, he chose Rose, along with Ehrenberg, to accompany him in this memorable mission. The part he took in it is described in his "Journey to the Ural, Altaï, and the Caspian Sea" (1837-42). On his return to Berlin he was appointed Titular Professor in the University. Gustav Rose is the author of several excellent works on mineralogy. We owe to him a remarkable treatise on crystallography—"Elemente der Krystallographie" (1838). Like his master Berzelius, he attaches great importance to the chemical composition of crystalline bodies, and endeavours to found his system on the morphological and chemical characters of minerals.

ROSE, HEINRICH, a German chemist, elder brother of the preceding, born at Berlin in 1795, was instructed by his father in the natural sciences at an early age. In 1819 he went to Stockholm, to study chemistry under Berzelius. In 1822 he returned to Berlin, where he began a course of private lectures, which immediately made him known as one of the best pupils of the great Swedish chemist. Next year he was appointed to the vacant Chair of Chemistry in the University of Berlin. He is a skilful manipulator, and has contributed to our knowledge of the chemical composition of a great number of bodies. His researches are to be found in Poggendorff's "Annalen." His excellent treatise on "Analytical Chemistry" (2 vols., 1851) has been translated into English, and is used as a text-book.

ROSE, SIR HUGH HENRY, G.C.B., K.S.I., a son of the late Right Hon. Sir George H. Rose, G.C.H., many years M.P. for Christ Church, British Minister at Berlin, &c. (who died in 1855),

was born in 1803, and educated at Berlin. He entered the army in 1820, and after attaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. became successively Consul-General in Syria. Secretary of Embassy and Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, and Commissioner at Head-Quarters of the French Army in the East, 1855-6. While acting as Chargé d'Affaires at the Porte, he displayed, according to Mr. Kinglake, great foresight in urging upon the admiral in command of the Mediterranean fleet the policy of making a naval demonstration at the critical moment when Prince Menschikoff, by his domineering attitude, had nearly succeeded in intimidating the Sultan and his ministers. During the Indian mutiny the command of the Central India field force was bestowed on him, and for his able services at this perilous period, culminating in the fall of Jhansi, he was created successively a K.C.B. and G.C.B., besides receiving the thanks of Parliament for his share in the suppression of the mutiny: and when the Order of the Star of India was instituted, he was one of the earliest of the recipients of that honour. On the return to Europe of the late Lord Clyde, Sir Hugh Rose succeeded him as commander-in-chief in India, and it fell to his lot, while holding this high post, to superintend and direct the amalgamation of the Queen's forces with the armies of the late E. I. Company. By his zeal, energy, and professional skill on this occasion, he succeeded in reforming many old-standing abuses and defects, and greatly promoted the comfort and efficiency of the troops themselves. He has lately resigned the post of commander-in-chief in India, and is now (April, 1865) on his way homeward to take a similar important trust in Ireland. Sir Hugh, who is a General in the army and holds the colonelcy of the 45th Foot, is regarded as one of the ablest of our general officers.

ROSE, THE REV. HENRY JOHN, was born about the commencement of the present century. He graduated at

Cambridge as Fourteenth Wrangler in 1821, and became Fellow of Trinity college (St. John's) in 1824. He was Hulsean Lecturer, and he obtained the college livings of Houghton Conquest, Bedfordshire. Mr. Rose was editor of the "Ecclesiastical History" from 1839, and reprinted in 1858 his article on "Ecclesiastical History from 1700 to 1858." He also published his Hulsean Lecture under the title of "The Life of Moses viewed in connection with the History and Character of the Jewish Nation" (1834); a translation of Neander's "Ecclesiastical History of the first Centuries:" besides "Answer to the Case of the Dissenters" and various Sermons. He also edited the first volume of the Biographical Dictionary that bears his name. He contributed one essay to the "Edinburgh Essays and Reviews." He is the only brother of the late eminent Rev. Hugh James Rose, Rector of King's Coll., London.

ROSECRANZ,\* WM. STARBUCK, General in the United States Army, was born in Kingston, Ohio, on Dec. 1819. In 1838 he entered West Point Acad., where he graduated in 1842. On the 1st of July of that year he joined the U.S. Army as Brevet 2nd Lieut. of Engineers, and soon after receiving his full rank he was chosen Acting Assistant Engineer at West Point. In April, 1854, he was obliged to resign through ill health, an appointment he held in the Navy-yard at Washington, and he then commenced practice as a civil engineer at Cincinnati. In June, 1855, he was chosen Assistant Engineer of the Cannel Coal Co., and President of the Coal River Navigation Co., but resigned both appointments in 1857, and commenced the manufacture of paraffin oil and saltpetre of potash. He was busily engaged in this occupation when the Civil War broke out, and in April, 1862, he was chosen by General McClellan to be Aid and Chief Engineer, with the rank of Major. In June he was chosen

to Volunteers, and on the contributed materially to gained by McClellan at in, Virginia, for which s appointed Brig.-Gen. my, and on the 24th of th he assumed command f Western Virginia. On for., 1861, he defeated t Gauley. In March, promoted to the rank of He was commander at Iuka, Sept. 19, 1862, 4-5 Oct. He com- t the battle of Murfrees- 1862, and received the ngress for his conduct on. In January, 1863, t was enlarged, and his into four army corps, als McCook, Thomas, d Granger. As an en- ral Rosecranz ranks the American service, uction of an intrenched freesboro has been pro- del of engineering and ic skill.

REV. JOHN LOCKHART, ge, Oxford (B.A. 1833, was Vice-Principal of eological College from and was Vicar of Ave- Winterbourne-Monkton, 852 to 1863, when he to St. George's-in-the- i. He has published "the History of Moses" iprocal Obligations of and the Civil Power" ters on Diocesan Theo- es" (1849); "Letters " (1849); "Druidical ebury" (1859); pieces a with the Scottish "A Manual for East- is."

THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM of, K.P., F.R.S., &c., Lawrence, second earl, York, June 17th, 1800. he Univ. of Dublin in he passed in 1819 into Magdalen Coll., Oxford, his degree of B.A. in

1822, as a First Class in mathematical honours. As Lord Oxmantown, he sat as M.P. for King's Co. from 1821 till the end of the first reformed Parliament, when he retired from political life for the purpose of devoting himself to philosophical pursuits. In 1841, on his father's death, he succeeded to the title, and in Feb., 1845, was elected one of the representative Peers for Ireland, an office which is always held for life. Lord Rosse resides chiefly at Birr Castle, in Ireland, where he set up his first telescope in the year 1831. It had a concave speculum of 3 feet diameter, a focal distance of 27 feet, was so nicely balanced by means of weights over pulleys that it could be raised or lowered to any angle with the greatest ease. The success of this instrument, the construction of which he had himself superintended, and a considerable part of which he had worked upon with his own hand, encouraged him to further effort. With a newer and more gigantic instrument, 52 feet in length and 7 feet in diameter, having a 6-foot speculum, many of the nebulae, previously seen merely as luminous patches, were resolved into stars, and in others a spiral form and arrangement was detected. New nebulae were discovered in considerable numbers; and wherever the instrument was directed new stars were seen in immense profusion. Sketches of some of the more remarkable nebulae were published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1850. Lord Rosse was elected, in 1849, President of the Royal Society (of which he had been a Fellow since 1824), in succession to the late Marquis of Northampton: this post he held for the usual term of five years, and resigned it in 1854. In 1842 the University of Cambridge conferred on Lord Rosse the hon. degree of LL.D., and in the following year he presided over the meeting of the British Association at Cork. In 1853 his lordship was elected one of the members of the Imp. Acad. of Sciences at St. Peters-

France, and he was made a Knight of the Legion of Honour by the Emperor of the French in 1855. Lord Rossetti is also a Knight of St. Patrick, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rot. of King's County, and Colonel of that county militia, and is a member of many learned societies on the continent.

**ROSSETTI, CONSTANTINE**, a poet and revolutionary writer, born at Bucharest, about 1816, and after serving in the militia from 1836 to 1848, devoted himself to letters. His first attempts were translations from Byron, Voltaire, and Lamartine. In 1840 he published a collection of songs in the dialect of Roumania, several of which became popular. He was Chief of the Police of Pitesti (1842), then Procurator at the Civil Tribunal of Bucharest. He resigned in 1845, went to reside at Paris, and there married Mary Grant, an Englishwoman. Though of aristocratic descent, he was early imbued with democratic opinions, and, to the surprise of the boyards, opened a book-seller's shop in 1846 at Bucharest. The same year he was elected a member of the Revolutionary Committee of Roumania: was arrested by the police, released next day by the people, and revenged himself on Prince Bibesco, by saving him from the fury of the insurgents. This generous action was greatly applauded by the people, who carried Rossetti in triumph. He was made Chief of the Police at Bucharest, and afterwards Director of the Ministry of the Interior. It was at this time he founded a democratic newspaper, styled the *News of Roumania*. In Sept. he was deputed to the camp of Fuad Effendi, to protest against the establishment of the despotic rule, was arrested with his companions, and transported to Chisinau. His wife, by her heroic efforts, effected his deliverance. In 1850 he took refuge in Paris, where he established various newspapers, and published various works in the cause of his country. Rossetti has not recently appeared before the public either as a poet or political writer.

**ROSSETTI, DANTE GABRIEL**, the well-known Gabriel Rossetti, commentator on Dante, and now professor of Italian at King's College, London, was born in London, and was named Dante, in memory of the literary labours to which his father was chiefly devoted. When he grew up to boyhood he exhibited a taste for art, which he eventually solved to follow as a profession. He is favourably known as a designer of the better class of illustrations. His name is familiar to the public also as a fellow worker with Holman Hunt, Madox Brown, and others of the so-called "pre-Raphaelite" School, although whether he has not hitherto sent a picture to the exhibitions of the Academy. D. G. Rossetti, who belongs to a gifted literary family, published in 1861 a work entitled "The Italian Poets."

**ROSSINI, GIOACCHINO**, so popular if not the greatest of dramatic composers of the nineteenth century, was born at Pesaro, where his parents then happened to be staying with a strolling company to which they belonged. Gioacchino began his career as a second horn to his father, but he was only ten years old; but, by a fine voice, his father had him singing by an eminent pianist, when he took the treble part in the choir-boy in the Bologna Cathedral, and soon became an excellent singer and accompanist. The breaking of his voice put an end to his career as a chorister; and at the age of fifteen he was admitted into the Lyceum at Bologna, and received lessons in counter-point from Mattei. But his ardent nature was not restive under the strict discipline of dry studies of Mattei, and, in spite of the possession of genius, he worked assiduously to educate himself—studying intently the best Italian and German. He soon produced some light operatic pieces, only one of which juveniles—that has lived in the "La



lice," which came out in 1812. The work that all at once made his name famous was "Tancredi," which was brought out at Venice in 1813, when he was scarcely more than twenty years of age. Thus enraged, Rossini produced, in quick succession, "L'Italiana in Algieri;" "Pietra il Paragone;" "Dimitrio libio;" "Il Turco in Italia;" "Aureliano in Palmyra;" but none of these equal his first *chef d'œuvre*, though all of them contain qualities which will preserve them from oblivion. From 1814 to 1822 Rossini held the appointment of principal director of the theatre of Carlos at Naples, and composed at that theatre works which deserve to be classed among his best productions. The first of these, "Elisa Regina d'Inghilterra," had great success, owing partly to the admirable representation of the character by Madlle. Colbran, one of the greatest artistes of her day, who afterwards became the wife of the popular Maestro. This opera was followed by "Otello;" "Armida;" "Médée in Egitto;" "Ricciardo e Zorah;" "Zelmira;" "La Donna del Lago;" and "Maometto Secondo." "Mosè" has undergone two transformations to fit it for presentation to an English audience; the first, entitled "Pietro l'Eremita;" the second "Zorah," while "Maometto Secondo" has undergone a metamorphosis to suit it to the English taste, its music having been adapted to a drama, entitled "Le Médée de Corinthe." His engagements to compose operas for the theatre of Carlos did not restrict him from writing for other theatres in Italy, so that in 1816 two operas from his pen were produced at Rome: "Valdo e Dorliska," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia,"—his *chef d'œuvre* as an operatic opera—his brilliant treatment of this subject having made it universally popular that Paisiello's composition of the same name is scarcely remembered. "La Cenerentola" and "La Gazza Ladra" (

one of his most effective operas) were produced in 1817, at Milan; about this time also appeared "Ermione;" "Edoardo and Christine;" "Bianca e Faliero;" and "Matilda e Corradino;" whilst the opera of "Semiramide," one of his grandest works, and which furnished Pasta with her greatest triumph, was produced at Venice in 1823, and was the last of the series he wrote for the theatres of Italy. Quitting that country immediately afterwards, he, in company with his wife, Madame Colbran Rossini, accepted an engagement with the manager of his Majesty's Theatre, in London, and stayed one season in the metropolis, where he was *fêted* and welcomed in the highest circles. Proceeding to Paris at the expiration of the term, he became director of the Italian Opera of that city, a position which he retained until the year 1830, composing during the period, on the occasion of the coronation of Charles X., "Il Viazzio a Rheims," the music of which he afterwards made use of in a French opera, entitled "Le Comte Ory," and "Guillaume Tell," one of the greatest and most original of his works. On retiring from the direction of the Italian Opera at Paris, Rossini retired to Passy, and withdrew from all professional exertion; the only composition, with the exception of a few religious *morceaux* and some social trifles, which has since issued from his pen being his well-known "Stabat Mater." He has for many years past resided chiefly in Paris, now and then paying a visit to Italy, when he indulges in a luxurious *dolce far niente*, without taking any very active interest in his art; but it should be stated to his credit that he has frequently extended assistance to young musicians of merit. It may be safely asserted that Rossini, by his delicious melodies, dashing style, and rich dramatic effects, has, in spite of his wonted carelessness in harmony, and of his frequent repetition of himself, succeeded in delighting more auditors

to 1847, and from February to December 1852, and held the post of Under-Secretary for the War Department under Lord Derby, from March to June, 1859, in which year he was sworn a Privy Councillor.

**ROTHERMAL, PETER F.**, an American artist of German extraction, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1817. After several changes, his parents eventually settled in Philadelphia, where he was educated to the profession of a land-surveyor. Meanwhile his fancy led him to take lessons in painting, and as his early efforts found patrons, he opened a studio. Portrait-painting first occupied his attention, but after a time he devoted himself to the historical branch of his art. In 1836-7 he visited France, Germany, and Italy, and in the latter country painted his "St. Agnes," now in St. Petersburg; also the "Foscari;" and made studies for "King Lear." Among his other celebrated works are, "De Soto discovering the Mississippi," "Columbus before the Queen," and "Murray's Defence of Toleration;" but his large picture, "The Martyrs in the Coliseum," is

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He studied at the universities of Halle, Jena, and Heidelberg, and as a member of the secret political society of students, the Tugendbund, he was imprisoned for six years. During that time he translated the "*Edipus in Kolonos*," of Sophocles, and composed a patriotic tragedy. After his liberation in 1830, he began a successful literary career by the publication of several philosophical and critical writings. On account of his peculiar views, the Saxon Government prohibited him from publishing any other political periodical for the space of three years. He then emigrated to France, and from thence to Switzerland, and wrote his "*Zwei Jahre in Rom*," and issued an edition of his collected works in ten volumes. At the town of Breslau he became the leader of the republican party, but his proposals being rejected, he resigned his seat. He has for some time resided at Brighton, where he has contributed to enrich German literature. Great interest has been shown on his behalf by his countrymen, many of whom have it in contemplation to raise a fund by subscription to indemnify him for the pecuniary losses he has sustained through his political opinions.

**RUPERT'S LAND,\*** BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. ROBERT MACHRAY, was born about the year 1830, and educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1855, as thirty-fourth wrangler, and proceeded M.A. in 1858. He became successively Dean and Fellow of his College, and vicar of Madingley, near Cambridge, which he resigned in 1865 on his appointment to the Episcopal office. The diocese of Rupert's Land includes the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements, or Prince Rupert's Land: it is 37,000 square miles in extent and has a population of 200,000. The gross annual income is £700, £400 of which are derived from the Colonial Bishops' Fund, and £300 from the Hudson's Bay Company.

**RUSKIN, JOHN,** art critic, is the

son of a London merchant, and was born in London in Feb., 1819. Having been educated as a gentleman-commoner at Ch. Ch., Oxford, he gained the Newdigate prize for poetry in 1839, but subsequently devoted himself to the cultivation of the pictorial art, which he practised with success under Copley Fielding and J. D. Harding. A pamphlet in defence of Turner and the modern English school of landscape-painting was his first effort in the cause of modern art, and this brochure eventually swelled to a standard work entitled "*Modern Painters*," the first volume of which appeared in 1843. The author's success as a writer on art was decided by the warm reception the public accorded to this volume, of which several editions have since been called for. Mr. Ruskin's views, however, were combated with bitter asperity by some of the art critics of the day, who resented with an affectation of contempt his free expression of dissent from the trammels of their school. In his second volume of "*Modern Painters*," written after a residence in Italy, and published in 1846, he took a much wider survey of the subject originally entered upon, including the works of the great Italian painters, and discussing at length the merits of their respective schools. This, his chief work, has been since completed by the publication of three more volumes, the last of which contains illustrations by himself. Mr. Ruskin temporarily diverted his attention from the study of painting to that of architecture, giving, in 1849, "*The Seven Lamps of Architecture*" as a first result,—a work followed in 1851 by the first volume of "*The Stones of Venice*," the second and third volumes of which appeared in 1853. The illustrations in these last-named productions, which also excited some of the same professional hostility that his first publication met with, displayed to much advantage his artistic powers. Mr. Ruskin has also expounded his views both in lectures and the pages



Mr. Ruskin's pen, having been written for the Arnold Society, of which he is a member. In addition to the above-mentioned works, he wrote for the "Fortnightly Review" four essays on the Relations of Employers and Employed, under the title of "Unto the Last" (reprinted in 1862); he has also prepared "The King of the Golden River" illustrated by Doyle; various separate lectures on art subjects; in 1861 a selection from his own writings; and in May, 1865, "Kings' Treasuries and Queens' Gardens." Mr. Ruskin is at present engaged in a series of essays for the "Fortnightly Review" entitled "The Cestus of Art."

ROBERT ALAN-DE, was born Dec. 12th, 1814, in Edinburgh, and educated at schools in his native city, where his father was a solicitor. He was originally intended for a profession but changed his views; and after contributing to *Tait's Magazine*, and other periodicals, became in 1839 editor of the *British Advertiser*.

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speech, which gave him at once a high place among parliamentary orators. Believing that each nation had a right to its own internal government, he resisted the "North-American Settlement" (as it was called), in which Norway and Sweden were to be united, and to which England and Russia made themselves parties. In 1817 he spoke strongly against the passage of the Habeas Corpus Act—a measure which the ministry thought it necessary to propose in consequence of the increasing outbreaks of the suffering masses—and urged the propriety of appeasing their feelings by timely concessions. The Government, however, persevered and proceeded to the length of these precautions against the chief offenders. Disgusted with the failure of the efforts of his party, Lord J. Russell then seriously entertained the thought of retiring from public life; from this course, however, he was dissuaded by his political friends, aided by the well-known eloquent appeal of Thomas Moore. He now took up seriously the question of Parliamentary Reform, and by repeated motions on this subject, in which he was extensively supported by public opinion, he had the satisfaction of seeing the chosen object resisted each year by increasing majorities; and before long he came to be regarded as the recognized leader of the movement. In February 1820, he opened the assault by proposing a bill for the disfranchisement of four boroughs where bribery and corruption were notorious. The measure, though carried in the Commons, was rejected by the House of Lords. Still the defeat was virtually a victory. In the next Parliament (of 1821), though he failed in carrying a resolution which affirmed the abstract necessity of a change, he succeeded in striking the borough of Grampound off the roll of constituencies. Nor was his attention confined to the question of Parliamentary Reform; he appeared as the avowed defender of Queen Caroline, an advocate of Catholic Emancipation, and

an opponent of the Test and Corporation Oaths. With the accession of Canning to power, on the death of Lord Castlereagh, the question of Catholic Emancipation rose into paramount importance. But the nation at large was opposed to the measure, and in 1826, in consequence of his advocacy of the principle, the county of Huntingdon rejected Lord J. Russell, who had represented it in the previous Parliament. Chosen, however, for Bandon, in Ireland, he continued his course of persistent attack, and, though unable to effect any important change whilst Mr. Canning lived, he renewed the campaign so vigorously on the accession of the duke of Wellington to power in 1828, that the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and in the April of the following year the Catholic Relief Bill became the law of the land. Reinforced in their crusade by the Catholic members, of whom some forty or fifty took their seats in the Commons in 1830, Lord John Russell and his friends renewed their agitation for a reform in the parliamentary representation; and, though repeatedly beaten in the Upper House, they had the satisfaction of seeing the measure carried in the summer of 1832, after more than one appeal to the country at large. On the 7th of June in that year the Reform Bill became part and parcel of the law of England. Lord John Russell was now in the zenith of his fame, and stood forth as the personal embodiment of progress. In 1830 he had entered upon office for the first time as Paymaster of the Forces, under Earl Grey's ministry, and in the following year had been triumphantly returned as member for Devonshire. In 1834 Lord Grey was succeeded by Lord Melbourne, and the return of the latter to power, after a brief interregnum, during which the seals were placed in the hands of Sir Robert Peel, was mainly due to the carrying of a measure, proposed by Lord John Russell, for the readjustment of the temporalities of the Irish Church. His lordship now became

time he held the office of Secretary for the Colonies. From 1841 until 1846, whilst the late Sir R. Peel was in power, Lord John Russell led the Opposition; but the carrying of Free Trade by that able minister led to the breaking up of his party; and, on the rejection of the Irish Coercion Bill in the latter year, Lord John Russell succeeded to the helm of affairs, which he held until the end of 1851. In office, however, his lordship showed an indisposition to take the initiative in any marked measure of progress and advancement. As a consequence he was able only to depend upon a very small and uncertain majority in Parliament; and the inefficiency of his "Ecclesiastical Titles Bill," accompanied, nearly at the same time, by the secession of his colleague, Lord Palmerston, forced him early in 1852 to resign the seals of office into the hands of Lord Derby. Under the administration of the earl of Aberdeen, his lordship held successively the portfolio of Foreign Affairs for a short time, a seat in the Cabinet without office, and the post of Lord President of the Council. In the latter capacity he brought forward,

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appeared in 1865; in 1822, "Don Carlos," a tragedy; in 1824-9, his "Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht;" in 1842, "Selections from the Correspondence of John, fourth Duke of Bedford;" in 1853-4, his "Memorials of Charles James Fox;" in 1853-6, his "Memoirs and Correspondence of Thomas Moore." Earl Russell has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of Thomas Lister, Esq., and widow of Lord Ribblesdale; his second lady is a daughter of the Earl of Minto.

RUSSELL, THE REV. JOHN FULLER, D.D., graduated S.C.L. at St. Peter's College, Cambridge, in 1837, and proceeded B.C.L. the following year. He has been Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Kent, since 1856, having previously been Incumbent of St. Andrew's, Enfield. He is the author of a great number of works on the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England,—“The Exclusive Power of Episcopally Ordained Clergy to administer the Sacraments, &c.” (1844); “Judgment of the Church on the Sufficiency of Holy Scripture” (1848); “Strict Observance of the Sabbath recommended” (1839); “Anglican Ordinations Valid, in Reply to a Roman Catholic Priest, Mr. Kenney” (1846), &c. He has also published a “Letter to the Right Hon. H. B. Burn on the Morals of Cambridge University” (1833); “Life of Dr. Johnson” (1847); several articles in the *Encyclopædia Metropolitana*, other periodicals; and has been editor with Dr. Hook of “Selections from the Writings of Anglican Divines” (1840), and with Dr. Irons “Tracts of the Anglican Fathers” (1841).

RUSSELL, JOHN SCOTT, M.A., Esq., Vice-President of the Institution of Civil Engineers and the Institution of Naval Architects, was born at Easington, near Glasgow, in 1808, and is the eldest son of the Rev. David Russell, of Easington. He received his education at the Universities of Edinburgh,

St. Andrew's, and Glasgow, and graduated with honour at the latter, at the age of sixteen. Evincing a very early predilection for practical mechanics, his father first permitted him to be employed in the workshop as an engineer, and afterwards assisted him to prosecute his studies in cognate sciences. In these he made such advances, that on the death of Sir John Leslie, Prof. of Nat. Philos. in the Univ. of Edinb., 1832, the young engineer, Scott Russell, was selected to supply temporarily the vacancy, and delivered a complete course of lectures on natural philosophy to the students. From this time his future career as a practical engineer and shipbuilder became decided; while still in Edinburgh he built some small steamboats for canal and river navigation, and also constructed steam-carriages for common roads, which ran successfully between Paisley and Glasgow for a considerable time. In a few years he succeeded Mr. Caird, of Greenock, as the manager of one of the largest shipbuilding and engineering establishments in Scotland, where he continued until his removal to London, in 1844, and where he constructed four large steamships for the W. I. Royal Mail Company (*Terrot, Tay, Clyde, and Tweed*). Meanwhile he had not neglected science, but had well applied its doctrines to the mechanical arts. As a shipbuilder he was led to investigate the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies, and he established the existence of the “wave of translation,” on which he founded his “Wave System” of construction of ships, introduced into practice in 1835. A paper bearing on this subject was read before the British Association in 1835, and for some years he continued his experiments, which amounted to the almost incredible number of 20,000. It is only fair to state, however, that his claim to the originality of this discovery was vigorously contested by the late Mr. Thomas Asheton Smith, the famed fox-hunter.

The first vessel constructed on his "wave principle" was the *Wave*, in 1835, which was followed by the *Scott Russell* in 1836, and the *Flambeau* and *Pine King* in 1839. These ships all proved successful. Mr. Scott Russell's principle was adopted by Mr. Brunel in designing the *Great Britain*, and it has steadily made its way both in the United Kingdom and America; and has been carried out in the *Great Eastern*, the latest triumph of Mr. Scott Russell's genius. A memoir on the laws by which water opposes resistance to the motion of floating bodies was read by Mr. Scott Russell before the Royal Soc. of Edin. in 1837, and obtained for him the large gold medal. He was also elected a Fellow, and placed on the Council of the Society. Ten years later he was elected Fellow of the Royal Soc. of London, and Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which he is a Vice-President. He has long been an active member of the British Association, and is a member of the Soc. of Arts, and was for some time its Secretary. He was one of the three original promoters of the Great Exhibition of 1851, who, under the direction of H. R. H. the late Prince Consort, planned and organized the preliminary arrangements, and, in conjunction with Sir Stafford Northcote, Bart., he was Joint Secretary to the Royal Commission for carrying out the Exhibition. He was one of the founders of the Institution of Naval Architects, and is one of its Vice Pres., and a contributor of many important papers to its Transactions. He is the author of a large and costly treatise, entitled "The Modern System of Naval Architecture for Commerce and War," which comprehends the theory of naval design, the practice of ship-building in iron and in wood, the principles of steam navigation, and is illustrated with 150 engravings containing the finest works of modern shipbuilders and engineers.

RUSSELL,\* WILLIAM HOWARD, LL.D., was born 28th March, 1821, at Lily Vale, co. Dublin, the seat of his

grandfather, Capt. John Kelly. His father's family were long settled in the county of Limerick. Mr. Russell was educated at Trinity College Dublin. In 1843 he was engaged on the staff of *The Times* and remained in the service of that journal uninterruptedly, with the exception of a brief connection with the *Morning Chronicle*, during which he was employed as Special Commissioner during the Irish famine of 1846-7. In 1848 he entered the Middle Temple, of the society of which he was called to the Bar in 1850. He was employed by *The Times* during the Irish meetings, the State trials of O'Connell, Smith O'Brien, &c. On account of his popular style and descriptive power, he was generally selected to chronicle Royal progresses and great public demonstrations. In February, 1855, Mr. Russell arrived at Malta with the vanguard of the British expedition to the East, and accompanied Sir George Brown and the head-quarters of the Light Division to Gallipoli, whence he proceeded to Bulgaria, where he remained with the troops in camp, and at Varna during the cholera, till the expedition embarked for the Crimea, when he sailed with Sir De Lacy Evans and the head-quarters of the Second Division, and landed at Old Fort. He was present at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkermann, and shared in the privations of the army during the following winter; accompanied the Kerch expedition; and witnessed the two assaults on the Redan and the fall of Sebastopol. On his return he was offered a public banquet by the corporation of Southampton, and addresses and invitations from several public bodies; all of which he declined, but received from his University the degree of LL.D. Soon after, he repaired to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Emperor, and revisited the Crimea, returning home by Odessa, Lemberg, &c. At the end of 1857 he was despatched to India and was attached to the head-quarters of Lord Clyde during the campaign.



Bohilcund and Oude. He has received the India war medal and the clasp for Lucknow. After the pacification of India in 1858 he returned to England, and established the *Army and Navy Gazette*, of which he is now the editor. In 1861 he was engaged once more as Special Correspondent, and proceeded to America, where he arrived just on the eve of the civil war. Mr. Russell visited the South in the outbreak of hostilities, and was received by the authorities on both sides with much courtesy, but was subjected to incessant attacks from the press, till the climax of his unpopularity was reached by the appearance of his account of the Federal flight from Bull Run. In consequence of the refusal of the President and the Secretary-of-War, Mr. Stanton, to permit him to accompany General McClellan, who invited him to take the field in the great expedition to Richmond which ended so disastrously, Mr. Russell returned to England in 1862. His "Letters from the Crimea" have gone through several editions. Of the first, published in post 8vo. in 1855-6, upwards of 20,000 copies were sold. An enlarged edition in demy 8vo. (1857) had also a large sale. Mr. Russell has also published "My Diary in India," of which four editions have been printed; and on his return from America, in 1863, he published the result of his observations, under the title of "My Diary North and South," which has had a large sale. A sequel to this appeared early in 1865, entitled "Canada: its Defences, Conditions," &c. Mr. Russell has also written a popular treatise on "Rifle Clubs and Volunteer Corps," and has been a frequent contributor to periodical literature.

**RUSSIAS, EMPEROR AND AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE,** ALEXANDER II., who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Nicholas I., 2nd of March, 1855, was born 29th of April (N.S.) 1818, in the reign of his uncle Alexander I. The first seven years of his life were hardly completed, when the death of Alexander I., and

the renunciation of his brother Constantine, called his father Nicholas to the throne, to which the young prince then became heir apparent. For a moment, however, his own destiny and that of his house trembled in the balance, as a wide-spread defection exhibited itself in the garrisons of the capital, which was only quenched by torrents of blood. The resolute spirit of the new Czar daunted the rebellious regiments, and from that day, 26th Dec., 1835, he ruled over a nation of slaves. From this period the whole tenor of the young prince's life was altered,—the gentle sway of his mother, the daughter of Frederick III. of Prussia, being changed for the discipline of military governors and tutors. The substitution of the stern regimen of the barrack-room for the more genial influence of domestic life, proved so irksome to the future czar, that he enfranchised himself from them at the earliest possible period, and sought in travel and the society of the female members of his mother's family, the softening influences of intellectual culture and taste. This predilection for civil, rather than military life was opposed to all the traditions of the Russian court. Gloomy forebodings prevailed respecting the future prospects of the crown prince, whose succession it was feared might possibly be disputed by the old Muscovite party. Their half-barbarous, half-soldierly predilections found a more suitable object in Nicholas's second son,—the Grand Duke Constantine, and such an amount of antipathy and distrust grew up between the two brothers, in consequence of this preference, as to become the subject of general remark, and even of quarrels. Upon one occasion Constantine, who was admiral of the fleet, carried his animosity so far as to put his brother under arrest: a piece of tyranny which the Emperor Nicholas reproved, by subjecting Constantine to the same punishment. The late Czar looked with so much apprehension at the growing differences of his two chil-

dren, that in 1843, upon the birth of Alexander's first child, he required Constantine to take an oath of fidelity to the heir to the throne. Again, in his last illness, he called his children to his dying couch, and on making over to Alexander the imperial throne, obtained from both a solemn promise to remain forever closely united, in order to maintain the peace and happiness of their common country. The Czarewitch on this occasion declared his intention to enter on the government of the empire in the presence of the Ministers and the Estates, and was immediately proclaimed Emperor under the name of Alexander II. The same afternoon the Estates of the Empire, and the military stationed in St. Petersburg, did homage; and at a council held under the presidency of the new emperor, it was resolved not in any way to interrupt the course of the war with the Allied Powers in which Russia was then engaged. Alexander's first act was to issue a manifesto to the nation, notifying his accession, and declaring, in general terms, his intention to uphold the glory of the empire as it had been upheld by Peter, Catherine, Alexander, and his late father. He at the same time summoned General Rüdiger from Warsaw, and conferred on him the command of the Imperial Guards, until then held by himself. He renewed the powers of his plenipotentiaries at Vienna, and through them announced his adherence to the declarations made by Prince Gortschakoff on behalf of his late father. On the return of peace, one of the first steps taken by Alexander II. in the direction of reform, was the reduction of the army to the lowest limits compatible with the dignity and safety of the empire. Vigorous efforts were made also to place the national finances on a firmer basis, and to promote commercial prosperity. But the greatest reform of all was his emancipation of 23,000,000 human beings from the bondage of serfdom. On the 3rd of March, 1861, an Imperial ukase proclaimed the liberation of the

serfs, on certain conditions. A period of two years was assigned for the settlement of terms, with regard to the quantity of land to be ceded, and the rent, labour, or purchase-money, to be paid for it. In February, 1864, the same boon was conferred upon the Polish serfs, with a view to weaken the influence of the Polish nobility, who owned the greater part of the land, and were, consequently, all-powerful. Whether this reform will have any effect in making Poland submit quietly to Russian rule remains to be seen. At present (April, 1865), the national spirit of that brave people seems utterly crushed by the total failure of their late attempt to achieve independence. As regards education, great efforts are making by the Emperor to place the state colleges on a level with the best educational institutions in Europe. A still more notable reform, however, is the inauguration of elective representative assemblies in the provinces. The first of these were to assemble in March, 1865, and it is anticipated that this tentative measure will pave the way for the introduction of a National Representative Assembly. On the 26th of April, 1841, the Emperor Alexander married Marie Alexandrovna, Princess of Hesse, by whom he has had a large family; the eldest of the princes, Nicholas, the late Czarewitch, was born Sept. 20th, 1843, and died prematurely at Nice, in April, 1865. There are two other sons, Alexander, the present crown prince, born 14th March, 1845, and the Grand Duke Vladimir, now in his eighteenth year.

RUTLAND, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF, CHARLES CECIL JOHN MANNE, eldest son of the late duke, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge; he is honorary Colonel of the Leicestershire Militia and Lord-Lieutenant of that county. As marquis of Granby he sat, as a Conservative, in Parliament for Stamford from 1837 to 1852, and for North Leicestershire from 1852 to 1857, when he succeeded to the ducal

1. He was a Lord of the Bedchamber to the late Prince Consort from 1843 to 1846. He dissented strongly from Free Trade measures of Sir Robert Peel in 1845-6, and it is understood that the leadership of the Conservative party in the Lower House was reserved to the present duke on the death of Lord G. Bentinck.

RYAN, THE RIGHT HON. SIR EDWARD, privy councillor, was born in 1793, and after graduating at Trinity College, Cambridge, was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1817. He is one of the Civil Service Commissioners, a member of the Senate of the University of London; he was formerly a puisne judge, and afterwards Chief Justice at Calcutta, and one of the comptrollers of the Exchequer. He was sworn a Privy Councillor in 1843, and after his return to England. In 1846 he was appointed a Commissioner of Railways.

RYLE, THE REV. JOHN CHARLES, D.D., eldest son of the late John Ryle, Esq., M.P., was born near Macclesfield, in the year 1816, and was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1836. He was Craven University Scholar, and took a First Class in classical honours. Having been admitted into orders in 1841, he served as curacy of Exbury, in the New Forest; he was appointed Rector of St. Thomas's, Winchester, by the Bishop of Winchester, in 1843, Rector of Helmingham, Suffolk, in 1844, by Lord Chancellor, Lord Lyndhurst, and Vicar of Stradbroke, Suffolk, in 1845, by the Bishop of Norwich. He is the author of "Expository Thoughts on the Gospels," in 3 vols., and of 200 tracts on religious subjects; many of them have been reprinted in English, German, Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish, &c.

S.

SABINE, EDWARD, General, who descended from an ancient Italian family, was born about 1786. He

became Second Lieut., R.A., in 1803, Captain in 1813, Lieut.-Col. in 1841, Col. in 1851, and Major-Gen. in 1859. During the last war with America, he took part in the campaign of 1814, on the Niagara frontier, when he commanded the batteries at the siege of Fort Erie. He first became known to the public by the part which he took in the visits of exploration in the Northern regions, conducted under Ross and Parry, in the years 1818-19. His magnetic observations during the course of these voyages gave the first great impulse to the systematic study of the phenomena of terrestrial magnetism, while the papers which he contributed to the Philos. Transactions of the Royal Society demonstrated several facts not previously entertained, relative to the variations of the magnetic needle. His mind was gradually drawn by these studies, and by the writings of Humboldt, into a particular channel of observation with respect to physical science; and in order to extend the sphere of his knowledge, and to confirm by minute investigation the truth of his theories, he commenced, in 1821, a series of voyages, which ranged from the Equator to the Arctic Circle. He published the results of these visits in 1825, under the title of "The Pendulum and other Experiments." In 1827 he was chosen Secretary of the Royal Soc., and he filled that office until the year 1830, when he was ordered to Ireland on military service. While employed there on the General Staff, he occupied his leisure time in pursuing his favourite researches in physical science, the fruits of his investigations being almost invariably laid, year by year, before the British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science. In 1836 and the two following years he made some valuable reports on Magnetic Forces, and to him it is that we owe the vast system of magnetic observatories, which has altogether changed the aspect of that branch of the science. The colonial observatories were, for very many years, under his

skilful and careful superintendence. His papers, contributed to various scientific societies, are very voluminous, and display great powers of research. He edited the translation (made by Mrs. Sabine) of Humboldt's "Cosmos," published several years ago. General Sabine has long been an active member of the British Association, and for twenty-one years was one of the secretaries to that body, and general secretary for eight years; he also filled the office of President in 1853. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, in 1850 was chosen Treasurer and Vice-President of that institution, and in 1861 was elected President, in succession to Sir B. Brodie. His "Memoirs" contributed to the Philos. Transactions amounted to thirty-five. It is understood that he has more than once declined the honour of knighthood.

ST. ASAPH THE BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS VOWLER SHORT, D.D., is a son of the late Archdeacon Short, and was born in 1790. He was educated at Westminster and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished as a double first-class man in 1812 and was afterwards Public Examiner from 1820 to 1824, and Select Preacher from 1823 to 1830. After having held successively the perpetual curacy of Cowley, Oxfordshire, the avings of Stocklegl, Pomeroy, Devonshire, and King's Worthy, Hampshire he was instituted to the Rectory of St. George, Bloomsbury, in 1834, in 1837 he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the Queen; and in 1842 was consecrated Bishop of Sodor and Man, and translated to St. Asaph in 1846. His diocese includes the counties of Denbigh and Flint, with portions of Montgomery, Carnarvon, Merioneth, and Salop, and his see is of the annual value of £1,200. He is patron of 121 livings, and has published "A Sketch of the History of the Church to the Revolution of 1688," "Parochialia," and other works.

SAINTE-BEUVE, CHARLES-AUGUSTIN, a French poet and critic, was

born at Boulogne-sur-Mer, 23rd Dec. 1804. Two months before his birth his father having died, he was left in the care of his mother, a lady of English parentage, who undertook his early education. At the age of fifteen he went to Paris, where he completed a course of study in the Collège Charlemagne. On leaving college he studied medicine and anatomy, and received the appointment of Outdoor Surgeon to the Hôpital St. Louis. The incompatibility of his profession with his poetical tendencies had already given rise to feelings of repugnance which he has described in his preface to the "Poésies de Joseph Delorme" when the appearance of the "Odes and Ballads" of Victor Hugo decided his future course. He resigned his situation as surgeon, and abandoned himself, heart and soul, to poetry and literature. He was presented to Victor Hugo, and allied himself with De Musset and others in the *Cénacle*. Soon after appeared his "Historical and Critical Picture of French Poetry and of the French Theatre in the Sixteenth Century" (1828). The "Consolation" appeared shortly after and met with better success. The *Cénacle* was brushed away by the Revolution of 1830, and Sainte-Beuve then joined the staff of the *Globe*, the avowed organ of the Simonian sect, but he soon grew tired of the association, and transferred his services to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, in the pages of which he resumed the series of literary "Portraits" commenced in the *Revue de Paris*. Not long after he joined the *National*, then under the able management of Armand Carrel, and contributed some excellent papers to that popular journal. In 1837 he made a visit to Switzerland, and there conceived a "History of Port-Royal," which took him eight years to complete. In 1840 he accepted a Librarianship in the Mazarin Library, and in 1845 he was admitted into the French Academy to fill up the vacancy caused by the death of Casimir Delavigne. In 1850 he joined the *Constitutionnel*, and in its columns first appeared the

charming budget of literary biography and criticism, entitled "Causeries du Lundi," or Monday conversations, an improved continuation of his "Portraits," which already form a series of volumes. Soon after the coup-d'état in Dec., 1851, he was attached to the *Mérite*, and named Professor of Latin poetry at the College of France; but the insubordination of the students exhibited at his first lecture obliged him to discontinue the course. In 1857 he was appointed Professor at the Normal School. The Emperor signalized the occasion of his departure for Algeria at the end of April, 1865, by a graceful tribute of esteem for a distinguished man of letters, in the elevation of M. Sainte-Beuve to the dignity of senator. A list of his writings, historical, critical, and poetical, would occupy considerable space.

SAINTE-CLAIRE-DEVILLE, HENRI, was born in 1818, in the island of St. Thomas. He received his education in Paris, and on leaving college constructed a laboratory at his own expense, wherein he laboured for nine years, without masters or pupils, grounding himself firmly in the principles of chemical science. In 1841 he was chosen to organize the Faculty of Science at Besançon, where he was made Dean and Professor the year following. In 1851 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry, in the Normal School, and at various times supplied the place of the chemist *Dumas* in the Faculty of Sciences of Paris. His most important investigations have been in the domain of mineral chemistry. In 1849 he made known the preparation and properties of anhydrous compound nitric acid, until then unknown. In 1853 he made known a new method of mineral analysis, proposing the exclusive employment of gases and volatile reagents against the inaccurate results which the use of the filter give rise to. He owe to him also the means of obtaining the metal aluminium at a cheaper rate than that of silver. His scientific memoirs, on these and other discoveries, are to be found in the

Comptes-Rendus of the Académie des Sciences, and in the "Annales de Chimie."

ST. DAVID'S, THE BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CONNOP THIRLWALL, D.D., was born at Stepney, Middlesex, in 1797. His father was Rector of Bower's Gifford, Essex. He was educated at the Charterhouse and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of which he became Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1825, but in 1828 was ordained, and became rector of Kirby Underdale, Yorkshire. His University honours were: Tutor of Trin. Coll., Cambridge; Craven Scholar, 1815; Bell's Scholar, 1815; 22nd Senior Optime and Senior Chancellor's Medallist, 1818; Examiner for the Classical Tripos, 1828 29-32 34. He was formerly Classical Examiner in the University of London, and is now Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter; but his chief distinction is derived from the production of his "History of Greece," originally published in Lardner's "Cabinet Cyclop.," 1835-40, and which has since been re-issued in a larger form. He was also joint-translator of "Niebuhr's Roman History" with the late Archdeacon Hare, and one of the editors of the "Cambridge Philol. Museum." He was consecrated to the bishopric of St. David's in 1840, on the death of Dr. J. B. Jenkinson. His diocese includes the counties of Pembroke, Cardigan, and Brecknock, with portions of Carmarthen, Radnor, and Glamorgan; and his see is of the annual value of £1,500.

ST. GERMAN'S, THE EARL OF, EDWARD GRANVILLE ELIOT, G.C.B., P.C., LL.D., is the eldest son of the second earl, by a daughter of the first Marquis of Stafford. He was born in 1798, and educated at Christ Church, Oxford. He was engaged in the diplomatic line in early life. He was Member of Parliament for Liskeard from 1823 to 1832, and for East Cornwall from 1837 to 1845; a Lord of the Treasury from 1827 to 1828; Envoy to Spain in 1835; Chief Secretary for

House, Lincolnshire, and was born in 1811. He was educated at Cambridge, where he graduated in due course. Having held some previous parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of George, in the diocese of Cape Town, South Africa, from which he was promoted, in 1851, to the bishopric of St. Helena, vacant by the translation of Dr. Claughton to the see of Colombo.

ST. JOHN, JAMES AUGUSTUS, was born in Carmarthenshire, Sept. 24th, 1801, and after receiving instruction at a village grammar-school, he became, by the aid of a clergyman, a good classical scholar, and taught himself the French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages. At an early age he came to London, subsequently became editor of a Plymouth newspaper, an oriental poem, entitled "Abdallah," and engaged in editing the *Oriental Herald*, in which he wrote numerous articles. In 1827 he started, in conjunction with Mr. D. L. Richardson, the *London Weekly Review*, but which, after a fair trial, was unsuccessful. In 1829-30 Mr. St. John resided in Normandy, and recorded his experiences in a volume published in "Constable's Miscellany." He

published of "Egypt afterwards Locke, Mr. "Utopia," "ligio Medi Progress," the Ramac venscroft." "History, toms of A important the due ex had visitec To his volu "Sir Cour volumes; ' age," in 1 Back Aga "The Neu and Form Ring and of Louis N of the Pec Foot of the ing of Chr lished "A quests of complete from the of William (1860)

as born in Normandy, and was educated at his father's eye, like most of his family. Following his father, he published "The Indian Archæology of the British India," and a "Life of Columbus." He has for some time been extensively connected with the London press.

SPENSER, third son of the late John, was born at St. John, Dec., 1826. After receiving a liberal education, he began his career in India, and then proceeded to the East, where he resided for some years as Her Majesty's Consul. He received the appointment of Secretary to the Legation at Calcutta, and left England in 1862, when he published his Eastern residence, entitled "Life in the Far East," which soon had a second edition. Early in his career he resided in England for a consular post at the West Indies.

ST. LEONARDS, THE RIGHT HON. BURTON SUGDEN, High Steward of the County of Devon, the son of a tradesman, was born in 1807, and for a few years was a conveyancer under the name of Sugden, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1807. Before doing so, Mr. Sugden brought into notice by his treatise on "The Law of Property," which at once obtained notice of the profession, and was considerably enlarged, and through fourteen editions. Some time he gave up the law, and soon obtained excellence at the Chancery. In 1822 he became a King's Bench, and pursued his political career for Weymouth,

Melcombe Regis, and St. Mawes, Mr. Sugden took a prominent part in parliamentary discussions, and was foremost among those who opposed the Reform Bill. Meanwhile, in June, 1829, when the Duke of Wellington held the reins of government, he had been appointed Solicitor-General; and in 1835, when Sir R. Peel formed a ministry, Sir Edward Sugden went to Ireland as Lord Chancellor. Resigning that judicial office on the fall of the Cabinet, he was returned to the House of Commons as Member for Ripon. On the formation of the Peel ministry, in Sept., 1841, Sir Edward resumed his former position as Lord Chancellor of Ireland, in which he continued until the disruption of the Conservative party in 1846. He now disappeared for a while from the arena of public affairs; but in 1852, when the Derby Cabinet was constructed, he accepted the post of Lord Chancellor, and was raised to the peerage with the title of Baron St. Leonards; he thereupon applied himself to the reform of the law with a vigour and energy which more than realized public expectation. On the subsequent return of Lord Derby to power, he was desirous that Lord St. Leonards should again receive the Great Seal. He declined the responsibility in consequence of his advanced age, but he has since taken an active and influential part in the business of Parliament, and has exerted himself to keep up the character and efficiency of the House of Lords as a judicial tribunal, and to correct by legislation several anomalies in the law of property. Besides his celebrated treatise on "The Laws of Vendors and Purchasers," Lord St. Leonards is the author of a work on "Powers," of which the eighth edition has been announced; a treatise on the "Cases Decided by the House of Lords;" an edition of "Gilbert on Uses;" an essay on the "New Real Property Laws," pamphlets against the "Registration of Deeds," and other essays on legal subjects. His last publication is "The Handy-Book of



Property Law," which is familiar to most readers.

SAINT-MARC GIRARDIN, (called) MARC GIRARDIN, a French professor and author, born at Paris in 1801, received his education in the Collège Napoléon, subsequently in that of Henri IV. He was intended for the scholastic profession, but first studied law, and was called to the Bar. In 1823 he obtained a prize for eloquence at the French Academy for the "Eloge de Lesage." Until 1826 his liberal opinions prevented him from holding a chair in any college. In 1827 he received the prize of the Academy for the "Eloge de Bossuet," and was put in charge of the second class in the Collège Louis-le-Grand. The same year he began to write as a journalist. In 1828 he was again crowned by the Academy for his "Picture of French Literature in the Sixteenth Century," sharing the prize with M. Philarette Chasles. In 1830 he visited Italy and Germany, and returned to France just before the revolution of July. Under the new Government he replaced Guizot as Professor of History. In 1834 Saint-Marc Girardin was called to the Chair of French Poetry. At this time, also, he was elected a Deputy, and sat in the Chamber, with a slight interruption, until 1848. His politics never, however, withdrew him from his professorial duties. In 1837 he was made a member of the Royal Council of Public Instruction, and rendered great service by his reports on the Educational Systems of Southern Germany. He entered the French Academy in 1844. M. Saint-Marc Girardin continues to write in the *Journal des Débats*, and has published lectures on Dramatic Literature, and sketches of his travels in foreign countries. He has also contributed several interesting articles to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

SALA, GEORGE AUGUSTUS, journalist and author, is the son of a Portuguese gentleman who married a favourite English singer, and was born in London about the year 1826.

He was brought up with a following art as a professional having quitted that line of literature, became a contributor to *Household Words* in Mr. C. Dickens's style as lively and catching his spirit without becoming a slavish imitator. He has written many works on a small scale, among the best of which are "The Baddings," "Twice Round the World," "Looking at Life," "A Journey to the North, being Notes of a Ramble in Russia in the Summer of 1861," "Down among the Dutch," &c. He was at one time editor of *Welcome Guest*, and an occasional and regular contributor to *Temple Bar Magazine*, for which he wrote the stories of "The Sons of Mammon," and "The Dangerous," since republished in separate works. He has also written ten for the *Illustrated London News*, and to one at least of the metropolitan newspapers. He has written the Hogarth papers, in the *Magazine*, and a story entitled "Alone," for *All the Year Round*, which appeared in a separate form. In 1863-4 he was in America as a correspondent for the *Daily News*, and since his return, at the end of 1864, has published the results of his observations under the title of *America in the Midst of War*. Recently he has written graphic letters for the *Daily News* from Algeria, during the visit to that colony.

SALDANHA, OLIVEIRA JOÃO CARLOS, DUKE OF, a statesman, and a marshal of Brazil, was born Nov. 17, 1790, at Rio de Janeiro. He is a grandson, by his mother's side, of the Marquis de Pombal. He is his second marriage with the Countess of Daun. After receiving his education at the School for Nobles at Coimbra, he entered upon office as a Member of the Council of Administration of the Colonies, and remained in Brazil until after the emigration of the



814 he came to England, and went to Brazil, where he led an army with some success, and was subsequently employed in diplomacy. In 1825, the King named him Minister of Affairs. In 1826, when Don Pedro succeeded to the throne, he was made Governor of Oporto; but on the introduction of Don Pedro's army he was made Minister of War, and suppressed the disturbances which at that time broke out in the kingdom, as well as those which afterwards took place in the provinces. He resigned office in 1831, having failed in an attempt to suppress suspected members of the revolution, and came to England; but when the revolution assumed the government, he landed at Oporto, and placed himself at the head of the constitutional army; the revolution, however, proved so cowardly that he gave down his command and returned to England. He then went to the aid of Don Pedro, and in 1832, collected and led a body of English and Portuguese troops at Terceira, effected the liberation of Portugal, when Saldanha was appointed commandant of Oporto, and he took the general staff. In 1833, with Villafior he broke the lines before Lisbon, and was appointed to the chief of the Cortes. Saldanha became Opposition, but in May, 1834, made War Minister and was in the Council, which offices he held until November. In 1846, when at Paris, he was recalled to assume the portfolio of Affairs, and, on his acceptance of embracing the offer, he came to an understanding with Terceira with a view to a new Premier, the Duke of Saldanha. In consequence of these counter-movements in the interest took place, and was successful. Saldanha presented himself to the Queen, as a list of new ministers, of which was his own

name. This step called forth a popular insurrection in Oporto and the northern provinces, the issue of which was Saldanha's appointment to the premiership. In June, 1856, the King, Pedro V., having refused to create new peers in order to give the cabinet of Saldanha a preponderance in the Upper Chamber, he, with the other members, retired from office. He is, however, a Life Member of the Council of State.

**SALISBURY, THE BISHOP OF,** **WALTER KERR HAMILTON, D.D.,** is the eldest son of the late Archdeacon Hamilton, and was born in 1808. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, and elected Fellow of Merton College 1831; in 1837 he became Vicar of St. Peter's in the East, Oxford (which church has of late furnished three bishops in succession), Canon Residentiary of Salisbury in 1841, and Precentor of Salisbury in 1842; he was consecrated to the Bishopric of Salisbury in 1854. He is Provincial Precentor of Canterbury, and patron of fifty-one livings. His episcopal jurisdiction extends over Wiltshire and Dorsetshire, and his see is of the annual value of £5,000.

**SALISBURY, THE MARQUIS OF,** **JAMES BROWNLOW WILLIAM GASCOIGNE-CECIL, K.G.,** only son of the first marquis, was born in 1791. He is Lord-Lieutenant of Middlesex, High Steward of Hertford, and Colonel of the Herts Militia. He was Member for Weymouth from 1814 to 1823; Lord Privy Seal, under Lord Derby's first administration, from February to December, 1852; and Lord President of the Council, under Lord Derby's second administration, from 1858 to 1859. He is patron of eight livings.

**SALOMONS, DAVID,** Alderman of London, son of the late Levy Salomons, who was a member of a Jewish family, engaged in commercial pursuits in London, was born in 1797, and was elected Sheriff for the city of London and Middlesex in 1835; being the first Jew appointed to the office, an Act of Parliament had to be passed for the

purpose of enabling him to hold the office. He was elected Alderman of Aldgate Ward in 1835, of Portsoken in 1844, and subsequently of Cordwainers' Ward in 1847, the previous elections having been annulled in consequence of the state of the law. In 1851 he was chosen M.P. for Greenwich, appeared and spoke in the House of Commons, and gave three votes, incurring a penalty, which led to prolonged legal proceedings before the Court of Exchequer. In 1855-6 he served the office of Lord Mayor of London, and at length, in 1858, after many fruitless efforts to obtain a repeal of the Act which compelled every M.P. to take the oaths "on the true faith of a Christian," he was elected for Greenwich and took his seat by a resolution of the House. Mr. Salomons was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1849, was High Sheriff of Kent in 1839-40, and is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Kent, Sussex, and Middlesex. He was re-chosen M.P. for Greenwich in 1859, and is Chairman of the London and Westminster Bank.

SAND, GEORGES. (See D'UDEVANT.)

SANDEAU, JULES, a French author, born at Nost, in 1810, came at an early age to Paris, where he studied law, and where his intimacy with the youthful Madame Dudevant (Georges Sand, whom see) made him turn his attention to literature. They made their joint debut in literature about 1831, with a romance, "Rose et Blanche," signed Jules Sand, which is to be found in the "Œuvres" of Georges Sand, who borrowed half his name. His literary merits gained him admission to the Academy. In 1854 he obtained a post in the Imperial Library of Paris, and he is one of the conservators of the Mazarin Library. He has written a number of successful novels and theatrical pieces.

SANDFORD, THE VEN. JOHN, is a son of Bishop Sandford, of Edinburgh, whose Memoirs he published, and brother of Sir Daniel K. Sandford, the eminent Greek scholar, of Glasgow. He was born in the early part of the

present century, and obtained a First Class in classics at Oxford, as a member of Balliol College, in 1821; became a B.D. in 1846, was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1844, Archdeacon of Coventry in 1851, examining chaplain for the diocese of Worcester, which office he held for seven years, in 1853-6, Rector of Alve Clureh in 1854, Bampton Lecturer at Oxford in 1861, and one of Her Majesty's Commissioners for revising the forms of clerical subscription, 1864. Besides his father's biography, Archdeacon Sandford has published "Parochialia, or Church, School, and Parish," "Vox Cordis" (a manual of devotions), four or five Charges, and several Speeches, Visitation Sermons, Lectures, &c. He is an active member of the Lower House of Convocation.

SANDWICH ISLANDS (See HONOLULU.)

SANTA ANNA, ANTONIO LOPEZ DE, late President of the Republic of Mexico, was born Feb. 21, 1798, in the city of Xalapa, and entered public life in the year 1821. Having succeeded in expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, he was appointed to the command of that city, from which, however, he was deposed in Nov., 1822. He then immediately raised the banner of the republic in Vera Cruz, and commenced hostilities against Iturbide, whom he overthrew. When, in 1830, Bustamante attained to the chief dignity, Santa Anna espoused the cause of Pedrazza, against whom he had formerly supported Guerrero, defeating the army sent against him, and Pedrazza became president until 1833. At the new election in March, Santa Anna was chosen president; but, although the favorite of the army, he could not gain the confidence of the people. Arista and D'Arria, in 1833, took up arms against him, but were defeated. In 1835, the rumour that he was intriguing for the imperial dignity led to an insurrection, which resulted in the defeat of Lecator, the leader of the Reform party, who had issued a proclamation against

ta Anna. The latter now announced himself Dictator. The discontented then flocked to Texas, and claimed a government; Santa Anna went against them, and the war ended in his being taken prisoner. Released from captivity, he took part, in 1838, in the defence of Vera Cruz, when attacked by the French under the Prince de Joinville, in whose service he lost a leg. After various vicissitudes, he was again made President in 1841, and governed absolutely until 1845, when a new revolution hurled him from power. Regaining his lost position in February, he encountered the American General Taylor, then invading Mexico, at Buena-Vista. After fighting two days, both parties claimed the victory. The forces of the United States continuing to gain ground, Santa Anna withdrew further into the interior, leaving Mexico in the hands of the enemy. During his absence the Congress deposed him from his office. As first magistrate of the Republic he refused obedience, and withdrew to Tehuacan. In the following year he was recalled to the supreme command, and in this capacity fought the decisive battle of Cerro Gordo, when his army was put to the rout. A subsequent revolution ended by concentrating all power in the hands of Santa Anna, who was once again proclaimed President of the Republic, and on the 2nd of Feb., 1848, a treaty was signed by which the United States gained, among other advantages, the auriferous territory of California. As President he governed the country most despotically for two years; but in the autumn of 1852, his oppressions having united all opponents, he found himself in danger, approached the coast under pretext of official business, then suddenly resigned his presidency, and fled from the country. After residing quietly in the island of St. Juan for some years the veteran President went to Vera Cruz, in the spring of 1863-4, with the intention, as naturally expected, of taking

a more active part in politics than was deemed desirable. He had prepared a manifesto to the Mexican army, in which, after disclaiming any ambitious intentions, he expressed a strong desire to lay his bones among the people for whose independence he had done so much; but the French authorities would not allow him to publish it. Since then he has given his adhesion to the newly created empire, but his antecedents are not calculated to inspire much confidence in his loyalty.

SARDINIA, KING OF. (*See Italy.*)

SARTORIUS, ERNST WILHELM CHRISTIAN, a German Protestant theologian, born at Darmstadt, May 10, 1797, studied at Göttingen, and became Professor of Theology in the University of Marburg, in 1823, and in that of Dorpat the following year. In 1835 he returned to Germany, and took the direction of the Consistory of Königsberg. He is, besides, court-preacher, and holds the title of Superintendent-general. Sartorius early distinguished himself by his severe orthodoxy in religion and politics, as shown by his "Three Treatises on matters of Exegetical and Systematic Theology" (1820), "The Protestant Doctrine of the Dignity of the Temporal Power" (1822), and "Religion within the Limits of pure Reason, and, according to the Principles of true Protestantism, in opposition to those of false Rationalism" (1821). His "Doctrine of Holy Love," and his "Doctrine of the Person and Work of Christ" (1831), have passed through several editions, and have been translated into various languages.

SARTORIUS, SIR GEORGE ROSE, K.C.B., ADMIRAL, the son of the late John C. Sartorius, Esq., was born in 1790, and, entering the navy at an early age, was present at the battle of Trafalgar, and at the siege of Cadiz. When captain of H.M.S. *Malabar*, he received the thanks of the President and Congress of the United States for the assistance rendered by him to an American vessel of war burnt off the Spanish coast. During the con-

on engineering questions and our military and naval defences. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865.

SAULCY, LOUIS-FÉLICIEN-JOSEPH CAIGNANT DE, a French antiquarian, born at Lille, March 19th, 1807, was admitted into the Polytechnic School, 1825, and became an officer of artillery. He was stationed for some time at Metz, and having devoted his leisure to numismatics and archæology, he soon acquired a high reputation as an antiquary. In 1836 he obtained the Numismatic prize of the French Institute for an essay on the Classification of the Byzantine Coins, and was appointed, through the influence of the Duke of Orleans, to the place of Conservator of the Museum of Artillery in Paris. In 1842, having been elected a member of the Academy of Inscriptions, he turned his attention to oriental numismatics and epigraphs, and in 1850 made a voyage to Palestine, explored the Dead Sea, and the sites of the doomed cities, and on his return announced that he had found the ruins of Sodom. His "Voyage autour de la Mer Morte et dans les Terres Bibliques" (1852-54, subsequently translated into English) obtained considerable popularity. Through his

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to all schemes of national and German unity. He has, approved and authorized these ameliorations in the government of his kingdom. He married Nov. 21, 1822, Amelia Augusta, daughter of Maximilian, King of Bavaria; he has two sons and two daughters, the elder of the former, Prince Frederick Albert, Duke of Saxony and Coburg, was born April 23,

**HORACE-ÉMILE**, a French economist, born at Noisy, near Paris, in 1794, eldest son of the celebrated Jean-Baptiste Say, completing his studies at Paris, at his father's counting-house. He made a voyage to the West Indies as supercargo, and in 1817 he went to the Brazils, where he spent several years engaged in great commercial enterprises. In 1821 he was appointed Judge of the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine, and since 1830 has been a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1837 and in 1846 he was a member of the Municipal Council of the Seine, which post he held under the Republic and the Empire. His political fortunes have been much affected by the various changes in the government of France. In the National Assembly he was a member of the Council of Ministers in 1849; but went out in Dec., 1850, and was written on the commercial relations between France and the United States in the administration of the latter, and on a number of questions of political economy, in the *Revue de Commerce*, of which he was editor, and in the *Revue des Économistes*: these articles he has since extracted and published in a separate form.

**SCARLETT**, THE HON. SIR JAMES, K.C.B., a younger son of the first Lord Abinger, was born in 1799, educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. He was promoted to the 18th Hussars in 1818, and remained in the regiment till he became, in 1840,

Lieut.-Col. of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and Lieut.-General in 1862. When the British military expedition to the East was resolved upon, he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and the heavy cavalry was placed under his command. He distinguished himself at Balaklava, in Oct. 1854, where he was in the charge of the heavy brigade did great execution. On the return of Lord Lucan to England, General Scarlett took the command of the entire cavalry force in the Crimea, and was created a K.C.B. for his services towards the close of the war. After his return to England he was entrusted with the command of the cavalry brigade at Aldershot, on resigning which he was appointed to the governorship of Portsmouth, and more recently was appointed Adjutant-General. Sir James, who is a Lieut.-General in the army, is Colonel of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and has lately been appointed to succeed Sir John Pennefather in the command at Aldershot.

**SCARLETT**, THE HON. PETER CAMPBELL, C.B., third son of the first Lord Abinger, was born in 1804. He entered the diplomatic service at the usual age, and became successively Attaché at Constantinople, at Paris, and at Rio Janeiro; and Secretary of Legation at Florence. He was accredited as Envoy to Brazil in 1856, to the Court of Tuscany in 1858, and in 1864 to the new empire of Mexico.

**SCHAMYL**, popularly known as a Circassian chief, was born in the year 1797, at the Aoul of Himry, in the north of the Caucasian district of Daghestan. From his earliest years he was ambitious and eager to compete in athletic sports and trials of skill. His future character seems to have been determined by the instructions he received from a teacher named Dschellal-Edin. From him Schamyl learned the doctrine of Sufeyism, which, dissatisfied with the barren letter of the Koran, appeals to human consciousness, and seeks to inculcate nobler hopes than a gross Mahomedan paradise can fulfil.

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 calm lay at his leader's feet; but he  
 nevertheless escaped in time to pre-  
 sent himself at the first meeting of  
 the discomfited tribes held after the  
 battle. In 1836, when his leader fell  
 the victim of a conspiracy, Schamyl  
 was chosen chief. Year after year  
 he baffled the efforts of the Russians,  
 who opposed to him vast forces,  
 and it was not till after the  
 Crimean war that they were able to  
 break down the power of the Circas-  
 sians. In 1857-58 they obtained  
 several important victories over the  
 mountaineers, and made themselves  
 masters of the defile which cut off  
 communications between Vedeni, the  
 residence of Schamyl, and the pasture  
 grounds of the Tchetchenia. On the  
 7th Sept., 1859, Schamyl, with his  
 son, was captured by the Russians,  
 who from that time treated their  
 prisoner with great respect. He now  
 resides in Moscow, and has an esta-  
 blishment befitting his former station  
 and character.

SCHARF, GEORGE, son of the  
 late Mr. George Scharf, a Bavarian  
 artist, who settled in London, was  
 born about the year 1820, and is  
 well known as a writer on subjects  
 connected with art; he is also a  
 skilful artist, having studied its  
 principles under his father. After

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held two or three offices during the few following months, from which he retired through the then strong influence of Prussia. He also for a time represented Austria at Frankfort. From 1849 to 1851 he was Minister of Justice at Vienna; but reaction had set in, the reign of Schwarzenberg and Bach had commenced, and his liberal views rendered it impossible for him to retain his post. The events of 1859, however, rendered his services of great value. The institution of the new Reichsrath, and subsequently the attempt to establish a Constitutional Parliament, representing the different provinces of the empire, met with determined opposition in Hungary, Bohemia, and Austrian Poland. Baron Schmerling was in 1860 called to the head of affairs, in the hope that his personal character and the liberalism of his sentiments would reconcile these discordant elements. But the effort failed. The new statesman, liberal as he was in a certain sense, could not forget his leading principle of Austrian supremacy. The Hungarian Diet, which had been convoked by his advice in the spring of 1861, was dissolved in the autumn of the same year, and the taxes of that distracted country ordered to be collected by the military power.

SCHMITZ,\* LEONHARD, PH.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E., Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, an historical and philological writer, was born at Eupen, near Aix-la-Chapelle, on the 6th of March, 1807. He studied history and philology at the University of Bonn, under Niebuhr, Weleker, Brandis, &c., from 1828-32, and afterwards taught with success at the gymnasium of Bonn. In 1836, after marrying an English lady, he removed to England, and thenceforth occupied himself chiefly with writing on classical, historical, and educational subjects. In 1845 he was appointed to his present office of Rector of the High School of Edinburgh; in 1859 he was selected by *her Majesty Queen Victoria* to give a course of historical instruc-

tion to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and during the winter of 1862-63 he gave a similar course to H.R.H. Prince Alfred. Dr. Schmitz edited Niebuhr's Lectures on "Roman History," on "Ancient History," and "Ancient Geography and Ethnology," altogether seven vols. (1844-53); the "Classical Museum," a periodical devoted to the elucidation of ancient history and literature, in seven vols., from 1844 to 1850. He is also the author of a "Popular History of Rome" (11th ed., 1859); a "History of Greece" (5th ed., 1858); of grammars of the Greek and Latin languages; a "Manual of Ancient History" (4th ed., 1859); a "Manual of Ancient Geography" (1858); a "Manual of the History of the Middle Ages" (1859). He also wrote numerous contributions to the "Penny Cyclopædia," Dr. W. Smith's "Classical Dictionaries," the "Encyclopædia Britannica," &c. &c.

SCHNORR VON KAROLSFELD, JULIUS, painter, was born at Leipzig, March 26, 1794. After studying under his father, who was Director of the Academy at Leipzig, he went to Vienna, and subsequently to Italy. At Rome he studied with Cornelius, and painted eleven frescoes from the "Orlando Furioso" for the Villa Massini. In 1827 he was appointed Professor of Historical Painting in the Academy at Munich, and there painted his well-known frescoes from the "Nibelungen-Lied." He is chiefly known in England by his admirable series of wood engravings in illustration of the Bible, "Die Bibel in Bildern" (1854, 4to).

SCHOELCHER, VICTOR, a French writer and politician, son of a porcelain manufacturer, was born at Paris, July 21, 1804, and on quitting the Collège Louis-le-Grand, where he had received his education, joined the liberal party opposed to the Restoration, and wrote for the press. As an ardent republican, he was opposed to the monarchy of July, and placed at once his fortune and his pen at the service of various democratic jour-

nals. With all the zeal of a Clarkson he advocated the abolition of negro slavery, and made this matter his specialty. In 1829 he made a voyage to Mexico, Cuba, and the United States; and, shocked by the aspect of forced servitude, loudly demanded immediate emancipation. After having visited the French, English, Danish, and Spanish colonies in the West Indies, he proceeded to Greece, Egypt, and Turkey. In 1817 he set out for the west coast of Africa, ascended the Senegal to within thirty leagues of the cataracts, visited the French establishment on the Gambia, and returned to France to draw up his observations on the negroes of Africa, when the revolution of 1848 broke out. He entered the Ministry of Marine, as Under-Secretary, on the 3rd of March, and next day issued a decree proclaiming the principle of emancipation, and instituted a commission to prepare the law for the immediate enfranchisement of the negroes in the French colonies. To M. Schoelcher is also due the decree for abolishing flogging in the French navy. He was elected to the Constituent Assembly simultaneously for Guadeloupe and Martinique, as the liberator of the slave, and returned for the former to the Legislative Assembly. He continued to defend emancipation at the tribune and in the press, and had to sustain a hard struggle with the former slave-owners. His proposition for the abolition of the punishment of death had just come on for discussion when the *coup-d'état* suppressed the Assembly. He was expelled from France and came to England, where he has since resided. On the subject of slavery he has published a number of valuable works, and also an able account of the life and works of Handel.

SCHOENLEIN, JOHANN, a physician, born at Bamberg, Nov. 30th, 1793, completed his studies in the Univ. of Landshut and of Würzburg, and received his degree of M.D. in 1816, and in 1824 became Titular Professor of Therapeutics and Clinical

Medicine in the School of Medicine at Würzburg. He had also the direction of the hospital of the same town, and in a short time won the double reputation of a skilful practitioner and an able professor. In 1833 he was called to a medical chair in the Univ. of Zurich; in 1839 he passed to Berlin, as Professor of Pathology and Therapeutics. At the same time he was made Clinical Director, Counsellor-Referendary to the Minister for Medical Affairs, and physician to the King of Prussia. Schoenlein, as a medical teacher, enjoys a high reputation in Germany. He has not written a single work to expose his particular opinions, but several of his pupils have published notes of his lectures with the approbation of their master. Among these may be cited: "General and Special Pathology and Therapeutics" (4 vols., 1839); and the "Typhoid Family of Diseases" (1840).

SCHOLEFIELD, WILLIAM, the second son of the late Mr. Joshua Scholefield, some time a banker at, and M.P. for, Birmingham, was born in 1809, and having finished his education and travelled through the United States, entered his father's business. In 1837 he was elected High Bailiff of the town, and Mayor in 1838, on the grant of a charter of incorporation. He was an unsuccessful candidate for Birmingham in the liberal interest, on his father's death, in 1844, but was chosen at the dissolution of 1847, and has since continued to represent that constituency. The consistent advocate of religious equality, he has often led the opposition to motions for the repeal of the Maynooth grant, whilst he contended with equal pertinacity against Lord John Russell's Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, a course of action which, being opposed to the general feeling of his constituency, would have cost him seat to a less popular representative. In promoting the repeal of the paper duties Mr. Scholefield played a prominent part, and he has earnestly advocated "such a modification of the



income tax as will make a just distinction between precarious income and income derived from property." He was the originator of the Parliamentary Committee on the Adulteration of Food, which sat for two sessions under his chairmanship, and is a Director of the Union Bank of London, the Birmingham and Midland Bank, and Deputy Chairman of the Liverpool and London Assurance Company.

**SCHREIBER, LADY CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH**, only surviving daughter of the ninth Earl of Lindsey, by a daughter of the late Very Rev. Dr. Layard, Dean of Bristol, was born May 19th, 1812. She married, first, in 1833, Sir Josiah John Guest, Bart., M.P., who died in 1852, and secondly, in 1855, Charles Schreiber, Esq., M.A., Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, who unsuccessfully contested Cheltenham, in the Conservative interest, in 1859. Her ladyship, who is better known, perhaps, under her former name of Lady Charlotte Guest, took an active part in the revival of the Welsh Eisteddfods, and is the authoress of "Mabinogion," with translation and notes (3 vols.), &c.

**SC LATER,\* PHILLIP LUTLEY**, M.A., F.R.S., &c. &c., second son of W. L. Sclater, Esq., of Hoddington House, Hants, was born in 1829. He was educated at Winchester School, and was Scholar and Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1849, taking a First Class in Mathematics; he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1855, and went the Western Circuit for several years. He was elected Secretary to the Zoolog. Society of London in 1862, elected F.R.S. in 1861, and created Philos. Dr. in the Univ. of Bonn (*honoris causâ*) in 1860. He is the editor of the *Ibis*, *Journal of Ornithology*, and of the *Nat. Hist. Review*, and the author of a "Monograph of the Birds forming the Tanagerine Genus *Calliste*," "Zoological Sketches," "Catalogue of American Birds," "Guide to the Gardens of the Zoolog. Society of London," and of

upwards of 200 papers and memoirs on ornithology and other branches of Nat. Hist. in the "Transactions" and "Proceedings" of the Zoolog. Society, the "Journal of the Linnæan Society," the "Annals of Natural History," "The Natural History Review," and the "Journal of Science."

**SCOTT, BENJAMIN, F.R.A.S.**, Chamberlain of London, is a son of the late B. W. Scott, Esq., who long held the post of Chief Clerk to the Chamberlain, and who, conjointly with Mr. Frith, volunteered, in 1832, a report to the City Corporation on the subject of a general embankment of the river Thames. Mr. Scott was born in 1814, and having entered the Chamberlain's office, attained the post of Chief Clerk in 1842, but resigned that and other offices in 1853. He then founded the Bank of London, and discharged the office of secretary to that bank until the death of Sir John Key, in 1858, when he was elected to the office of Chamberlain. He has taken an active part in education, having founded, in 1851, the "Working Men's Educational Union." Mr. Scott has published several volumes of lectures and a great variety of educational works, particularly "The Catacombs at Rome," on "Progress of Locomotion in Great Britain," and "Hints and Lectures to the Working Classes," all of which have passed through several editions. Mr. Scott is a Commissioner of Her Majesty's Lieutenancy for the City of London.

**SCOTT, GEORGE GILBERT, R.A.**, grandson of the Rev. Thomas Scott, the author of the "Commentary on the Bible," is a leading member of the school of Gothic revival in architecture. He was born in 1811, at Gawcott, near Buckingham, of which village his father was then the incumbent. When only a child, he began studying and sketching from ancient churches, and this led his father to place him with an architect; but the practice with which he became acquainted afforded him no

kind at Bristol, in London, and elsewhere.

SELWYN, THE REV. WILLIAM, B D , eldest son of the late William Selwyn, Esq., Q.C., and brother of the Bishop of New Zealand, was born in 1806, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1828, sixth Wrangler, and First Chancellor's Medallist, and was subsequently Fellow of his college. He held in succession the Rectory of Branstone, Leicestershire, and a living in Cambridgeshire; was appointed to a Canonry in Ely Cathedral in 1833; in 1855, Lady Margaret's Reader in Theology; and in 1859 Chaplain to her Majesty. He is the author of a work entitled "Horræ Hebraicæ" (1818, continuation 1860), and of works on "The Principles of Cathedral Reform," "Two Charts of Prophecy," "Notes on the Revision of the Authorized Version of the Bible," and "Critical Notes on the Septuagint."

SEMMES,\* CAPTAIN RAPHAEL, whose exploits as commander of the Confederate privateer *Alabama* have made his name so celebrated, was born in Maryland, about 1810. In April,

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of their ports deprived him of every chance of continuing his military career.

JOSEPH, FRANCISCO, Marshal of France at the end of the last century acquired his military experience in the War of Independence. He devoted to the interests of his mother, he was one of those who fought about the fall of Espartero in 1843. After the restoration of Ferdinand VII, Serrano coalesced with the attempts of the Carlists to overthrow Olozaga. Shortly after the marriage of the young Queen Isabella, in 1846, Serrano acquired influence over the royal household, which occasioned great difference between the King consort and her mother-in-law, and caused some scandal. The Duke de Sotomayor, attempted to destroy his influence, but was overthrown by him, while the Duke de Salamanca, which he yielded in its turn to the public indignation which arose. After this, Serrano turned to the army just before the accession of Queen Victoria, accepted the post of General of Grenada. Being in a rising at Saragossa, he was exiled; but the revolution, in that year, brought him back, and he became an active member of the O'Donnell-Espartero coalition, the rupture between these statesmen which followed, with the former; and having been appointed Captain-General of Valencia—an appointment which he held in his power—he passed into O'Donnell's hands in the year of 1856. In the following year he was sent as Ambassador at Madrid, in 1859 he was appointed Marshal and Colonel-General of Aragon.

JOHN, WILLIAM HENRY, a prominent American statesman, was born in Dutchess County, New York, May 18, 1803, graduated at Union College in 1821, was admitted to the Bar in 1824, commenced practice at Albany, his native state, the following year. In 1830 he was elected

to the State Senate of New York, in which body he came forward as a champion of internal improvements, of the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and of giving the people more power in the election of public officers. In 1833 Mr. Seward visited Europe in company with his father, and wrote a series of letters during his tour, which appeared in an Albany newspaper, and were afterwards published in a separate form. In 1834 he was brought forward by the Republican party for the Governorship of the State, but was defeated by Mr. Marcy, subsequently Minister for Foreign Affairs under President Franklin Pierce. In 1838 Mr. Seward was more successful: he was elected by a large majority, and during his term of office his scheme for placing education under the control of the State produced an animated contest between the Protestant and Roman Catholic bodies. He also took a prominent part in the controversy which ensued between the governments of Great Britain and the United States on the case of Alexander M'Leod. In 1843 Mr. Seward returned to the practice of his profession at Auburn. In 1849 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, to which body he was reappointed in 1855. In 1860 he was a candidate for the Presidency, but failed to get the nomination of the Republican Convention at Chicago, having offended Horace Greeley, who with his friends threw their weight into the scale in favour of Mr. Lincoln, for whom Mr. Seward afterwards exerted himself in the Northern States, delivering speeches characterized by a hostile spirit towards Great Britain, interspersed with covert threats of an invasion of Canada. In return, Mr. Lincoln, on his election to the presidential chair, nominated Mr. Seward to the post of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. In this capacity, during the struggle with the Southern States, Mr. Seward assumed a very high tone towards European governments,

tain many passages showing a strong animus against Great Britain. He is said to be an ardent advocate of the repeal of the Union between Great Britain and Ireland, and has generally been regarded as the representative of the Anti-Slavery section of the Republican party. In April, 1865, he and two of his sons were severely wounded by an assassin, at the same time that the President Abraham Lincoln was so cruelly murdered. As he was suffering at the time from the effects of a recent accident, his life was despaired of, but he has since recovered sufficiently to take some share in public affairs.

SEWELL, ELIZABETH MISSING, sister of the subject of the following memoir, was born in the Isle of Wight, about the year 1815. She became known as a writer of High Church fiction, by her "Amy Herbert," published in 1844. This was followed by "Gertrude," "The Earl's Daughter," "The Experience of Life," "Laneton Parsonage," a tale for children, exhibiting the practical use of a portion of the Church Catechism; "Ursula," a tale of country life; "Cleve Hall;" "Ivora, or the Two Cousins;" "Katharine Ashton;" "Margaret Perri-

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whence he was transferred successively, in the same capacity, to Madrid and to Berlin. In 1829 he became Secretary of the Embassy at Constantinople, and in the following year proceeded to Florence as Minister Resident. In 1806 he was sent to Brussels as Envoy Extraord. and Minister Plenipo., and occupied that post for ten years. In Dec., 1846, he was transferred in the same capacity to London, and to St. Petersburg in 1850.

Whilst resident in the latter city he exercised a partial check upon the aggressive designs of the Emperor Nicholas, from whose court he was recalled in March, 1854, on the proclamation of war between England and Russia. In December, 1854, he was appointed, on account of his wide and extensive experience, to represent the court of St. James's at Vienna, and discharged his duties there with considerable address and energy during a very critical period. He retired on a diplomatic pension in March, 1858.

**SEYMOUR,\*** HORATIO, a prominent American statesman, was born in Onondaga county, New York State, in 1811. After receiving a liberal education, he studied at the Bar, and commenced practice as a lawyer in Utica, and was very successful. In 1842 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, a position he held till 1845. In 1846 he was nominated as Democratic candidate for the Governorship for the State of New York, in opposition to Mr. William H. Hunt, but after a sharp contest was defeated. Democrats brought forward Seymour in 1848 when he was elected by a large majority. He took his seat as Governor at the age of forty-one, with great éclat, and signalized his first office by vetoing the Maine Liquor Bill. The next election, in 1852, was very keenly contested between the two candidates, when nearly half the votes were polled, and Seymour was elected. In 1856 Mr. Seymour's name was put forward successfully by his friends as a

candidate for the Presidency. In 1862 he was nominated again for the Governorship of New York, in opposition to General Wadsworth, and after a keen contest defeated the Republican candidate. Governor Seymour took his seat on the 1st of Jan., 1863, and at once adopted a very conservative line of policy. When the invasion of Pennsylvania took place, in June, 1863, he promptly forwarded more than the quota of militia required by the Governor of that State. But he sorely offended the Republican party by his opposition to the Conscription Bill, passed by Congress, which gave the President power to call out for military service all able-bodied men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The popular opposition to the conscription was so violent in the city of New York as to give rise to a series of riots, which lasted from the 13th to the 16th of July, and were not entirely suppressed till the 17th, when more than 30,000 soldiers of the regular army, besides a large militia force, were concentrated in and around the city. Previous to this outbreak, in which the Irish Democrats took a prominent part, grave apprehensions of a serious collision between the State of New York and the Federal Government had been felt at Washington. But when the riots took place, Governor Seymour seeing that the supreme power must be obeyed at all hazards, used his utmost exertions to allay the fearful storm provoked by the conscription. The peace Democrats were very much dissatisfied by his weakness on this occasion. They wished him to have acted in such a way as to embarrass the Government, which he could not have done without taking part with the rioters, and that would have been an overt act of rebellion.

**SEYMOUR, SIR MICHAEL, G.C.B.,** a son of the late Admiral Sir M. Seymour, Bart., was born in 1802, and educated at the Royal Naval College. He is a Vice-Admiral in the Royal Navy; he has been Superin-

H. J. M. A., was born about the year 1812, and was educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin, where he graduated B. A. in 1825, and proceeded M. A. in 1827. He was ordained in 1825, and held one or two pastoral charges. He is well known as a platform controversialist. He is the author of "A Pilgrimage to Rome, with some Account of the Ceremonies, Monastic Institutions, Religious Services, Sacred Relics, and General State of Religion in that City" (1849); "Mornings among the Jesuits" (1850); "Evenings with the Romanists" (1854); "The Disendowment of Maynooth as a Question of National, Social, and Civil Polity;" "A Letter to the Earl of Derby on the Endowment of Maynooth;" "A Succinct Account of the Talbot Case, with Notes" (1851); and of a variety of controversial pamphlets and lectures on various doctrines and practices of the Roman Catholic Church, and more especially condemnatory of its conventual system.

SHAFTESBURY, EARL OF, THE RIGHT HON. ANTHONY ASHLEY-COOPER, was born April 28, 1801, and educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he obtained a first-class in Classics in 1822, graduated M. A. in 1832, and was created D. C. L. in 1841. In 1826, as Lord Ashley, he became Member for Shaftesbury.

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King's Inn in the following year, was sworn a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland in 1835; he sat in Parliament as a Conservative for Lincoln city from 1830 to 1832, and the University of Dublin from 1832 to 1848.

**SHEE, SIR WILLIAM**, one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench, is the eldest son of the late Joseph Shee, Esq., of Thomas-street, Kilkenny, and was born at Weymouth, Middlesex, in 1804. He was educated at the Roman Catholic College, St. Cuthbert, Ushaw, in Durham, and at Edinburgh. He was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1828, and practised at the Home Circuit, of which he was at one time the leader; he was made a Serjeant-at-Law in 1840, and was elected shortly after a patent of precedence, and in 1858 the rank of Chief Serjeant. He unsuccessfully contested Marylebone on Liberal principles in 1847, and was elected for Kilkenny in 1852, but was unsuccessful on seeking re-election in 1857. He was nominated in 1864 a puisne Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and he received the honour of Knighthood. He is the first Roman Catholic who has been elevated in this country to the Judicial Bench of England.

**SHERMAN,\* WILLIAM TECUMSEH**, General in the U. S. army, successful campaign during summer and autumn of 1864, and in the winter and spring months of 1865, contributed so materially to break down the power of the Confederacy, was born in the State of Ohio, about the year 1820.

He is the son of the Hon. C. Sherman, of Lancaster, formerly Chief Justice of Ohio, and brother of the Hon. John Sherman, Senator of the U. S. Senate. He entered West Point in 1836, was graduated on the 30th of June, 1840, and joined the U. S. army on the following day as a brevet Second Lieut., and was promoted to the rank of First Lieut. in 1841. He acted as Adjut.-Gen. during 1847, and

obtained a brevet of Captain in the regular army from May, 1848, for meritorious services in California during the war with Mexico. He was next appointed Commissary, and remained in California; but fearing that his chances of promotion were limited, he resigned his appointment Sept. 6, 1853, and was made President of the State Military Institute of Louisiana, which position he resigned when the civil war began. After the fall of Fort Sumter, he was commissioned Colonel of the 13th infantry, and with that rank commanded the 3rd brigade at the unfortunate battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. When the Northern army was reorganized, Colonel Sherman was made Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and appointed to the command of the department of the Cumberland, but was removed from that command, and next ordered into Missouri, but was removed soon afterwards and placed on the non-active list. In the early part of 1862 he was appointed to the command of a corps under General Grant, and acted with great bravery at the battle of Shiloh. On the 1st of May, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of Major-Gen., and when the department of Tennessee was formed, in Dec. following, he was made Commander of the 15th army corps. At the end of that month he led an expedition to Vicksburg, *via* the Yazoo River; but the works were too strong to be taken by assault, and he was obliged to withdraw his troops, after a severe fight. On the 10th of Jan., 1863, he commanded a wing of the army that captured Fort Hindman, Arkansas, after which he resumed command of the 15th army corps, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, which capitulated July 3, 1863. He next led the expedition which captured Jackson City, Miss. On the 19th Oct., when General Grant was placed in command of the army which had been previously led by Rosecranz, he gave the command of the department of the Tennessee to General Sherman, who very soon made the Confederates feel that they

army in Georgia he commenced the siege of the city. That state, which had been the theatre of Atlanta the capital city. General J. E. Johnston was opposed to Sherman as soon; but the Fabian policy by which he sought to lead the Federal army into a trap, did not please President Davis, and he was superseded by General Hood, in the beginning of July. New tactics, showing more boldness on the part of the Confederates, were speedily adopted. Hood thrice attacked the Federal army and was repulsed, sustaining considerable loss. After his third failure Hood acted merely on the defensive, retreating slowly before Sherman till he reached Atlanta. That city fell into the hands of the Federals in the beginning of September. But although Sherman had taken possession of Atlanta, he was not able to hold it. General Hood now took up the position which Sherman had held outside Atlanta, and thus was enabled to cut off the supplies received by railway. The victory of the Federals seemed, therefore, of a very questionable character; indeed, it almost seemed as if Sherman had fallen into a trap. Two courses,

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of Paris by M. Lafitte in 1819, Mr. Shillibeer resolved to introduce carriages of the same description in London. After many difficulties, he started, July 4th, 1829, his two first omnibuses: these ran from the Bank to the Yorkshire Stingo at Paddington. By the year 1832 Mr. Shillibeer's omnibuses had become so popular that many were started in opposition to the original deviser, and they had to be regulated by acts of Parliament. The Government offered to appoint Mr. Shillibeer to a Commissionership of Metropolitan Conveyances in 1834, but the offer was declined. Mr. Shillibeer was the inventor of the first improvement in our street cabs, which separated the driver from his fare, and also, at the time of the Crimean war, of a new ambulance, which, although not brought into use, was highly commended by the authorities. Of late years his name has been identified with cheap funeral transit—his patent hearses and funeral carriages having proved a great boon to those in poor circumstances, especially since the abolition of intra-mural interment, to promote which, indeed, they were invented. In acknowledgment of his successful exertions in securing the modification of the taxes on carriages, and the repeal of the post-horse duties, a handsome silver snuff-box was publicly presented to Mr. Shillibeer by the Coachmakers' Society, and on the same occasion, a costly silver *epergne*, and a purse containing one thousand guineas, by the Post-Masters' Association.

SHIRLEY, EVELYN PHILIP, F.S.A., eldest son of the late Evelyn J. Shirley, Esq., of Easington Park, co. Warwick (who was M.P. for S. Warwickshire 1836–49), was born in 1812, and was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and proceeded M.A. in 1847. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Warwickshire and for co. Monaghan, and sat in the Conservative interest as M.P. for the latter county in the Parliament of 1841, and

has represented S. Warwickshire since 1853. He is well known as an able and indefatigable antiquary, and as the author of a genealogical work of high merit, entitled "The Noble and Gentle Men of England." It is understood that he is at present (1865) collecting materials for a similar volume on the Gentry of Ireland.

SHIRLEY, THE REV. WALTER WADDINGTON, M.A., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, is the only son of the late Dr. Shirley, sometime Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man. He was born in 1828, and was educated at Rugby and at Wadham Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in high honours in 1851. He edited "*Fasciculi Zizaniorum Magistri Johannis Wyclif*" (1858), and "Letters illustrative of the Reign of Henry III." (1863), for H.M.'s Government, under the direction of the Master of the Rolls. In 1864 he was nominated by Lord Palmerston to the Regius Professorship of Ecclesiastical History, and Canonry of Ch. Ch., Oxford, vacated by Dr. Stanley's promotion to the Deanery of Westminster. Mr. Shirley is a cousin of Earl Ferrers, and heir presumptive to that title.

SHREWSBURY AND TALBOT, THE EARL OF, HENRY JOHN CHETWYND TALBOT, oldest son of the second Earl Talbot, was born 1803, and succeeded as third Earl Talbot in 1849. In 1858 he established his claim to the premier earldom of Shrewsbury. His lordship is a Rear-Admiral retired, and a Naval A. D. C. to the Queen. He is Earl of Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Premier Earl in the English and Irish Peerage, and a Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Stafford. From 1832 to 1833 he sat as Member of Parliament for Hertford, and for South Staffordshire from 1837 to 1849, in the Conservative interest.

SHUTTLEWORTH, SIR JAMES

the Rev. Mr. William Williams, who was with him at the battle of Waterloo, and who was present at the battle of Waterloo, and who was present at the battle of Waterloo.

**SIDNEY** The Rev. Richard William M.A. a younger brother of the late Reverend Daniel Sidgwick, was many years M.P. for Lincoln, and was born about the year 1781. He was educated at Magdalen Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively B.A. and B.D., and where he graduated B.A. in 1801, and subsequently B.D. in 1804. He was in 1804, under the Rev. T. Scott of St. Mary's at Hull, Incumbent of Tattershall, Lincolnshire, and Incumbent of St. James's Church, York. In 1804, however, he resigned the Fellowship and preferments and joined the Roman Catholic Church, but subsequently returned to the English Communion. He is the author of "The Book of Genesis, with Explanatory and Practical Observations," "Notes on the Book of Jonah," and also of some controversial pamphlets and references to his secession. He is now Chaplain to an hospital which he has built and established at Lincoln.

**SICKLES,\* DANIEL E., MAJOR-GENERAL,** the son of a lawyer, whose

William's name is well known, who was with him at the battle of Waterloo, and who was present at the battle of Waterloo, and who was present at the battle of Waterloo. He is also distinguished by the list of names to the President, and he has shown Daniel E. Major-General. **SIDNEY** John's Coll. of Cor. Rural Dean and Chapl. has achieved East Anglian lecturer, and his interest for Idiots, phlets have advantage. the Rev. Truro, Sir. neral Viscount published preached Cambridge tricity, For the Wheat, &c. He

former Attorney-General and member of the House of Assembly of Barbados, was born in 1816, and educated at Codrington College, Barbados, and after holding different curacies in the West Indies, was consecrated Bishop in 1859. The diocese includes British possessions on the West coast of Africa, between 20° of north and 20° of south latitude, but especially the colonies of Sierra Leone, the Gambia, and the Gold Coast.

SIMPSON, JOHN, F.R.S., was born in the year 1810, and became an Ordinary Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1844; he is a Fellow of the Royal Society, Medical Officer of the Privy Council, Surgeon to St. George's Hospital, and Lecturer on Physiology. He is author of several papers in medical journals, annual reports, and other official papers relating to the sanitary state of the metropolis of England, &c.

SIMPSON, SIR JAMES, G.C.B., General, was born about 1792, in Roxburghshire, where his father owned a small estate. He entered the army in 1811, and saw hard service during the Peninsular war, from May, 1812, until May, 1813, including the latter part of the siege of Cadiz and the attack on the city. He was promoted Captain in 1813, was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1815, and received a wound at Quatre-Bras. After spending some time on the staff in the Netherlands, he held an important command in the Mauritius, where he won a high reputation, and secured the friendship of the late Sir C. J. Napier. That illustrious warrior engaged him in the famous campaign in Scinde, early in 1843, Colonel Simpson acted under Lord Dalhousie, second in command with such success that the conqueror of Scinde appointed him as the fittest man of the army for serving in the Indian army to undertake a high command. Sent to the Crimea to discharge the important duties of Chief of the Staff, Colonel Simpson was ere long pushed, by the progress of events, into the position of Commander-in-Chief

of the British forces. He was not, however, fortunate in the exercise of his new functions, and when, on the 8th of September, 1855, a second assault on the Redan had resulted in a failure, his conduct was subjected to severe criticism. He was nevertheless, "for distinguished service in the field," promoted to the rank of General, and decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir James Simpson, soon after receiving these marks of royal favour, resigned his command to Sir William Codrington, and returned to England. He is Colonel of the 29th foot, and has received the Turkish Order of the Medjidie, the Grand Cross of the Military Order of Savoy, and the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

SIMPSON, JAMES YOUNG, M.D., Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh, and the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform, was born in 1811, at Bathgate, Linlithgowshire. He commenced his professional career as assistant to the late Professor Thomson. The same strength and energy which characterized the outset of his career have signalized his laborious life and his rapid rise to eminence. In 1840 he was appointed Professor of Midwifery in the University of Edinburgh. He introduced chloroform in 1847. Since that time, in addition to other professional occupations, he has been engaged in demonstrating, by the results of an immense experience, the safety of anæsthetic midwifery. In 1849, Dr. Simpson was elected President of the Edin. Royal Coll. of Physicians; in 1852, President of the Med. Chirur. Society; in 1853, under circumstances of very great *éclat*, Foreign Associate of the French Academy of Medicine. In 1856, the French Academy of Sciences awarded the "Montyon Prize," of 2,000 francs, to Dr. Simpson, for the benefits which he has conferred on humanity by the introduction of anæsthesia by chloroform into the practice of surgery and midwifery. A few weeks earlier he received (for the same cause) the

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set forth under the title—"Treatise on Auscultation and Percussion" (1827).

**SLADE, SIR ADOLPHUS, K.C.B.**, son of the late General Sir John Slade, Bart., G.C.H. He was born in 1777, and became a Commander in the Navy in 1841. He is an Admiral in the Turkish service, which he entered many years ago, and in which he effected several improvements during the Crimean war. He was made a K.C.B. in 1858.

**SMITH, JOHN**, one of the commissioners to Europe from the Confederate States of America, seized the *Trent* by the commander of the U. S. frigate *San Jacinto*, was taken in 1793, in the city of New York.

After receiving a good education, he commenced business in New Orleans as a lawyer, and having, after twenty years' successful toil at the bar, accumulated a large fortune, from that period devoted himself principally to politics. Being already a member of mark in the State Legislature of Louisiana, he was elected by that State to represent her in Congress; first in the House of Representatives, and afterwards in the Senate.

Prior to this latter elevation he was, at the outbreak of the war with Mexico, in 1846, deputed by President Polk to proceed as Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to that Republic. At the conclusion of the war, which secured California, Utah, and New Mexico to the United States, he became the constant advocate for the fulfilment of that "manifest destiny" which pointed to the absorption of Mexico and the island of Cuba into the republic of the United States.

During the presidency of Mr. Buchanan Mr. Slidell resided in the Senate, despite the opposition of the embassy to France made in 1857, and exercised unbounded influence over the President. From the time of Mr. Lincoln's election, Mr. Slidell adopted the cause of Secession with much vigour and address as to his Northern antagonists.

He is famous for his "commination" of "being the ablest

engineer of conspiracy in all the South." With a view to turn his diplomatic talents to account, he was chosen to represent the Confederate government (along with Mr. Mason) at the French court. The particulars of the unjustifiable seizure of the two commissioners on their way to Europe have already been given in the memoir of Mr. Mason. The effect of his residence in Paris was generally understood to be favourable to the Southern cause, but it would seem that he was unable to persuade the French Emperor to take any decided step in favour of the Confederates. Great efforts were made to induce Louis Napoleon to unite with the South, making Mexico his base of operations; but the risk was no doubt deemed too great for the Emperor to undertake so hazardous an enterprise.

**SMART, SIR GEORGE THOMAS**, son of the late Mr. George Smart, was born in London in 1776. He is organist and composer at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, and directed the music at the coronation of King William IV. and that of Queen Victoria. This veteran musician is intimately associated with the progress of the art in England for the last half-century. He for many years conducted the Lent performances at the theatres and other public concerts, and had for his pupils many very popular singers. He received the honour of knighthood from the duke of Richmond, when Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1811. Mr. Henry Smart, the well-known composer, is his nephew.

**SMEE, ALFRED, F.R.S., V.P.C.S.**, surgeon to the Bank of England, is the son of a gentleman who held the office of chief accountant to the Bank of England. He was born in the year 1818, and was admitted a member of the College of Surgeons in 1840. In the next year he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is well known for his knowledge of electricity in all its branches, which he has made his special study,

and has given his name to a galvanic battery. He is the author of several works connected with these and other subjects more or less nearly bearing on his profession: including "Electro-Metallurgy;" "Electro-Biology;" "The Practical-Plan, its Uses and Properties;" "Instinct and Reason;" "The Principles of the Human Mind;" "Lectures on Electro-Metallurgy" delivered at the Bank of England, &c. He devised the present system of printing the Bank of England notes, and is the chairman of several important public companies.

SMILES, SAMUEL, a native of Hadzington, Scotland, was born about the year 1815. He was educated for the medical profession, and practised in some time as a surgeon at Leeds; but, abandoning medicine, he became editor of the *Leeds Times* (in which post he succeeded the late Robert Nisbet). In 1845 he became secretary of the Leeds and Thirsk Railway, whence, after a temporary engagement, he transferred his services, about the year 1852, to the South-Eastern Railway, which he still holds. His first publications were on "Physical Education and the Nurture of Children," and a "History of Ireland" (published whilst he was at Leeds); more recently he has been the author of the "Lives of George and Robert Stephenson," and of "Self-Help" (which has passed through several editions); and a companion volume entitled "Industrial Biography;" also of "James Brindley and the Early Engineers," "Workmen's Earnings, Strikes and Savings" (1861). Mr. Smiles has also been a large contributor to the *Quarterly Review* and other periodicals.

SMIRKE, SIR ROBERT, R.A., architect, son of the late eminent historical painter, Robert Smirke, also R.A., was born in 1780, and after a careful professional education, in England and on the Continent, entered early into active practice. One of his first works was the late Covent Garden Theatre, a building which was one of the first well as the most important examples

in London of pure Greek. He was for many years three architects attached of Public Works. His be found in many parts Scotland, and in Ireland designed the Wellington in Phoenix Park, Dublin ever, has never been want of funds. He was earliest to apply the new to domestic architecture, and, with Eastnor, and Kintbury, but most of his work in classic style, as the Court at Gloucester, Hereford. The private mansions designed are numerous; his principal London are the centre of the Custom-House, the Court Office, the College of Surgeons, King's College, the Peninsular Bank, and all the work of the British Museum since 1847, when his brother succeeded him. He obtained the medal of the Royal Academy, was elected Associate Royal Academician in 1847, and was appointed Treasurer of the office which he held for many years. Sir Robert has a high reputation for intellectual capacity, and a thorough knowledge of the constructive principles of art.

SMIRKE, SYDNEY, R.A., brother of the above, and son of the eminent painter Smirke, R.A., was born at the commencement of the present century. He obtained the gold medal of the Royal Academy in 1819, and acquired a considerable reputation in the profession, having practised in the prevalent schools of architecture with a decided bias in favour of the Grecian style. His principal works include the Juvenile Reformatory of Wight, the Custom-House at Gloucester and Newcastle, and the Conservative Club in London (the latter in conjunction with the late Mr. Bassett). He has also designed portions of the Palace of St. James's Palace, and the Palace of St. James's Palace.

York Minster (after the second fire there), the restoration of the Savoy Chapel and of the Temple Church (in conjunction with Mr. Burton), the Arcades in the Horticultural Gardens, the Reading-room and Roman and Assyrian Galleries at the British Museum, portions of Luton Hoo, and other mansions. He is also architect to Bridewell and Bethlem Hospitals, and to the Inner Temple, and Surveyor-General to the Duchy of Lancaster. He was elected Associate of the Royal Academy in 1848, and R.A. in 1860, Professor of Architecture in the Academy in 1861, and Treasurer in 1862. He is also Trustee of the Royal Academy and of the Soane Museum. He received the gold medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, of which institute he has been a Fellow many years.

SMITH, ALEXANDER, poet, was born Dec. 31st. 1830, at Kilmarnock, where his father was a designer of patterns. His boyhood was passed between his native place, Paisley, and Glasgow; and while at school he showed such ability that his relatives destined him for the pulpit. A severe illness, however, changing his plans, he became, at an early age, a designer of patterns for one of the lace factories in Glasgow. While pursuing this occupation, Mr. Smith began to write poetry; but it was some time before his name became generally known. At length he forwarded the manuscript of his work, now known to fame as the "Life Drama," to Dr. Gilfillan, who, discovering the merit it possessed, published some passages, accompanied by laudatory comments, in the *Critic* and the *Eclectic Review*. In the columns of the former periodical the poem appeared during 1852; and in the spring of 1853, on being published in London, with other poems, in a volume, it promptly won recognition of the genius of its author. It also had a most extensive circulation on the other side of the Atlantic; and since that time has been lectured on in Australia and held up to continental

admiration in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. In 1854 Mr. Smith was appointed Secretary to the Univ. of Edinburgh; and about the same time delivered a series of lectures, including one on "Burns as a National Poet." In 1855, when the war in the Crimea was raging, Mr. Smith, in conjunction with the author of "Balder," produced a small volume of "Sonnets on the War." In 1857 he published a volume entitled "City Poems;" and "Edwin of Deira" (1861).

SMITH, SIR ANDREW, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., is a son of the late Mr. T. Smith, of Heron Hall, co. Roxburgh, was born in 1797, and educated at Edinburgh, where he graduated in 1819. He is Honorary Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, of the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, and of the Medico-Chirurgical of Aberdeen, M.D. *honoris causa* of Trinity Coll., Dublin. Dr. A. Smith, who was Director-General of the Army Medical Department from 1851 till 1858, is the author of "Illustrations of the Zoology of South Africa;" "Origin and History of the Bushmen;" "Zoology of South Africa;" "History of Secondary Small-pox," and various contributions to scientific periodicals. He was created a K.C.B., civil division, on retiring from his office in 1858.

SMITH, CHARLES ROACH, F.S.A., antiquary, born at Landguard, in the Isle of Wight, early in the present century, is the author of "Collectanea Antiqua" in 6 vols. 8vo: vol. 1 published in 1848, vol. 4 concluded in 1863; "The Antiquities of Richborough, Reculver, and Lyne" (sm. 4to, 1850), with supplements on Lyne and Pevensey (1852-58); "Roman London" (1to, 1859), a work based on the author's personal researches made during his residence in the city of London, when he formed the collection of local antiquities described in his "Illustrated Catalogue of the Museum of London Antiquities" (1855). In 1856 this collection was transferred to the British Museum. Mr. Roach Smith's earliest anti-

quarian papers were printed in the "Archæologia;" and he contributed largely to the earlier volumes of the British Archæological Association. Of this, the forerunner of all the numerous Archæological Societies, he was founder jointly with Mr. T. Wright. In 1836 he edited the "Inventorium Septentrionale" of Bryan Faussett, a quarto volume devoted to the Saxon antiquaries of Kent, excavated in the last century by the Rev. B. Faussett. This costly volume was produced under the auspices of the late Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool.

SMITH.\* CHRISTOPHER WEBB, ornithologist, second son of the late Henry Smith, Esq., of Camberwell and Peckham, Surrey, was born in the year 1793. He was educated at Haileybury College, and proceeded to India with a nomination to the Civil Service in 1811. Having held several important posts in India, he retired from the service on a pension, and has since resided chiefly at Florence. He is the author (jointly with Sir C. D'Oyly) of an elaborate work on the "Ornithology of Hindostan," lithographed in India, with illustrations in colours from his own pencil: as also of a similar book on "Indian Sport." It is understood that he is preparing a work of a like nature on the "Birds and Flowers of South Africa." The materials of an elaborate work on the "Pitti Gallery of Florence," which cost him eleven years' toil, were lost in the *Finn Prince* steamer.

SMITH.\* FRANCIS PETTIT, the first successful applier of the screw-propeller to the purposes of navigation, is the only son of the late Mr. C. Smith, postmaster at Hythe, where he was born, Feb. 9th. 1808. Having gleaned the rudiments of education at a school at Ashford, Kent, he became a grazing farmer. When but a boy he had shown great skill in the construction of boats; and in 1834, a model which he had put together, propelled by a screw driven by a spring, answered so well that he arrived at the conclusion that such a screw might supersede the paddle-

wheels of steam-vessels. the next two or three years he established his principle by various experiments in larger boats, which were propelled with satisfactory results, by the late Mr. Wright, the baronet, Mr. A. Caldwell, Mr. Pilgrim &c. In 1837 he visited Folkestone in his tiny craft, and established the fact that his principle would work as well in a heavy sea as in smooth water. In 1838 his invention was brought to the notice of the Lords of the Admiralty, to meet whose wishes the *Agincourt*, of 237 tons, 90 horse power, was the first vessel of the kind fitted with the screw. In the face of the difficulties which were now presented in his way, Mr. Smith persevered, and Watt and Stephenson before, and at the expiration of his patent (in 1856) he had the satisfaction of seeing no less than 1000 steam-vessels of all classes fitted with the screw in the Royal Navy, and an equal number of vessels in merchant service, since which time there has been a great increase in both services. The French Government also noticed Mr. Smith's invention, and stamped it with its approval. In 1855 her Majesty conferred on him a pension on the Civil List of £200 a year, and soon afterwards the leading engineers of the day marked their sense of his merits as an inventor, and of the great benefits which his adapted screw-propeller had conferred on navigation, subscribed a sum of £10,000, of which, with a service of 20 years, he presented him as a testimony to those benefits are may be seen from the fact that Mr. Smith's invention had, in 1856, saved the Royal Navy alone, engineering to the extent of above 100,000 h.p. the cost of which (exclusive of the cost of which) would be between £5,000,000 and £6,000,000; while in the case of the land and naval transport a pecuniary saving thus effected probably been greater than the saving of the greater of



ness thereby obtained. In 1860 Mr. Smith was appointed Curator of the Patent Museum, Kensington.

**H. GOLDWIN**, Professor of History in the University of Oxford, was born in 1823, at Reading, his father was a physician. He was educated at Eton, and entered at Balliol College, Oxford, but was shortly afterwards elected to a Demyship at Magdalen College. He took his B.A. degree in 1845, having obtained the Ireland and Oxford Scholarships and the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse. He was elected Fellow of University College, Oxford, of which he afterwards became Vice-Chancellor.

He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847, but did not practice. He acted as Assistant Secretary to the first Oxford Committee (that of Inquiry), and as Secretary to the second. He was also a member of the Education Committee of 1859. His published works are, besides several lectures on various subjects: "Irish History and Character," "Rational Religion and the Rationalistic Objections," "Bampton Lectures of 1858," "The Empire," "Does the Bible justify American Slavery?" "A Plea for the Abolition of Religious Tests in the University of Oxford," "Letter to a Whig Member of the Corn Independence Association." He is also one of the contributors to "Anthologia Oxoniensis." He has also written anonymously, as a journalist.

**TH. JAMES**, of Berkley House, Liverpool, is a son of Joshua James, and was born in that city on the 26th, 1805. At an early age he entered a merchant's counting-house, where he continued to be employed for seventeen years. He then entered into business on his own account, and in 1855 was enabled to retire therefrom with a competency. He has during a long period diligently pursued mathematics, and devoted much attention to mechanical experiments.

The results of his investigations have been published from time to

time, and he eventually laid claim to a discovery of much importance: no other than that of solving the problem of the true ratio of diameter to circumference, or, as it is more familiarly termed, "squaring the circle." Mr. Smith's theory on this abstruse question has, however, been severely handled in the *Athenæum*; Professor De Morgan having in its columns characterized the ingenious claimant to this discovery, as a "paradoxer of unerasable reputation." Mr. Smith is chairman of the local Marine Board, and member of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and is the author of several works on the Quadrature of the Circle.

**SMITH, JAMES**, was born near Maidstone, Kent, in 1820. At twenty years of age he became editor of the *Herts County Press*. In 1845 he published a volume entitled, "Rural Records;" and in 1849 was appointed editor of the *Salisbury Journal*. While residing in that city, he produced a work favourably noticed at the time, under the title of "Lights and Shadows of Artist Life and Character," which was followed up by a contribution to county history, descriptive of "Wilton and its Associations." He proceeded to Australia in 1854, and soon afterwards became a member of the editorial staff of the *Argus*, the leading journal of Victoria. He was also associated with Mr. Frederick Sinnott in founding *Melbourne Punch*, which he edited for five years. He has written two or three successful plays, and acquired celebrity in the Australian colonies as a public lecturer, an essayist, and as a critic in matters connected with the drama and fine arts. In 1863 he was appointed Librarian to the Parliament of Victoria, which office he now holds.

**SMITH, SIR JOHN MARK FREDERICK**, K.H., General, son of the late Major-Gen. Sir J. F. S. Smith, K.C.H., was born in 1792. Having entered the corps of Royal Engineers in 1805, he served, in 1809, at the siege of the Castle of Ischia, and the capture of

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**SMITH.** THE REV. JOSEPH DEN-  
HAM WAS BORN AT DUNDY, HANTS,  
ABOUT THE YEAR 1817, AND HAVING BEEN  
EDUCATED AT THE DUNDY THEOLOGICAL  
INSTITUTE, ENTERED THE MINISTRY OF  
THE UNITED METHODIST CHURCH IN 1837.  
IN 1844 HE BECAME THE MINISTER OF THE  
UNITED METHODIST CHURCH AT BANGOR,  
NEAR DUNDY, WHERE HE HAS RECENTLY  
TAKEN THE LEAD IN THE REVIVALIST  
MOVEMENT IN THAT PART OF IRELAND.  
HE IS THE AUTHOR OF "OLIVER CROMWELL;  
AT BANGOR PAST AND PRESENT," "CON-  
TEMPORARY AND AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PRO-  
TESTANT REFORMATION," "THE RHINE  
AND THE REFORMATION," "A VOICE FROM  
THE AGES, AT THE VALLEYS OF THE VANDOS,  
WITH SCENES BY WAY OF LANDS AND  
WATERS HISTORICALLY ASSOCIATED." IN  
1863 A MAGNIFICENT EDIFICE FOR RELI-  
GIOUS WORKING, ENTITLED MERRION HALL,  
OF WHICH MR. SMITH IS THE PRINCIPAL  
TRUSTEE, WAS OPENED IN DUBLIN.

SMITH • Editor Angus, F.R.S., F.L.S., Pres. of the Lit. and Philos. Soc. of Manchester, &c., was born near Glasgow, Feb. 15th, 1817. He was educated at Glasgow, and afterwards studied chemistry at Gießen, under Liebig, from 1839 to 1841. In connection with Dr. Playfair he laboured on the sanitary condition of towns in Lancashire, and since that time, whilst practising as a professional chemist, he has written numerous papers relating to the condition of the air. His report to the British Association, in 1848, on the Air and Water of Towns, gave a great

impulse to the question at  
His paper on the Air of Towns  
Chem. Soc.'s Journal of 1861  
produced data establishing  
ence of the town and country  
wherever found. Having been  
pointed by the Royal Commission  
to inquire into the state of the  
atmosphere in metalliferous  
he drew up a very valuable  
report on the variations of the  
This memoir also contained  
hundred analyses of the air.  
This was followed by a paper  
into the Action of Carbon Dioxide  
the Circulation of the Blood  
ments made in an air-tight  
A memoir on the Constitution of the  
Atmosphere, including an analysis  
the air on the hills and mountains  
Scotland, of Switzerland, and  
lowed in 1864. Before this  
Smith had published a paper on  
Dalton, and History of the  
Theory up to his time;" and  
cial Reports to the Board of Health  
In conjunction with Mr. M. M.  
examined the action of carbon  
and wrote a memoir on the  
especially recommending the use of  
acid, pure or in tar-oil, which  
been extensively used since  
in various forms, in the  
countries. He has written  
rious memoirs on the Art of  
Hunt's New Dictionary of  
Manufactures, and to the  
on the absorption of gases  
elected F.R.S. in 1857. His  
inquiries into the quality of the  
towns, when polluted by  
manufactures, led to the  
ment, under the Board of  
the Alkali Act of 1863, and  
General of Alkali Works in the  
United Kingdom.

**SMITH, THE RIGHT HON. BERRY CUSACK**, second son of Sir W. Cusack Smith, sometime a Baron of the Irish Peerage and heir-presumptive to the present baronet, was born in 1822. After his education at Trinity College, Dublin, he was called to the bar in 1849, and appointed

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2, and Attorney-  
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in Ireland in 1846,  
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To Mr. Smith's intimate acquaintance  
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on the Continent, may indeed be as-  
cribed the initiative of a movement  
that has, at his persistent instigation,  
turned to most profitable account  
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persion of many invaluable private  
stores of old engravings, in the  
enrichment of our National Mu-  
seum. During the business career of  
Mr. Smith and his brother, he was  
regarded, both at home and abroad,  
as its most eminent representative,  
especially in the more important  
branch of old prints: a distinction to  
which he was justly entitled, not only  
from his experience and training, but  
from the possession of remarkable  
natural and acquired qualifications, by  
the honourable exercise of which he  
was enabled, in a comparatively short  
period, to earn a handsome indepen-  
dence. Mr. Smith and his brother re-  
tired from business at the end of 1848,  
leaving no successor. He has since  
occupied himself in procuring an his-  
torical series of water-colour drawings  
by British artists, which he intends to  
give or bequeath to the nation. He  
was elected a member of the Royal  
Institution of Great Britain in 1845,  
a Fellow of the Society of Anti-  
quaries in 1852, and was a member of  
the council of that body in 1858–9,  
and in 1862–3. On the establishment  
of the National Portrait Gallery in  
1857, Mr. Smith was appointed a  
Trustee by her Majesty's Government,  
and in the following year he was  
unanimously elected Deputy-Chair-  
man by his colleagues. In 1861  
he was elected a Fellow of the  
Royal Horticultural Society, and he  
was also a member of the committee  
for the management of the depart-  
ment of British Engravings in the  
Great International Exhibition of  
1862.



continued exertions in the survey department had by this time gained distinction in the scientific world. He was appointed to the *Aid* sloop, and he increased his reputation, completing the grand survey of the Adriatic commenced by Napoleon Bonaparte. He afterwards accompanied Sir T. Maitland to the court of Ali Pacha, to treat of the cession of Parga; and he has the thanks of the Lord High Admiral of the Ionian Islands, in manner in which he conducted suppressing an insurrection at Maura. His next assignment was, 27th Jan., 1821, on the *Adventure*, in which vessel he was ordered to the Mediterranean for the purpose of carrying out of his own for perfecting the charts of that sea. The additions made to astronomy, geodesy, and hydrography, procured for him congratulations of scientific men, and raised him to the first rank of maritime surveyors. While in command of the *Adventure*, Captain Smyth received from Mehemet Ali an order for the celebrated "Cleopatra's Needle" as a present to George IV.; but the opportunity of attempting it was lost, and did not occur. The attempt though unavailing, was made in 1824, in conjunction with John Sturt, of the *Phaeton*, to save a ship on fire from destruction, and he obtained for him the thanks of the British Consul at Gibraltar, and the masters of eleven American merchantmen. He attained post rank in 1824, and accepted the retirement in 1846. Among the numerous valuable charts which he has published, the following deserve mention:—a general outline of the Mediterranean; one of the coast of Egypt from Almaida to the branch of the Nile; one of the coast of France and Italy from Marseilles to Monaco; twenty-six of the coast of Malta; three of the coast of Spain; one of the coast of France; nine of the coast of Africa; and four of the

west coast of Italy. In March, 1816, Capt. Smyth received the Royal permission to accept and wear the small Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, granted to him for services against the enemy off Messina; and was subsequently presented by the emperor of Austria with a gold snuff-box, decorated with brilliants. In 1821 he was admitted into the Antiquarian and Astronomical Societies of London; in June, 1826, he was elected F.R.S.; in 1829 he was named an Associate of the Acad. of Sciences at Palermo; and in July, 1830, he was chosen one of the Council of the Geograph. Soc. of London—an institution he had been instrumental in establishing. He became afterwards one of the Committee for Improving and extending the "Nautical Almanack;" and was nominated a Doctor of the Civil Law, a Vice-President of the Royal Geograph. Soc., an Hon. Member of the Royal Irish Academy, one of the Board of Greenwich Visitors, and a Corresponding Member of the Institute of France, the Scientific Academy of Naples, the National Institute of Washington, the Academy of Sciences at Boston, and the Naval Lyceum of New York. Of the Royal and Astronomical Societies he is Vice-President and President; and of the Antiquarian Society he is a leading member. From Jan., 1828, until Oct., 1839, and from that period until June, 1842, a meteorological register was kept by Captain Smyth in an observatory erected by him first at Bedford and then at Cardiff. Besides his work on Sicily, Captain Smyth published, in 1828, "A Sketch of the present State of Sardinia;" in 1829, "The Life and Services of Captain Philip Beaver, R.N.;" in 1830, "An Account of a Private Observatory recently erected at Bedford," and "An Account of an Ancient Bath in the Island of Lipari;" in 1834, "A Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of Roman Imperial large Brass Medals;" in 1836, "Observations on Halley's Comet;" in 1840, "Nautical Observations on the Port and Maritime Vicinity of Cardiff;"

the Duke of Northumberland" (1856, privately printed), "*Ædes Hartwelliana*" (1to, 1851, privately printed), "*Speculum Hartwellianum, or a Cycle of Celestial Objects.*" To him also the public is indebted for the formation of the United Service Museum. He succeeded Admiral Beaufort as Hydrographer to the Admiralty in 1857. His eldest son, Warrington Wilkinson Smyth, is Mining Geologist to the Ordnance Survey; and his second, Charles Piazzì Smyth, is Astronomer Royal for Scotland.

**SODOR AND MAN, THE BISHOP OF, THE HON. AND RIGHT REV. HORATIO POWYS**, third son of the second Lord Lilford, was born in 1805, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1823, and M.A. in 1825. He was Rector of Warrington, Lancashire, from 1831 to 1854, and for some years Rural Dean of Chester; he was consecrated to the Bishopric of Sodor and Man in 1854, on the translation of Lord Anckland to the see of Bath and Wells. The diocese comprises the Isle of Man, and the see is of the annual value of £2,000; the bishop has the patronage of sixteen livings,

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of this accomplished lady is her "Physical Geography," published in 1831, comprising the history of the earth in its whole material organization, and, consequently, embracing all the branches of scientific inquiry to which she has, at various times, directed the capacity of her remarkable talents.

The depth of Mrs. Somerville's knowledge, and the exalted nature of her reasoning powers, derive additional lustre from the noble moral character of her writings, which distinguish her from too many of those in the sciences who have penetrated too far, or not far enough, into mysteries. In 1835 Mrs. Somerville was elected an honorary member of the Royal Astronomical Society. During the course of a long life she received many well-merited acknowledgments of her literary services, among which is a grant of £300 from the Civil List.

SOTHERN,\* THOMAS EDWARD, an able comic actor, was born, in Wool, April 1, 1830. He was educated for the Church, but the stage being more congenial to his tastes, he adopted it as his profession, and in 1850 went to America. He first appeared at the National Theatre, Boston, in the character of Dr. Pangloss. He was eminently successful, and soon transferred his services to Wallack's Theatre, New York, where he played the leading business man for several years. His famous character of Dundreary, in the play of "The American Cousin," which was invented and written by himself, he played in America more than 1100 times before coming to England; in 1863-4 it was repeated several times at the Haymarket Theatre. In 1864 Mr. Sothern appeared as David Garrick, in an adaptation from the same French drama taken "The Tragedy Queen." He added to his popularity by his performance in "Dundreary Married for," in the "Woman of the Year;" and in Mr. Oxenford's "The Merry Sam," another of the "Dundreary" series of plays.

SOU LOU QUE, FAUSTIN I., late Emperor of Hayti, born at St. Domingo, in 1789, was the slave of a mulatto family. Made free by the decree of 1790, he took part in the insurrection of the slaves against their French masters in 1803. He entered the army, and was promoted by degrees until he attained the rank of General of Division (1846). To his surprise he was elected President of Hayti in 1847, and, through a *coup d'état*, as cowardly as it was sanguinary, was elected Emperor of Hayti in August, 1849. Notwithstanding this elevation, he is known to be without the slightest capacity, and is, moreover, timid, ignorant, and brutal. As Emperor, he affected great display; had his Civil List, founded orders and a Legion of Honour, created four hundred nobles, of which four were princes, fifty-nine dukes, and two marquises. He indulged in ridiculous pomp, and had a short way of getting rid of his enemies by shooting them *en masse*. For the civilization of his country he did nothing; and as a soldier showed neither courage nor ability. He was twice defeated by Santa Anna, and in 1857 retired to his capital, where he was bound over by the French to keep the peace towards his neighbours for two years. The career of this mock Cæsar having come to an end in 1859 when the Haytians rose against him, on account of his violence and tyranny, he took refuge in France. By his "Empress" Adelina, a negress, he has two daughters.

SOUTH, SIR JAMES, F.R.S.L., the eminent astronomer, is the eldest son of a dispensing druggist in Southwark, where he was born at the close of the last century. He is a Member of the London Coll. of Surgeons, and formerly practised in Blackman Street, where he made several valuable astronomical observations; and between 1822 and 1823, in conjunction with Sir J. Herschel, he compiled a catalogue of 380 double stars. Sir James next removed to Campden Hill, Kensington, where he constructed a fine



accompanied by an elaborate description of the five-foot and seven-foot equatorials with which they were made; and one of these instruments is still mounted, and in excellent condition, in Sir James's observatory at Campden Hill. Here also are a seven-foot transit instrument, and a four-foot transit circle; the latter celebrated as having formerly belonged to Mr. Groombridge, and as having been the instrument with which the observations were made for the formation of the Catalogue of Circumpolar Stars which bears his name. Sir James has devoted great part of his life and fortune to the advancement of astronomy, and his observatory is of European fame.

**SOWERBY, GEORGE BRITTINGHAM**, F.L.S., son of the late Mr. G. B. Sowerby (author of "The Genera of Recent and Fossil Shells") and grandson of the late Mr. James Sowerby, was born in the year 1812, and like his uncle (see next memoir) is eminent both as an artist and as a naturalist. He has contributed extensively to the proceedings of the Zoological and other learned Societies. He is the author of "A Conchological Manual" (1839) "Conchological Illustrations"

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subjected to purer and better influences than it had yet been her fate to experience. On the 15th of Oct., 1843, she was declared by a decree of the Cortes to have attained her majority, and thenceforward took her place among the reigning sovereigns of Europe. Two years later, Maria-Christina returned to Madrid, and her restoration to influence was marked by the marriage of Isabella II. to her cousin, Don Francisco d'Assis, the elder son of her maternal uncle, Don Francisco de Paula, which took place on the completion of her sixteenth year. Sacrificed to the intrigues of a party whose interests were based on this uncongenial union, the young Queen has never known the beneficial influence of domestic happiness, estrangements and reconciliations having succeeded each other alternately in her married life. It deserves special mention, however, that during her reign Spain has again risen to take rank among the great powers of Europe, while her internal progress has advanced with rapid strides. Queen Isabella has had five children:—1. Infanta Isabel, born Dec. 20, 1851. 2. Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, born Nov. 28, 1857. 3. Infanta del Pilar, born June 4, 1861. 4. Infanta de la Paz, born June 23, 1862. 5. Infanta Maria, born Feb. 12, 1864.

SPARKS, JARED, an American biographer, was born at Wellington, Connecticut, in 1794. Being intended for the Church, he studied under the direction of a Unitarian clergyman, and was ordained as a minister of that denomination in 1819. Having been led, however, to devote much attention to history, he retired in 1839 from the ministry, and accepted the post of Professor of History at Harvard University. Three years later he was elected Principal of that corporation, a charge which he held until ill health caused him to retire from it in 1852. Since then he has devoted his time to literary pursuits. Mr. Sparks's "Life and Writings of George Washington" is the best known of his productions, though his

reputation as an author will probably rest on his "History of the American Revolution," on which he has been for many years engaged.

SPENCER,\* THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE JOHN TREVOR, D.D., formerly Bishop of Madras, third son of the late William R. Spencer, Esq., and great-grandson of the second Duke of Marlborough, was born in 1801, and was educated at the Charterhouse under Dr. Russell, and at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1822, M.A. 1825, D.D. 1847. He was formerly P.C. of Buxton, Derbyshire, 1824-29; Rector of Loaden-Roothing, Essex, 1829-37; Bishop of Madras, 1837-49. Having resigned his see on account of ill-health, he returned to England, and in 1860 was appointed Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Bishop is the author of a "Journal of a Visitation to the Provinces of Travancore and Tinnevely, in the Diocese of Madras" (1842), and of various Sermons and Charges.

SPOTTISWOODE, WILLIAM, son of the late Queen's Printer, was born in London, 11th January, 1825, and educated first at Dr. Buckland's school at Laleham, and afterwards at Eton and at Harrow, under Dr. Wordsworth, where he gained the Lyons scholarship. He entered at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in 1842, and graduated B.A. as a first class in mathematics at the end of 1845, gained University mathematical scholarships in 1846, and again in 1847. On quitting Oxford, circumstances altered his prospects in life, and made it necessary that he should take the management of the business of the Queen's Printer. He has made his chief subjects of study, mathematics, philosophy, and languages, both Oriental and European; and has also taken an active interest in educational matters, as well as in all questions affecting the social state and improvement of the working classes. He is a Fellow of the Astronomical, Royal, Geograph., Asiatic, and Ethnol. Societies, and of the Soc. of Arts; and is the author of papers in

the *Philos. Transactions*, the *Transactions of the Astron. Society*, and in various periodicals. English and French. He has also published "*Mathematical Analysis*" mathematical and a volume of "*Travels in Egypt*." Mr. Spence was Public Examiner in Mathematics at Oxford in 1857-58, and has acted as an Examiner under the Civil Service Commission (first year of operation); as also for the Society of Arts, and for the Middle-Class Schools.

**SPURGEON.** THE REV. CHARLES HALLON, a popular preacher, was born at Nettleton, Essex, June 19, 1834. He was educated at Colchester, and as youth advanced became usher in a school at Newmarket. Some of his relatives, who were Independents, proposed that he should enter one of their colleges, and undergo a training for the ministry. But his convictions were in favour of Anabaptist views; and accordingly he joined the church formerly presided over by the late Robert Hall, at Cambridge. From this period he became almost entirely a village preacher and tract distributor. At Teversham, a village near Cambridge, Mr. Spurgeon, under the designation of "the Boy Preacher," delivered his first sermon; and shortly afterwards he was invited to become pastor at a small Baptist chapel at Waterbeach. The invitation was accepted. The lad of seventeen soon became a celebrated character; the barn at Waterbeach was filled with auditors, while listening crowds contented themselves with the sound of his voice from the outside. Invitations to preach were sent him from the surrounding places. His fame reached London; and the church at New Park Street, in Southwark, whose pulpit had in former days been occupied by Dr. Rippon, now courted his favours. This call being accepted, Mr. Spurgeon made his first appearance before a London congregation in 1853, with so much success, that ere two years had passed away it was considered necessary to enlarge the building, pending which alteration he

officiated for four months at Exeter Hall; and that edifice was always so crowded, that hundreds were turned away from the doors. The enlargement of Park Street Church, however, proved to be insufficient. His hearers multiplied so rapidly that it became expedient to engage the Surrey Music Hall. A lamentable accident, however, having occurred within its walls in Oct., 1856, his followers erected for him a handsome new chapel in the Kennington Road, which was publicly opened in 1861.

**SQUIER,\*** EPHRAIM GEORGE, an American archaeologist, born in Bethlehem, Albany co., N.Y., June 17, 1821. Having for some time taught school and studied engineering, he went to Albany in 1840 and took to writing for the press. In 1843 he became editor of the *Hartford Daily Journal*, supporting the election of Henry Clay to the presidency, and in 1844 removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, to assume the editorship of the *Scioto Gazette*. While filling this position and serving one term as clerk of the lower branch of the Ohio legislature, he made an extensive survey, in conjunction with Dr. Davis, of the ancient monuments of the Mississippi valley, and prepared a work on the subject which was published in 1848 as the first volume (4to) of the "*Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge*." In the autumn of 1848 he made an exploration of the aboriginal monuments of the State of New York, which was published in 1849. In March, 1849, he was appointed by President Taylor chargé d'affaires to Guatemala, with extraordinary powers to the other Central American states. His despatches, subsequently published by order of Congress, related not only to political matters, but to the geography, the resources of the country, &c., and particularly to the projected inter-oceanic canal. In 1851 he visited Europe, residing there a year; received the medal of the Geographical Society of France, and was made a Member of the Royal Society

ture, Fellow of the Societies of England, France, and the United States, &c. Returning to the United States in 1853, he conceived the idea of an inter-oceanic railway through the republic of Honduras, after making a preliminary survey of the route, negotiated suitable concessions from the Government of Honduras, and organized at New York a company for carrying forward the work. He recently visited Europe, where he secured the co-operation of English and French capitalists, and obtained guarantees for the road from the British and French Governments. An incident in these negotiations, which brought up the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras for the retrocession of the Bay Islands, the principle of which, adopted by the former, opened the way for the adjustment of disputes with the Central American states. The final survey of the proposed railway was also conducted under his direction. Besides the above mentioned, Mr. Squier has published the following works, most of which have been translated into French, or Spanish: "Nicaragua: its People, Scenery, Ancient Monuments, and proposed Inter-oceanic Canal" (2 vols., 1852); "The Symbol, or Worship of the Universal Principles of Nature in America" (1852); "Notes on Central America," &c. (1854); "Waikna, Adventures on the Mosquito Coast under the *nom de plume* of A. Bard" (1855); "Question américaine," &c. (Paris, 1856); "States of Central America," &c. (1857); "Report of the Survey of Honduras Inter-oceanic Railway" (1859); "Translation, with Preface of the Letter of Don Diego de Barrios (1571) to the Crown of Spain of the Provinces of Guatemala, San Salvador," &c. (1860); "Monographs of the authors who have written on the Universal Languages of Central America," &c. (1861); and "Tropical America and their Economic Extractions" (1861). *He has also contri-*

buted numerous articles to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and to many American and European periodicals and public journals.

STANFIELD, CLARKSON, R.A., an eminent landscape painter, was born about 1798, at Sunderland. He commenced life as a sailor; thus acquiring that thorough knowledge of the sea and practical familiarity with nautical matters, which mark all his works. At the outset of his career as a painter, he joined the Society of British Artists, of which he for some years remained a valuable supporter. In 1827 he exhibited (at the British Institution) his first large picture, "Wreckers off Fort Ronge." In the same year he exhibited at the Royal Academy "A Calm;" in 1829, a "View near Chalons-sur-Saône;" in 1830, his "Mount St. Michael;" and he has since been a regular contributor of pictures ranking amongst the most attractive in the Exhibition. In 1830 he commenced a series of large pictures of Venice, for the late Marquis of Lansdowne's banqueting-room at Bowood; and in 1834, a series of views in Venice, for the Duchess of Sutherland, at Trentham. In 1832 he was elected A.R.A.; and R.A. in 1835. In the following year he painted his large picture of "The Battle of Trafalgar," for the Senior United Service Club. Stanfield's visits to the Continent have been frequent; and it has been his practice to work up in the studio pictures of great elaboration from his well-stored portfolios of sketches laid in during travel. The subjects for his canvasses have been gleaned from Italy, France, Holland, the silent streets of Venice, the lovely spots which stud the Adriatic and the Bay of Naples; romantic points amid the Italian mountains and lakes, amid the Pyrenees, or the rivers and coasts of France; or, again, picturesque grey scenes on the Scheldt, the Texel, and the Zuyder Zee, and Ireland, which he visited in 1856. In 1841 he exhibited his "Castle of Ischia" and

"The Day after the Wreck" (in 1844). Among his more important later works are those of 1847, "French Troops crossing the Magra," painted for the late Earl of Ellesmere; "The Battle of Noveredo," painted for J. D. Astley, Esq.; "The Abandoned," painted for Mr. Thomas Baring; and "Wind against Tide," painted for Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P. These three, with the "Castle of Ischia," were the examples sent by him to the Paris Exhibition of 1855. In the exhibition of the Royal Academy of 1861, Stanfield exhibited one of his most perfect works: "The Capture of Smugglers on the Antrim Coast, Ireland." His large picture of 1853, "The Victory towed into Gibraltar after the Battle of Trafalgar," now engraved, and its companion, "The Siege of St. Sebastian," of 1855, were both painted for Sir Samuel M. Peto. In 1864 he exhibited "The Worm's Head," and others. In 1865 he exhibited "The Bass Rock." Throughout, his industry has been almost as remarkable as his genius; and of late, every year has witnessed his advance in technical perfection and careful finish. In another field Mr. Stanfield has done more towards advancing the taste of the English public for landscape art than any other living painter. He for many years taught the public from the stage, by decorating the theatre with works so beautiful, that we regret the frail material of which they were constructed. Mr. Stanfield has, indeed, created, and afterwards painted out with his own brush, more scenic masterpieces than any other man. The artist's eldest son, Mr. George C. Stanfield, inherits much of his father's genius. He has during the last few years been a regular exhibitor of landscape and picturesque architecture, Continental and English.

STANHOPE, THE RIGHT HON. PHILIP HENRY, EARL, historian and essayist, son of the fourth earl, and grandson of the inventor of the Stanhope printing-press, was born at Walmer, in 1806. Lord Mahon, the

title under which he is more familiarly known as an author, was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the usual degrees. He was returned to the House of Commons in 1830 for Wootton Bassett, and after the passing of the Reform Bill became member for the borough of Hertford. When the first Peel Ministry was formed in 1834, Lord Mahon appeared as Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, then presided over by the Duke of Wellington, and during the last year of the second Peel Ministry he held the office of Secretary to the Board of Control, and supported the repeal of the Corn-laws. He subsequently pursued a somewhat wavering course; voted with the Protectionists against the change in the Navigation Laws, and lost his seat for Hertford at the general election of 1852. His lordship is author of "A Life of Belshazzar," "A History of the War of the Succession in Spain," "A History of England from the Peace of Utrecht," his chief work, and several articles in the *Quarterly Review*. He, moreover, appeared in 1845 as editor of the "Letters of the great Earl of Chesterfield." In 1846 he was elected President of the Society of Antiquaries, and on the death of his father in 1855 he succeeded to the earldom. Lord Stanhope was one of the editors of the papers left by Sir Robert Peel. He was elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen in 1858, and he has founded a prize for the study of Modern History at Oxford. His lordship is chairman of the National Portrait Gallery, which was established in 1857, in consequence of his urgent recommendation, and is Honorary Antiquary to the Royal Academy.

STANLEY, EDWARD HENRY, LORD, eldest son of the Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley in 1826. He was educated at Eton and Rugby, and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took a First Class in Classics, 1848. He unsuccessfully contested the borough of Lancaster in the spring of 1848. Instead of seeking him

fashionable life, he went forth, as his father had done twenty-four years earlier, to make himself acquainted, by personal observation, with the state of affairs in Canada, and the great neighbouring republic. During his absence in America he was elected Lord G. Bentinck's successor, as member for Lynn; and having, after a tour in the West Indies, returned to England, he delivered in the House of Commons, during the summer of 1850, a very able speech on the subject of the Sugar Colonies. He next paid a visit to the East, and was still in India when nominated, in March, 1852, Under-Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs in the Derby Ministry. At the general election he was again returned as member for Lynn; and in the spring of 1853, having meantime resigned with his party, he submitted to the House of Commons a motion, which had for its ultimate object a more complete reform of Indian affairs than that contemplated by the Coalition Cabinet. It is chiefly, however, as a "Social Reformer," and to his exertions out of Parliament for the intellectual improvement of the great body of the people, especially in the example set by him in the encouragement of Mechanics' Institutes, and the establishment of public libraries, that Lord Stanley owes the public favour which he enjoys. When the death of Sir W. Molesworth, in 1855, created a vacancy in the Colonial Office, Lord Palmerston, sensible of Lord Stanley's talents and popularity, offered to him the seals of that department; but the latter, although understood to be ambitious of serving his country as a minister of the Crown, remained true to his father's party, and declined the tempting proposal. He was Secretary of State for India with a seat in the Cabinet, under his father's administration in 1858-9, and it was under his superintendence that the management of our Indian empire was transferred from the Board of Directors of the East-India Company to the responsible advisers of her Majesty.

STANLEY, THE VERY REV. ARTHUR PENHRYN, D.D., is the son of the late Edward Stanley, D.D., Bishop of Norwich, and was born about 1815. He was educated under Dr. Arnold at Rugby, and commenced a distinguished career at Oxford, by obtaining a scholarship at Balliol College, and shortly after the Newdigate prize for his English poem "The Gipsies." After gaining the Ireland scholarship, he took a First Class in Classics in 1837, the Latin Essay prize in 1839, the English Essay and Theological prizes in 1840, when he was a Fellow of University College. He was for many years Tutor of his College and Examiner, was Select Preacher, 1845-6; Secretary of the Oxford University Commission; Canon of Canterbury from 1851 to 1858; Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford, and Canon of Christ Church, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London from 1858 to 1864. Dr. Stanley first became known to the literary world by his admirable "Life of Dr. Arnold" (1844). His two most popular works after this were "Historical Memorials of Canterbury" (1854), and "Sinai and Palestine" (1855). He is also author of "Sermons and Essays on the Apostolical Age" (1846), "Memoir of Bishop Stanley" (1850), "The Epistles to the Corinthians" (2 vols., 1854), "Sermons on the Unity of Evangelical and Apostolical Teaching" (1859), "Lectures on the Eastern Church" (1861), "Lectures on the Jewish Church" (1863), "Sermons on Various Subjects, preached before the University of Oxford" (1860-3), besides various articles in reviews and magazines, and many papers in Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Biography," "Dictionary of the Bible," "Transactions of the Archæological Institute." Professor Stanley has contributed to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*; and also many letters to public papers. In January, 1864, he succeeded Archbp. Trench in the Deanery of Westminster.

STANLEY OF ALDERLEY, THE





Amand was proclaimed the champion of Europe, Mr. Staunton was solicited to contest that gentleman's title. He accordingly challenged M. St. Amand and proceeded to Paris, where he won the great match by a triumphant majority. For the next six or seven years he was the acknowledged head of chess-players; and during this time is said to have played and won more chess-matches than any person ever known. From the period when family cares compelled him to abandon serious play (about 1849), Mr. Staunton, has continued to maintain the position of the most able and popular chess writer and authority in Europe. He is the author of numerous works upon the royal game. For the last twelve years, however, he has devoted his time and attention mainly to general literature. But his most successful achievement in this way is his admirable editorship of the "Illustrated Shakespeare," known as Routledge's; his labours in which, to restore the text of the great poet in all its purity, merit the warmest encomiums; they occupied much of his time for several years, and were deemed so valuable as to obtain for him £1,000, the largest honorarium ever received by a Shakespearian editor.

STAWELL, SIR WILLIAM FOSTER, was born in the year 1815, and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. In 1839 he was called to the Irish Bar; in 1851 he was appointed Attorney-General, and a Member of the Executive Council of the Colony of Victoria; in 1856 he became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Victoria, and was knighted in the following year.

STEANE,\* THE REV. EDWARD, D.D., born March 23, 1798, was educated at the Baptist College, Bristol, and the Univ. of Edinburgh. He settled at Camberwell in 1823 as pastor of the Baptist congregation there, which he founded, and over which he has since presided. He was one of the founders of the Evangelical Alliance, and from the first also acted as one

of its hon. secretaries. For fifteen years he edited its organ, *Evangelical Christendom*, and by its aid has been especially active in advocating religious liberty in the Protestant states of Germany as well as in Roman Catholic countries. He prepared for the press and edited "The Religious Condition of Christendom," the proceedings of its General Conferences in London, Paris, and Berlin, and he also visited in its service France, Spain, Prussia, and several of the minor states of Germany, Zurich, and many of the Protestant congregations scattered through the Austrian dominions. He is also the author of "Constitutional Principles of the Christian Church," "Liberty of Conscience," an Argument; "Lecture on the Papal Aggression," "The Madiari: a Narrative of Persecutions in Tuscany," "Results of an Investigation into Cases of Religious Persecution in Germany," "Narrative of the European Deputation to Madrid," with several other religious works.

STEBBING, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., F.R.S., was born about the year 1800; he graduated B.A. at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, in 1823, M.A. in 1826, and became a D.D. in 1839. He has been Perpetual Curate of St. James's, Hampstead Road, since 1836, and since 1857 has been Rector of St. Mary Somerset, Upper Thames Street, City. He has also been since 1837 the Chaplain to University College Hospital. He is the author of a "History of the Christian Church, from its Foundation to 1492" (1833); "The History of the Reformation" (2 vols., 1836); "The History of the Church of Christ from 1530 to the eighteenth century" (1839); "The History of Chivalry;" "Lives of Italian Poets" (published in Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia), &c. He has been a considerable contributor of Essays, Poems, Reviews, Tales, &c., to the highest class of periodical literature, and was joint editor of the *Athenæum* with Mr. J. S. Buckingham, when it first started in 1828. He was elected a F.R.S. in 1845.

STEELL, JOHN, R.S.A., an eminent Scottish sculptor, was born in Aberdeen in 1804. He commenced the study of art in Edinburgh, where his parents resided, and afterwards proceeded to Rome. In 1830, on his return from the Eternal City, he distinguished himself by a colossal model of Alexander and Bucephalus. His sitting statue of Sir Walter Scott, in grey Carrara marble, under the lower ground arch of the monument to the great novelist, at Edinburgh, procured for him much favourable notice. A public competition took place for this statue, and Mr. Steell's model was unanimously selected from among numerous others. One of his principal works in Edinburgh, the sitting colossal figure of the Queen, in her royal robes, with orb and sceptre, above the Royal Institution, gained for him the appointment of Sculptor to Her Majesty for Scotland. Another of his works in that city is the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington, in bronze, erected 1852, in front of the Register House, Edinburgh. The bust taken from this figure so pleased his grace that he ordered two to be executed for him—one for Apsley House, and the other for Eton. Mr. Steell's statue of Admiral Lord de Saumarez, in the Hall of Greenwich Hospital, has been highly spoken of by competent critics, as well as his bronze statue of Lord Melville, his statues in marble of Lord Jeffrey and Lord Justice-General Boyle, Edinburgh, and his monument to the 93rd Highlanders, in the Cathedral at Glasgow. Mr. Steell's statue of the late Marquis of Dalhousie has been recently conveyed to Calcutta, in which city it is to be erected; and that of the late distinguished financier, the Rt. Hon. James Wilson, recently completed, is also destined for the same place. He has lately finished two colossal statues, viz., those of the late Professor Wilson, and Allan Ramsay; that of the former, which is bronze, and 12 feet high, was placed on its pedestal in Princes Street, Edinburgh, 21st March, 1865. Mr.

Steell has had the honour, not long since, of executing a bust of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and very recently one of H.R.H. Prince Alfred.

STEPHEN, SIR ALFRED, a cousin of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1802. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1823, and was Chief Justice of New South Wales from 1841 to 1857, having previously held the posts of Solicitor and Attorney General of Tasmania. He received the honour of knighthood in 1846.

STEPHEN, SIR GEORGE, the youngest son of the late James Stephen, Esq., M.P., Master in Chancery, and brother of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, was born in 1794, and practised as a Solicitor in the City for some years. He was afterwards called to the Bar at Gray's Inn in 1849, and went the Northern Circuit. He is a Deputy-Lieutenant for Bucks, and received the honour of knighthood in 1838. He was for a long time one of the leading advocates for the abolition of slavery, a cause which his father had also taken up. He has devoted much time and trouble to modify the punishment of prisoners committed for contempt of the court of Chancery, and has also published works on many subjects of public interest. He published anonymously, in 1839, a work called "Adventures of an Attorney in search of Practice," and is also author of other works.

STEPHEN,\* JAMES FITZJAMES, eldest son of the late Right Hon. Sir James Stephen, born in March, 1829, was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1852. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in January, 1854. He is Recorder of Newark-on-Trent, and goes the Midland Circuit. He acted as counsel for the Rev. Rowland Williams when tried by the Court of Arches on a charge of heresy preferred against him by the Bishop of Salisbury; and his speech on that occasion was subsequently reprinted in a separate form. He has written a treatise on Criminal Law (1860);



and he is also the reputed author of "Essays by a Barrister," reprinted from the *Saturday Review*.

STEPHENSON, SIR ROWLAND MACDONALD, was born in the year 1808, and educated at Harrow. He is a civil engineer, and director of the East-India Railway Company. He received the honour of knighthood in 1857, for his services in introducing and carrying out the system of railway communication in India, under Lord Dalhousie. He has occasionally published articles on engineering and other subjects in scientific periodicals.

STEWART, SIR HOUSTON, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral, is a son of the late Sir M. S. Stewart, Bart., and was born in 1791. He served at Flushing and the siege of Acre, and was second in command in the Black Sea in 1855-6. He was created a K.C.B. for his services off Sebastopol in 1856, and was made a G.C.B. in 1865; he has since been promoted to the rank of a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honour. He sat in Parliament, for Greenwich, from February to July, 1852. Sir Houston Stewart is now (1865) Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, and has been a Lord of the Admiralty.

STIGANT, WILLIAM, a son of the late William Stigant, Esq., of Devonport, was born in 1827, and educated at Shrewsbury and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge. After studying the Equity branch of the profession of the law, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in June, 1852. He has resided at various times in France, Italy, and Germany; and has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature, more especially to the *Edinb. Rev.*, on historical and literary subjects, and is the author of a collection of poems, the chief of which is called "A Vision of Barbarossa," which attracted the attention of eminent critics. The volume contained, besides original narrative, lyrical, and descriptive poetry, some translations from the German of Heine, Uhland, Rückert, Ranmer, Freiligrath, and others,

which met the approval of leading organs of the German press.

STIRLING, MRS., an accomplished and versatile actress, is the daughter of the late Captain Hehl, of the Horse Guards, and was born in Queen Street, Mayfair, in 1817. She was educated at a convent in France, and on her return home, finding that her family had fallen into pecuniary difficulties, she determined, although then but sixteen years of age, to try her fortune upon the stage. Adopting the name of Miss Fanny Clifton, she sought, and at length found, an engagement at the East London Theatre. Her first reception was encouraging, attributable in no small degree to her handsome person and musical voice, and ultimately this led to a better engagement at the Pavilion. Here she first met Mr. Edward Stirling, the stage manager, whom she soon afterwards married. Mrs. Stirling's next professional engagement was with Mr. Davidge, of the Liverpool Theatre, where she stayed for one season, and then removed to Birmingham. Soon after this she came to London, and played at the Adelphi in "Victorine," "The Dream at Sea," and other new pieces. About this time she accepted an engagement at Drury Lane, under Macready, for three years, where she obtained important parts and won her way to popularity. Her next engagement was at the Princess's, where she took leading Shakspearian characters, both tragic and comic. Amongst them her Cordelia was regarded by her admirers as the most successful; but in Rosalind, Desdemona, and Portia, her histrionic talents were also displayed to great advantage: in all these parts her acting blended pathos with power. Mrs. Stirling's subsequent engagements at the Olympic and at the Strand Theatre, under Mr. Farren, are fresh in public recollection. Her still more recent performances at the Haymarket, Adelphi, and St. James's, have been attended with great success, especially in the prominent parts of Lady Teazle, Lady

and Spanish literature, the *Willow Song*, and *Mrs. Bracegirdle*, in the *Illustrated London Magazine*, &c.

STIELING, WILLIAM, son of the late Andrew Stieling, Esq. of Kilm, was born at Kilm, near Glasgow, in 1818. Having graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, he actively pursued his studies with all the advantages which that institution affords, and turned his attention particularly to the languages, Latin, and History of Spain. The fruits of his labours, such as appeared in *The Annals of the Artists of Spain*, &c. (1848), and in 1852 he published the *Political Life of Charles V.* for which latter work he had carefully prepared himself by reading the contents of Yuste, the place in which the contentions in battle were held, as well as by a diligent search for materials in the archives of Paris. He has since that time published a *Life of Velasquez*, entitled *"Velasquez and his Works"* (1855). At the general election of 1852, he was returned to the House of Commons as representative of the County of Perth, which he has continued to represent down to the present time (June, 1855). Mr. Stieling is a Trustee of the National Portrait Gallery.

STOKES, THE REV. CHARLES WILLIAM, born in 1793, was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and entered St. John's College, Oxford, in 1812, where he obtained a first class in classics, and a second class in mathematics in 1816. He became Fellow of St. John's in 1815, Tutor in 1821, Master of the Schools in 1821, Public Examiner 1823 and 1832, was Principal of Elizabeth College, Guernsey, from 1824 to 1829, Vice-Principal of St. Alban's Hall from 1832 to 1836, Select Preacher in 1832, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1841. Since 1841 he has been Rector of Draycotle-Moors, Staffordshire. Dr. Stocker's classical works are very numerous. He has edited *Herodotus*, *Juvenal* and *Persius*, and *Livy*, with English notes. He has also published an "Ode on the Assassination of Mr.

Perceval" (1812); "Conversations on the Lord's Supper" (1840); "The Minister of God, an Assize Sermon" (1836), and other educational works and tracts. He became D.D. in 1831.

STOKES, GEORGE GABRIEL, F.R.S., was born about the year 1820, and was educated as a "Grecian" at Christ's Hospital, London, and at Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1841, as Senior Wrangler and was subsequently elected to a Fellowship. In 1849 he was appointed to the Lucasian Professorship of Mathematics, and in 1852 was awarded the Rumford Medal by the Royal Society (of which he had been chosen a member a few months previously), in recognition of his services to the cause of science by his discovery of the change in the refrangible nature of light. An account of this discovery will be found in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1852. In 1854 Mr. Stokes was chosen one of the Secretaries to the Royal Society. He has since contributed to the Transactions of several learned Societies; he also delivers his professorial lectures at Cambridge, and occasionally lectures at the Museum of Practical Geology in London.

STOKES,\* WILLIAM, M.D., son of Dr. Whitley Stokes, senior Fellow of Trin. Coll., Dublin, was born in Dublin in 1804, and took his degree of M.D. in the Univ. of Edinburgh in 1825. His early medical training was chiefly as a pupil of Professors Graves and Alison. His more important works are those on the diseases of the lungs and windpipe, and the heart and aorta. He has also contributed largely to the periodicals of the day. Dr. Stokes has filled the office of Regius Professor of Physic in the University of Dublin. In June, 1845, he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from the Univ. of Edin., on the occasion of the inauguration of its first Chancellor, Lord Brougham. He has served as President of the College of Physicians in Ireland, and has been twice appointed crown representative

professor in the General Medical Council. Dr. Stokes is one of the physicians in ordinary to the Queen in Ireland.

**STONEMAN,\* GEORGE**, Major-General in the U.S. army, is a native of New York, and was born about 1826. He was educated at West Point, and graduated in the same class with McClellan, in 1846; after attaining the rank of 1st Lieut., he served as aid to General Wool. He was acting as commander at Camp Palo Alto, in Texas, when the civil war began; he then returned north, and on the 9th May, 1861, was nominated Major in the Cavalry. In August he was appointed Brig.-Gen. of Volunteers, and when the Army of the Potomac moved, he was placed in command of the Cavalry. After the evacuation of York Town, May 4, 1862, he chased the Confederates, and for his gallantry at Williamsburg was breveted Lieut.-Col. During the whole of the campaign on the Peninsula, he was actively engaged, and was breveted Colonel. In February, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and entrusted with the command of the whole cavalry force of the Army of the Potomac. About the end of March he made a highly successful raid towards the rear of General Lee's army, which first made the Confederates feel that they were likely to meet with their match so far as cavalry was concerned. His forces took part in the battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, where they assisted in defeating General Stuart's cavalry. General Stoneman was actively engaged towards the close of the war in co-operating in East Tennessee, and in North Carolina in the early part of April, 1865, with General Sherman in his operations that ended in the surrender of General Johnstone and his army.

**STORKS, SIR HENRY, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.**, eldest son of Mr. Serjeant Storks, was born in 1811. After his education at the Charterhouse, he entered the army; he is now a Major-General. He served in the 61st, 14th,

and 38th Regiments, and was Assistant Adjutant-General in the Kaffir War, 1846-7; he has been Military Secretary in the Mauritius; he commanded the British Military Establishments on the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, and at Smyrna, during the war with Russia between 1854 and 1856; he was Secretary for Military Correspondence at the War-office from 1857 to 1859, and in the latter year was appointed Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands. In 1864, on the cession of those islands to Greece, Sir Henry succeeded Sir G. Le Marchant as Governor of Malta.

**STOWE, MRS. HARRIET BEECHER**, an American authoress, is the daughter of the late Dr. Lyman Beecher, and was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, June 15, 1814. At the age of fifteen she was associated with her sister in the labours of a school at Hartford; but afterwards removed with their relatives to Walnut Hills, near Cincinnati. In 1835 she married the Rev. E. Stowe, professor of Biblical History in the Lane Seminary, over which her father presided. He had previously taken his theological degree at Andover, and filled a professorial chair at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire. During the earlier part of her married life, Mrs. Stowe wrote several tales and sketches for the magazines, which were afterwards collected under the titles of "The May Flower," and "Two Ways of Spending the Sabbath." It was in 1850, and shortly after Professor Stowe had accepted the chair of Biblical Literature at Andover, Massachusetts, that his wife, an ardent Abolitionist, having acquainted herself thoroughly with the workings of slavery, published first in the *Washington National Era*, that tale now so well known as "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Edition after edition was absorbed with rapidity; and the notice afterwards accorded to the work in England was even more remarkable. Translations of it were also quickly made into various European languages. In 1852 she produced the



many other talents were chief of interest and sympathy in the cause she has so deeply at heart. In June of the same year the travellers proceeded to the Continent, and on the 7th of September returned to America. In 1851 appeared an account of these European experiences, in the form of letters, and bearing the title of "Early Memories of Foreign Lands." In 1853 Mrs Stowe came before the world with "Dred,"—a work of considerable power, though wanting in the vigour and freshness which made "Uncle Tom" so popular. Since then she has frequently appeared before the public. Her tale, "The Minister's Wooing," was published in 1859. "Agnes of Sorrento," from her pen, formed a leading feature in the *Continent Magazine* for 1861, and also in the *Athletic Weekly*, and has been published as a separate work. A volume of her contributions to the latter magazine, under the title of "House and Home Papers," was published on both sides of the Atlantic in the spring of this

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present during the conferences in London; returning to his post in

After the "untoward event" of 1827, diplomatic relations with Turkey were broken off, and he returned to England, receiving the Grand Cross of the Bath in acknowledgment of his valuable services. In 1831 Sir Stratford was sent on a special mission to Constantinople, and returned in the following year to undertake a special mission to Spain. In 1841 he was appointed Ambassador at Constantinople, replacing Lord Ponsonby, and held that important post for many years, under ministries of every political complexion; and his personal elucidations of Eastern politics have doubtless had great influence with British statesmen. He has been the steadfast ally of Reschid Pacha, and the supporter of all his reforms; and uniformly exercised his influence to improve the condition of the Christian population of Turkey. It is to be remembered that, under the belief that the claims of France, Russia, and Austria, respecting the Holy Places, were to be adjusted, he should have left Constantinople in 1852, and that his post should have been occupied by a subordinate, although an able and efficient officer, at the time when Prince Schikoff was actually menacing Sultan Abdulaziz in his own palace; but it was not urged that England had no *standing* in the dispute until a territorial

aggression became imminent, and that the instructions sent from Constantinople directed that the representative of England should not officially interfere in the matter. During the Russian war, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe represented the British Government efficiently at the Porte. He resigned his post at Constantinople, and returned to England in the early part of the year 1858. In 1852 he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe. He sat in the House of Commons for Southampton and Old Sarum before the adoption of the Reform Bill, and was *Member of Parliament for Lynn from 1835 to 1842; since he took his seat in the*

House of Lords has taken an active share in the debates on questions of foreign policy.

STRAUSS, DAVID FRIEDRICH, a German theologian, born at Ludwigsburg, in Würtemberg, June 27, 1808, commenced his studies at Blaubeeren, and completed them at Tübingen. He was ordained in 1830, and the year following was Professor in the Seminary of Heilbronn, which he quitted to follow up his theological studies at Berlin. After a short study of the Hegelian philosophy, he returned to Tübingen, where he became tutor in a theological academy. Strauss was entirely unknown to fame until he published, in 1835, his "Life of Jesus" which, on account of his resolving the Saviour into almost a mythical personage, produced a great sensation throughout the Christian world. It was speedily translated into other languages and called forth several able replies to his heretical opinions. Meanwhile, he was dismissed from his tutorship. After a time spent in retirement, during which he wrote some works tending to allay the alarm and irritation caused by his doctrines, he was called to Zürich, in 1839, as Professor of Dogmatics and Church History. This appointment was, however, considered a scandal, and he was obliged to resign it. During the revolution of 1848, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the German National Assembly. The same year he was returned by his native town to the Diet of Wirtemberg, where, to the astonishment of every one, he took his place among the Conservatives. His constituents were so displeased with his conduct that he soon gave in his resignation. In addition to his theological works, Strauss has written several biographical studies, as the "Life of Schubart" (1849); "Christian Maerklin" (1851); and the "Life and Writings of the Poet and Philologist Nicodemus Frischlin" (1856).

STRICKLAND, MISS AGNES, third daughter of Thomas Strickland, Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, was born early in the present century. She

manifested at a very early age a taste for poetical composition; but this propensity was discouraged by her father, who feared that it might divert her from more solid pursuits. At twelve years of age she had composed many pages of a romantic chronicle in rhyme, called "The Red Rose," intended to commemorate the fortunes of the House of Lancaster. Her

sybiline leaves, however, were covered, and treated with and criticism by her father, she abjured rhyming for a time after an interval of three years produced a poem, in four parts, the title of "Worcester F Cavalier," which was set

Thomas Campbell.

Field," however, like "the tale of modern Greece," has

ceeded it, has long been out of print.

After the death of her father she, with her elder sister, commenced a

regular course of study in the British Museum. The facility with which

they read chronicles and manuscripts in old French and Provençal Italian

became of the utmost use in the collection of those materials which afterwards enriched their historical biographies.

Agnes still continues to reside with her widowed mother and

her two unmarried sisters, in the quiet seclusion of Reydon Hall. Here

were written her manifold contributions to fugitive literature, part of

which have been reprinted under the title of "Historic Scenes." Various

popular books for young people had previously issued from her pen in

quick succession. Among them

are "Stories from History," "Illustrations British Children," "Alda,

the British Captive," and "The Rival Crusoes," the joint production

of herself and her sister Elizabeth.

In 1835 Agnes added to her reputation by a work, called "The

Pilgrims of Walsingham," constructed on the plan of the old "Canterbury

Pilgrimage." The sisters next entered on their great undertaking,

"The Lives of the Queens of Eng-

land from the Norman Conquest."

The first volume issued from the press

in 1840, and the work proceeded at

intervals with such increasing success,

that long before the appearance, in

1849, of the last volume, which carried

the series down to the accession of the

Hanoverian family, it had become

one of the most popular works of

our time. The name of one sister

only is known in connection with it.

Agnes Strickland has by

eschewed the honours of pro-

per authorship. Agnes and Eliza-

Strickland have since produced

two of the Queens of Scotland,

English Princesses connected

with the Regal Succession of Great

Britain," a necessary adjunct to

"Lives of the Queens of Eng-

land." The most important of these

is that of Mary Stuart, whose

life Agnes Strickland has been

able to prove from evidence recently

discovered in the State Paper Office

and among the royal records contained

in the General Register Office, Edin-

burgh. The "Life of Mary Stuart"

has been republished in a separate

form, in 5 volumes, and a French

translation will soon appear. Agnes

Strickland has written "The Bacheior

Kings of England," as a companion

volume to the Lives of the Queens of

England and of the Queens of Scotland.

It contains the lives of William Rufus,

Edward V., and Edward VI., the only

three unmarried sovereigns of Eng-

land. This third work completes her

chain of royal and domestic historical

biography from the Norman Con-

quest. An account of another of Miss

Strickland's sisters will be found

in a preceding page, under MOORE.

STUART, THE HON. SIR JOHN,

is the son of a Highland laird, he was

born in 1793, and called to the Bar

at Lincoln's Inn in 1819. He is a

Vice-Chancellor and Benchet of Lin-

coln's Inn. He sat in Parliament

for Newark, as a Conservative, from

1847 to 1852, and for Bury St. Ed-

mund's from July to October, 1852,

when he was promoted to the Bench.

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the last Stewart, Lord Lorn, and has been for generations distinguished for loyalty and devotion to the Crown.

**STUART, JOHN MACDOUGALL**, the explorer of the interior of Australia, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1819. Unsuccessful as a settler in South Australia, he was engaged by Messrs. Chambers, large stockholders in that colony, and in 1857 made an unsuccessful effort to explore the range of country westward of Lake Torrens. In 1858, however, he was more fortunate, and having encountered great hardships, and opened up a large tract of country before unknown, he was rewarded for his services by the colonial legislature of Adelaide with a fourteen years' lease of one thousand square miles of land. In 1860 he effected the journey across the interior of Australia, from south to north.

**STUART-WORTLEY, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES ARCHIBALD**, third son of the first Lord Wharncliffe, was born in 1805, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree, and was afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Merton College. Having been called to the Bar, he went the Northern Circuit. In 1844 he was appointed Standing Counsel to the Bank of England, and Sol.-Gen. to the Queen Dowager in the following year. In 1846 he was appointed Judge Advocate Gen. and sworn a Privy Councillor. In 1850 he was chosen Recorder of London, and was Solicitor-General for a few months, under Lord Palmerston, in 1856-7, but resigned that post on the ground of ill-health. He was M.P. for Halifax in 1835-7, and for Buteshire 1842-59, when he unsuccessfully contested the West Riding of Yorkshire, in the Conservative interest.

**SULLIVAN, THE RIGHT HON. LAURENCE**, grandson of a director of the East-India Company, was born in 1783, and educated under Professor Dugald Stewart, at Edinburgh. Having graduated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, he served from 1809 to 1851, in the War Office, where he held the

appointments of Superintendent of Military Accounts, and Deputy Secretary at War; he has also been a Commissioner of Chelsea Hospital, and of the Royal Military Asylum. On his retirement from active life he was sworn in a Privy Councillor. Mr. Sullivan is a brother-in-law of Lord Palmerston.

**SULLIVAN, EDWARD**, Solicitor-General for Ireland, was born about the year 1815, and was called to the Irish Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1848; in Easter Term, 1858, within a period of ten years, he obtained a silk gown; and in 1860, two years afterwards, was appointed Her Majesty's third Serjeant-at-Law, on the promotion of Mr. Fitzgibbon to one of the Master-ships in the Irish Chancery. He was elected M.P. for Mallow in 1865.

**SUMNER, CHARLES**, an eminent American politician, born at Boston, January 6, 1811, graduated at Harvard College in 1830, and studied law in the same institution after taking his degree. In early life he contributed to, and afterwards became editor of, the *American Jurist*. Being called to the Bar, in 1834, he began to practise at Boston, and was soon esteemed as a sound lawyer. He edited, in 1836, Dunlop's "Treatise on the Practice of the Admiralty Courts in Cases of Civil Jurisdiction at Sea." He visited Europe the following year, and was present in Paris during General Cass's embassy. At the request of the ambassador, he wrote a defence of the rights of the United States in reference to the questions then pending between the two Governments. Mr. Sumner since signalized himself by his opposition to the annexation of Texas, and by his support of Mr. Van Buren as candidate to the Presidency in 1848. A few years before the breaking out of the civil war a brutal attack was made upon him in the Senate House, by Mr. Brooks, a Southern member, who had been enraged by Mr. Sumner's denunciation of the slaveholders. His name is famous in Europe as the champion of slave abolition, which he was willing to carry, in 1861, to an



extreme in relation to the dispute between the Federal and Confederate governments. He also gave, at the close of the same year, an opinion directly antagonistic to those of European publicists on the seizure of the Confederate Commissioners on board the royal mail steamship *Trent*. Like many other Abolitionists, his friendship for England has veered round to the very opposite direction, owing to the course of public opinion in this country during the civil war.

SUMNER, DR. CHARLES B. WINCHESTER, BISHOP OF.)

SURTEES, SIR STEPHEN MARSHALL, a descendant of a family (now represented by Dimdale-on-Tees), was born in 1800. He was educated at Eton and University College, Oxford, where he graduated B.C.L. in 1831, and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1834. He was appointed a Justice of the Mauritius in 1840, and Chief Justice in 1858, when he received the honour of knighthood. He retired in 1860.

SUTHERLAND, ALEXANDER JOHN, M.D., F.R.S., &c., an eminent physician, who paid especial attention to the subject of lunacy, is a son of the late Dr Sutherland, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, of which he was a student, and where he graduated B.A. and M.B., and proceeded M.D. in 1839. He was elected, in 1840, a Fellow of the Royal Coll. of Physicians, and is Physician to St. Luke's Hospital, and Consulting Physician to the South London Dispensary, &c. He has contributed to the *Medical Gazette* some "Clinical Lectures on Insanity," and took a large share in preparing the "Report on the Treatment of Insanity," published in 1845. He is also the author of "The Pathology of Mania and Dementia," in the "Royal Medical-Chirurgical Transactions."

SUTHERLAND, JOHN, M.D., was born about the commencement of the present century, and was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he

graduated M.D. in 1831. Having held several inferior posts, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the sanitary state of the army, and afterwards proceeded as Royal Commissioner of Sanitary Arrangements to the Army in the Crimea in 1856. He has also held the posts of Medical-Superintendent and Inspector-General of the Board of Health; of a Member of the Royal

Commission to inquire into the state of health of the Indian Army, and a Commissioner for the Improvement of Parks and Hospitals. He represented her Majesty's Government at the International Conference on the subject of Quarantine, which was held at Paris in 1851. SUTHERLAND, HARRIET ELIZABETH, GEORGINA, DUCHESSES DOWAGERS is the third daughter of the Earl of Carlisle. She was born

in 1806, and married, in 1823, the late duke of Sutherland (who then bore the courtesy title of Earl Gower). The issue of the marriage consists of the present Duke, and ten other children, of whom one is duchess of Argyll, another will be duchess of Leinster, and a third will be marchioness of Westminster. She was Mistress of the Robes to Queen Victoria under the Liberal ministries which have conducted the administration of the country since her Majesty's accession, until her husband's death in 1861, when she resigned that office. Her Grace is deserving of credit for her liberal encouragement of the fine arts, and for her support of the public movement of 1853 in deprecation of American slavery.

SWAIN, CHARLES, M.R.S.L., was born in Manchester in 1803, and was only six years of age when he lost his father. His mother was a Parisian, and the son inherited from her a poetical temperament. Placed under care of the Rev. W. Johns, of Manchester, he became a good general scholar. At fifteen he quitted school for the dye-works of his uncle, Mr. Tarrant, at that time settled in Manchester, but abandoning that business,



he joined the firm of Lockett & Co., engravers, of Manchester, of whom he afterwards purchased a branch of their business, which he still carries on (1865). A poem of his printed in the *Literary Gazette* first attracted notice, and in due time he became pretty generally known as a writer of poetry for the *Annals* and other periodicals. In 1827 he published with success a volume entitled "*Metrical Essays*;" in 1831 "*The Mind, and other Poems*," a volume which has reached several editions. This was followed by "*Dryburgh Abbey*" (1832), a poem on the death of Sir Walter Scott. In 1847 appeared Mr. Swain's "*Dramatic Chapters, and other Poems*." In 1849 he published a volume of lyrics, under the title of "*English Melodies*;" in 1853 "*The Letters of Laura d'Auverne, and other Poems*;" and 1863 "*Art and Fashion*," a volume containing *Poetical Sketches of Reynolds, Gainsborough, Haydon, Leonardo da Vinci, and other great painters*. Several of his songs have been adapted to music. In America as well as in England frequent editions of his poems have been printed, and some of them have been translated into the French and German languages.

SWAINSON, WILLIAM, an eminent naturalist, was born about the close of the last century. In 1820 he published "*Zoological Illustrations*," followed by his "*Exotic Conchology*" in the next year, and in 1822 by the "*Naturalist's Guide*." Having been a frequent contributor to periodical literature of papers on his favourite studies, in 1834 he wrote one of the volumes on Natural History which appeared in "*Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*." His subsequent works have been, "*The Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*;" "*The Nat. Hist. and Classif. of Birds*;" "*The Nat. Hist. and Classif. of Fishes*;" "*Animals in Menageries*;" "*The Habits and Instincts of Animals*;" "*The Birds of Western Africa*," and "*The Fly Catchers*" (these two last in Sir W. Jardine's

*Naturalist's Library*); "*A Treatise on Malacology*;" "*Ornithological Drawings*;" "*The History and Natural Arrangements of Insects*." Mr. Swainson, we believe, is now settled as a colonist in New Zealand.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, KING OF, CHARLES XV., LOUIS-EUGENE, born May 3, 1826, succeeded his father, King Oscar Francis Joseph, July 8, 1859, and married, June 19, 1850, the Princess Wilhelmina-F.-A. of Orange, daughter of William-Frederick, prince of the Netherlands, by whom he has issue one daughter, Louisa-Josephine-Eugenie, born October 31, 1851. His reign has been peculiarly uneventful hitherto; but during the progress of the aggressive war waged by the two great German Powers against Denmark, in 1864, the sympathies of the Swedish people for the Danes appeared at one time likely to embroil Sweden in the strife.

SYDNEY (AUSTRALIA), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. FREDERIC BARKER, D.D., son of the Rev. John Barker, of Baslow, Derbyshire, was born in 1808, and educated at Grantham School and Jesus College, Cambridge. He was successively Incumbent of Upton, Cheshire; St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool; and of Baslow, Derbyshire; and was consecrated bishop in 1854. He is Metropolitan in Australia, subject to the general superintendence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. The diocese at first included the whole of Australia, and bore that name; but in 1847 it received its present title, being then restricted to the central portion of the colony: Newcastle, Adelaide, Melbourne, and Perth now forming additional bishoprics. The patronage of the Bishop of Sydney includes the Archdeaconry and all the livings of the diocese.

SYKES, COLONEL WILLIAM HENRY, F.R.S., the representative of an ancient Yorkshire family, was born in 1790. He joined the Bombay army in 1804, and passed as interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages; served in the Deccan 1817-20, and was afterwards statistical reporter to the

government at Bombay; but retired on rank of lieutenant-colonel 1831. Returning to England, he was chosen a director of the East India Company, and served as chairman of that Company in 1836-7, and was elected Lord Rector of Marischal College, Aberdeen, in 1854. Colonel Sykes, who is a Fellow of the Royal and Statistical Societies, and the author of several papers on the Statistics, Antiquities and History of India, has been for Aberdeen since 1841, and has taken an active part in improving the position upon Indian and Chinese affairs, as well as the suppression of the opium interference in the Indian revolutionary movement.

SYME, JAMES, is a native of Scotland, and was born at the close of the last century. Having been a Lister, and admitted a surgeon, he settled in Edinburgh, where he gained a high reputation as an anatomist and a lecturer. The publication of his work "On the Excision of Diseased Joints," led to his appointment to the chair of Clinical Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, which he resumed a few years since, after having for a brief period held the Professorship of Surgery in the University of London. He is the author of several professional works of high standing.

SZEMERE, BARTHOLOMEW, a Hungarian author and statesman, was born at Vatta, in the county of Bosod, August 24, 1812, and after studying law and philosophy in two Protestant schools, finished his education at the University of Presburg. Desirous of reforming the prison system in his native country, he wrote extensively on this subject, and his opinions having thus brought him into a prominent position, in 1842 he was appointed judge. He was sent to the Diet in 1843, as also during the troubles of 1848. In this crisis he attached himself to Kossuth, became minister of the interior under Batthyany, and was afterwards founder of a great republican paper bearing his name. When war broke out between Hungary and Austria, Szemere, in

conjunction with Kossuth, raised a corps of volunteers. The disastrous issue of the contest, however, drove him with other Hungarians to Turkey, and himself finally to Paris, since which time he has written freely on various subjects relating to his native country.

## T.

TALIONI, MARIA, formerly one of the greatest ornaments of the stage, is a native of Stockholm, of Italian descent, and was born about the year 1805. Her father was ballet-master at some of the opera houses on the Continent, and the daughter made her debut at the French Opera in 1827. There she achieved a great success, and increased her fame by frequent visits to most of the capitals of Europe, appearing in London in 1838. In the exquisite array of her performance, dancing might truly be said to be "the poetry of motion." In 1847 she retired from the stage, and since that date has resided wholly in Italy.

TALBOT, WILLIAM HENRY FOX, the chief discoverer of photography, is a son of the late Wm. D. Talbot, Esq., of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, and maternally descended from the Earls of Shrewsbury. He was born in 1800, and educated at Harrow and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he obtained two university prizes. He represented Chippenham in the Liberal interest in the first reformed Parliament. He has related in his "Pencil of Nature," published in 1844, the steps by which he was led to the independent discovery of the photographic art, for which he received, in 1842, the medal of the Royal Society. Although he had patented his process, Mr. Fox Talbot generously threw his patents open to the public. Of late years he has mainly devoted himself to the work of deciphering the cuneiform inscriptions obtained from the East. He is also the author of "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Zo-

ology," a work of great value to the student of the history of art. He is also the author of "Hermes, or Classical and Antiquarian Zo-

searches," "Legendary Tales," "Illustrations of the Antiquity of the Book of Genesis," and a work on "English Etymologies."

**TALBOT DE MALAHIDE, LORD,** THE RIGHT HON. JAMES TALBOT, eldest son of the late Lord, was born in 1805, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, of which he was Scholar, and where he graduated in due course as Senior Optimo in Mathematics, and 1st class on the Classical Tripos. He entered Parliament in 1833, as M.P. for Athlone, but lost his seat at the general election of 1834-5. He succeeded to the Irish title in 1850 on his father's death, and in 1856 was created a Peer of England also. His lordship is also one of the Lords in Waiting on Her Majesty. The name of Lord Talbot is well known in the literary world as President of the Archæological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, which owes much of its present prosperity to his lordship's influence and activity. He is also President of the Geological and Zoological Societies of Dublin; a V.P. of the Royal Dublin Society, F.R.S., F.S.A., and a Member of the Council of the Royal Irish Academy. It is understood that he is collecting materials for a monograph of the noble house of Talbot, including the various Irish branches, as well as the senior branch, of which the earl of Shrewsbury is the head. Lord Talbot is Hereditary Lord Admiral of Malahide, and the castle and estates of Malahide have been in the possession of his ancestors for nearly 700 years in direct male descent.

**TARVER,\*** THE REV. CHARLES FÉRAL, son of J. C. Tarver, Esq., many years French Master at Eton College, was born in the year 1820, and was educated at Eton and King's College, Cambridge, of which he was Scholar and Fellow, and where he graduated B.A. 1842, M.A. 1846. From 1852 to 1854 he was Curate of the Chapel Royal, Windsor Park. He was classical tutor to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales from 1855 to 1859. He was

appointed Rector of St. John's, Ilketshall, Suffolk, in 1855; Chaplain to the Queen in 1858, and a Honorary Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, Vicar of St. Peter's, in the Isle of Thanet, in 1863.

**TASMANIA,\*** BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES HENRY BROMBY, son of the Rev. J. H. Bromby, Vicar of Trinity Church, Hull, was born about the year 1812, and was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1837. He resided for some years at Clifton, taking private pupils. He was Incumbent of St. Paul's, Cheltenham, from 1843, and Principal of the Normal College for Schoolmasters there from 1847 till his appointment to the bishopric. He is the author of "Lectures on the Liturgy and Church History," "A Sketch of the Book of Common Prayer," "The Antiquity and Independence of the British Church," "Early Church History to the Sixth Century," "The Pupil Teacher's History," &c. The bishopric was founded in 1842, and comprises Tasmania and Norfolk Island. Its income consists of £1,000 from the colonial funds and £400 from the Colonial Bishops' Fund.

**TATTAM, THE VEN. HENRY,** LL.D., F.R.S., was born towards the close of the last century, and was educated at Trin. Coll., Dublin, where he took the usual degrees. He also subsequently graduated D.D. at Göttingen, and Ph.D. at Leyden. After holding some parochial charges, he was appointed Archdeacon of Bedford in 1845, and Rector of Stanford Rivers, Essex, in 1849. Dr. Tattam, who is a Chaplain in Ordinary to Her Majesty, is the author of "Helps to Devotion," "A Defence of the Church of England," an "Egyptian Grammar and Lexicon," in Egyptian and Latin. He is also the editor of "The Minor and Major Prophets," in Coptic and Latin; editor of "St. Macarius's Homilies," in Arabic; and of "Job the Just," in Coptic, with an English Translation; and of the "New Testament in Coptic;" and

1. 2010年10月1日起，凡在中华人民共和国境内销售货物或者提供加工、修理修配劳务以及进口货物的单位和个人，均应按照《中华人民共和国增值税暂行条例》及实施细则缴纳增值税。

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SUBMARINE Division, a Hungarian, and a statesman, was born in Varna, in the county of Moson, August 11, 1912, and after studying law at the University in two Protestant churches, finished his education at the University of Pecs. Desirous of reforming the prison system in his native country, he wrote extensively on the subject, and his opinions having thus brought him into a prominent position, in 1942 he was appointed Minister. He was sent to the

of "The Apostolical Constitutions," in Coptic and English.

TAUCHNITZ, BARON BERNHARD CHRISTIAN, a publisher of Leipsic, celebrated for his editions of Greek and Latin Classics, Hebrew and Greek Bibles, but best known to English travellers and writers for his neat Continental editions of British authors. Of an old family of booksellers and printers, a member of which, Karl Tauchnitz, half a century ago, made himself famous for his cheap editions of the Classics, he founded an independent establishment in 1837, and soon after, in 1841, he began his series of English authors. At that time there was no International Copyright, yet the leading feature of his enterprise was the principle that, whether it was legal or not, to reprint the works of an author without his sanction and his participation in the profits, was, at all events, discreditable; consequently he resolved to obtain such sanction, and to pay the authors of every volume which should appear in his series, wherever the author or his representative was accessible. By pursuing this course considerable sums have reached the pockets of British writers. This collection has now reached to nearly 800 volumes, and is continually increasing. In order to mark his appreciation of the endeavours of Mr. Tauchnitz to familiarise in Germany the *chefs-d'œuvre* of a literature of which he himself was so great an admirer, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg, the brother of the late Prince Consort, raised him to the rank of Baron.

TAUNTON, LORD, THE RIGHT HON. HENRY LABOUCHERE, eldest son of the late P. C. Labouchere, Esq., of Hylands, near Chelmsford, Essex, was born in 1798, and educated at Winchester and Ch. Ch., Oxford. He is a Magistrate and Dep.-Lieutenant for Essex and Somerset, and an Elder Brother of the Trinity House. Between 1832 and 1846 he was successively a Lord of the Admiralty, Master of the Mint, Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, and Secre-

tary for Ireland; in 1852 he was again President of the Board of Trade, and Colonial Secretary from 1855 to February, 1858. He sat as M.P. for St. Michael's in the Liberal interest from 1826 to 1830, and for Taunton from 1830 to 1859, in which year he was raised to the peerage.

TAYLER, FREDERICK, painter in water-colours, was born near Elstree, Herts, April 30, 1804. About the year 1830 he became a contributor to the exhibitions of the Old Water-colour Society; his pictures consist mainly of pictures from Highland, rural, and sporting life—the "Hawking Parties" of past times, or "Unkennelling" or "Calling out of Cover" of modern time; his "Troopers of two Centuries since," or his "Way-side Travellers" and "Harvest Carts" of to-day. Some of his earlier "Scenes on the Moors" were painted in conjunction with the late Mr. George Barrett. Occasionally he has executed compositions of importance from Sir W. Scott, &c., in which his spirited style in the painting of horses and dogs is turned to good account; as in the "Festival of the Popinjay" (1854). In 1855 Mr. Tayler went to Paris as one of the jurors in the Fine Art Department of the French Great Exhibition, and received the Cross of the Legion of Honour for his services on that occasion. Mr. Tayler has illustrated several books, including an edition of Sir Roger de Coverley; and many of his etchings are to be found in the works of the Etching Club, of which he is a member.

TAYLOR, ALFRED SWAINE, M.D., F.R.S., born at Northfleet, Kent, in December, 1806, was educated at a private school. In October, 1823, he entered as a pupil at the united Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, under Sir Astley Cooper and the late Mr. Jos. H. Green, and continued his medical studies at Guy's on its separation from the other hospital until 1828. He next pursued his studies in the chief Medical schools of France, Germany, and Italy. In 1830 he became by examination a Member of

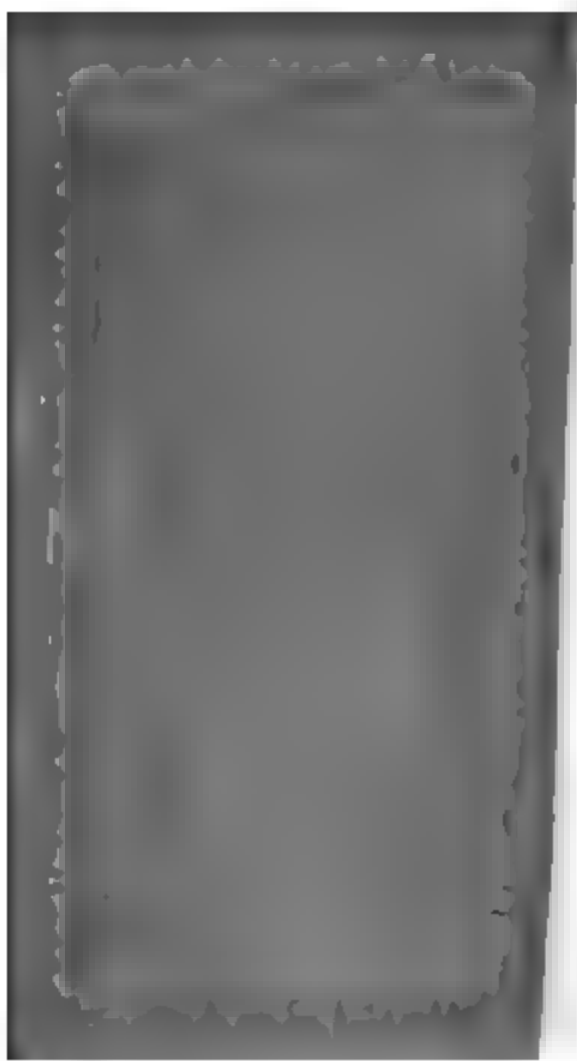
the Royal College of Surgeons, after previously passing the Society of Apothecaries, and in 1818 a Licent. of the Royal Coll. of Physicians. In 1833 he was elected a Fellow of this College, and in Nov., 1845, was elected F.R.S. In 1831 Dr. Taylor received from the Treasurer and Governors of Guy's Hospital the first appointment to the chair of Medical Jurisprudence, which he continues to hold (1865), and in 1832 was elected joint Professor in Chemistry at Guy's Hospital with the late Mr. A. Aikin, and from 1851 has solely occupied that chair. Dr. Taylor has been for many years past consulted by the Government in reference to cases of alleged murder by poisoning and other cases of a medico-legal nature. He is the author of works on Medical Jurisprudence, on Poisons, and on Chemistry, well known to members of the medical and legal professions, and has received from the Univ. of St. Andrew's the honorary degree of M.D.

TAYLOR, BAYARD, a popular American writer, was born in Jan., 1825, in Pennsylvania, where he passed his youth. His first literary production, a large poem on an incident in Spanish history, was written when he was but eighteen. In 1844 he passed two years in Great Britain and other parts of Europe, and published on his return home, an account of his travels, entitled "Views a-Foot; or, Europe seen with Knapsack and Staff." Having settled about this time in New York, he became connected with the *Tribune* newspaper; and in 1848-9 spent some time in California, as its correspondent. He has since travelled extensively in the same capacity, visiting Egypt and other parts of the East, Sicily, and Spain. He has also accompanied the American expedition to Japan. The results of these various journeys have been separately published, under the titles of "El Colorado," "Life and Landscapes from Egypt," "Pictures of Palestine," "Japan, India, and China," &c. Mr. Taylor has also published a volume of "Eastern Poems," and a "Cyclo-

pædia of Modern Travel, comprising Narratives of Distinguished Travellers since the beginning of this century."

TAYLOR, HENRY, dramatist and essayist, was born early in the present century. His first published drama was "Isaac Comnenus;" this was followed by "Philip Van Artevelde," which at once secured him a high place among the writers of the time, and passed through several editions. In 1842, after a lapse of nearly ten years, he produced "Edwin the Fair," another drama based on history. In 1836 he published "The Statesman," a book containing views and maxims respecting the transaction of public business which had been suggested to the author, as he himself states, by twelve years of official life in the civil service. In 1848 this was followed up by a work, also based on his own experience, "Notes from Life," consisting of Essays on such subjects as Choice in Marriage, Humility and Independence, The Life Poetic, Children, &c. Within a few months afterwards appeared his "Notes from Books," including an essay on "The Ways of the Rich and Great," and three others on modern poets, reprinted from the *Quarterly Review*.

TAYLOR, ISIDORE-SÉVÉRIN-JUSTIN, BARON, a French traveller and author, of Anglo-Saxon descent, was born at Brussels, 15th August, 1789, and educated at Paris. Having studied drawing, he, at the age of eighteen, earned a modest competence by the aid of his pen and pencil, and then travelled abroad for a time. On the return of the Bourbons, he espoused their cause, and was raised by merit to the rank of lieut. of artillery. About this time he wrote several dramatic pieces. He went through the Spanish campaign of 1823, as staff-officer and as aide-de-camp of General D'Orsay, but did not neglect his artistic pursuits. He has been a member of various art and scientific commissions in France, and under the auspices of Charles X. proceeded to Egypt to bring home



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Introduction and Notes," "Education in England historically considered," &c.; and has been an extensive contributor to religious periodical literature.

**TEIGNMOUTH, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES JOHN SHORE, LORD, LL.D., D.C.L., F.R.S.,** eldest son of the first Lord, was born in 1796. He was educated at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1816. He is a Magistrate for Middlesex, and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the North Riding of Yorkshire. He sat as M.P. for Marylebone in the Conservative interest from 1838 to 1841. He has published a work on Scotland, and a life of his father, who was raised to the peerage for his services as Governor-General of India, in which office he had succeeded Lord Cornwallis.

**TEMPLE, THE REV. FREDERICK, D.D.,** is the son of an officer in the army, and was born 30th Nov. 1821. He was educated at the Grammar School at Tiverton, and proceeding to Oxford, became Scholar of Balliol Coll., and took his degree of B.A. in 1842 as a double first-class. He was subsequently elected Fellow and Mathematical Tutor of his college, and, having been ordained in 1846, was appointed Principal of the Training College at Kneller Hall, near Twickenham, 1848. This post he resigned in 1855, and having held an Inspectorship of Schools during the interval, was appointed, in 1858, Head Master of Rugby School, on the resignation of Dr. Goulburn. Dr. Temple is also a Chaplain to the Queen, and he gained some notoriety in 1860, as the author of the first of the seven "Essays and Reviews," which caused so much controversy soon after their appearance.

**TENERANI, PIETRO,** an Italian sculptor, born at Carrara about 1789, was the favourite pupil of Thorwaldsen, conjointly with whom he executed several important works, including the monument of Eugène Beauharnais, at Munich, in which the *figures of History and of the Genii of*

Life and Death are by Tenerani. Since Thorwaldsen's death he has succeeded to his high place among the sculptors of Rome. Gibson himself modestly speaks of his rival as "the first of modern sculptors." His works are nearly all of the ideal and poetic cast, from religious or pagan story; his style, strictly classic, is remarkable for feeling and dramatic power. Among his principal subjects are the "Venus Wounded," the "Swooning Psycho," the "Descent from the Cross," a bas-relief of the "Martyrdom of Eudorus and Cymodoce," from Chateaubriand, together with various *pietis* and religious monuments, of grand and noble character. He has executed a fine "Flora" for our own Queen; a sitting figure of the Princess Maria of Russia, for the late Czar Nicholas, who commissioned him to execute other works for him; "Cupid extracting a Thorn from Venus's Foot," &c. One of his most important recent works is a statue of Count Rossi, who fell a victim in Rome to the Revolution of 1848. Tenerani is Professor of Sculptor in the Academy of St. Luke, Rome. His son, Giambattista Tenerani, is also a sculptor of merit.

**TENNANT, JAMES, F.G.S.,** Professor of Geology at King's Coll., London, was born early in the present century. He is the author of "A Catalogue of Fossils found in the British Isles;" "Geology, Mineralogy, and Crystallography" (jointly with Professors Ansted and Mitchell), "Art-Gems and Precious Stones;" "A Description of the Imperial State Crown preserved in the Jewel House at the Tower of London;" "Iceland Spars;" "A Stratigraphical List of British Fossils," with remarks on their character and localities.

**TENNENT, SIR JAMES EMERSON,** son of William Emerson, Esq., a merchant of Belfast, was born in 1804, and on his marriage assumed the name of his wife. He graduated LL.D. at Trinity College, Dublin, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1831. He is one of the joint Secre-



turned to the Board of Trade, and has been Secretary of the India Board, as the Poor-Law Board and Civil Secretary to the Colonial Government (which may proceed or whether he will be knighted). He sat as M.P. for Belfast in the Conservative interest from 1833 to 1845 and for Lisburn 1852. He is a magistrate for the counties of Antrim and Down, and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county Sligo. He is the author of a "History of Modern Greece," and of "Work on Belgium," also of a "History of Ceylon," and of another on the "Natural History" of the same island, also of "Christianity in Ceylon," &c. and some minor works. Sir James, who is an accomplished scholar, was created a Knight of the Greek Order of the Saviour in 1842.

TENNIEL,\* JOHN, artist, son of Mr. John Baptist Tenniel, was born in London in 1820, and was educated at Kensington. At a very early age he showed a taste for art, and was still a boy when his first picture was exhibited and sold at the Gallery of British Artists in Suffolk Street. He studied art in his own way, as may be said to have been entirely self-taught. He was a successful candidate in one of the Cartoon competitions in Westminster Hall (1845) and subsequently painted a fresco in the Palace at Westminster. He has painted but few pictures since then, chiefly for private collections. In 1851 he became a member of *Punch's* staff, and from that time till now has constantly contributed to the illustration of that periodical. He has also illustrated, wholly or in part, many Christmas books and other works, conspicuous among which are "*Aesop's Fables*," "*Lalla Rookh*," "*The Ingoldsby Legends*," "*Once a Week*," &c. &c.

TENNYSON, ALFRED, Poet Laureate, son of the late Rev. G. Tennyson and nephew of the late Right Hon. C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, was born in 1809, at his father's parsonage, a Somerby, Lincolnshire; his mother, who died in 1835, was a Miss Fytche

and most fraught with change of any, equal in length, in the history of this country. It is therefore no small merit to its author that his latest work should be admitted to be the most popular poem of the day. At the Commemoration of 1855, the University of Oxford, giving expression to the universal feeling of England, conferred on the poet the honorary degree of a D.C.L. Later still the Fellows of his own college, Trinity, Cambridge, endorsing the judgment of the sister university, have subscribed to purchase his bust (by Woolner), which they have placed in the vestibule of their library. His three brothers, Charles, Frederick, and Septimus, have also published poems.

**TERROTT**, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES HUGHES, D.D., Bishop of the Reformed Church in Edinburgh, was born at Cuddalore, in the East Indies, in 1790, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in mathematical honours in 1812, and subsequently proceeded M.A. and D.D. He was ordained in 1814, and having held some pastoral charges in the Scottish Episcopal communion, was consecrated, in 1841, Bishop of Edinburgh on the death of Bishop Walker. Dr. Terrott is the author of several theological works, and is "Primus" of the Scottish Episcopal Synod.

**THALBERG**, SIGISMUND, an eminent pianist, was born at Geneva, January 7, 1812. When still young, he came to Vienna, where he received instruction from Hummel, in 1827. He played for the first time in public in 1830, made his *début* in Paris in 1835, and from that moment his name rapidly attained great celebrity. Thalberg is the founder of the school of which Liszt, Döhler, Chopin, and other composers of the present day, are followers. For some years past he resided in the United States, but has recently returned to Europe. He was married, in 1845, to a daughter of Lablache. His compositions embrace concertos, fantasias, variations, études, &c., for the pianoforte.

**THIELE**, JUST MATTHIAS, a Danish author, born Dec. 13, 1795, at Copenhagen, entered the Royal Library (1820) as a copyist, and was, in time, made Secretary in the same establishment. In 1835 he was appointed Inspector of Stamps, then Secretary and Librarian to the Academy of Sciences, and, in 1851, a Counsellor of State. He has written an interesting volume on the "Youth-time of Thorwaldsen" (1851), and an able notice of that great artist's works. He has also written several novels and dramas, a "History of the Engravings in the Copenhagen Collection" (1835), and other works, distinguished by research and ability.

**THIERRY**, ALEXANDER, an eminent surgeon, born in France in 1803. was educated for the medical profession, to which his father and grandfather had belonged, and graduated M.D. at the University of Paris in 1828. In due course he entered upon practice as a surgeon, and soon won a very high position as a skilful operator. He is known as the author of an "Essay on Tetanus," and of several important papers on practical surgery, published in *L'Expérience*. He took a prominent part in the revolution of 1848, having been appointed President of the Revolutionary Committee, which held its sittings at the Hôtel de Ville. In the terrible three days of June of that year he placed at the disposal of General Cavaignac and the party of order all the hospitals and public medical appliances of Paris, directing in person the treatment of the wounded at the Hôtel Dieu.

**THIERRY**, AMÉDÉE-SIMON-DOMINIQUE, a French author, brother of the late eminent historian, Augustin Thierry, was born at Blois, August 2, 1797, and educated for a schoolmaster. He, however, devoted himself to literature, and wrote several articles in the *Revue Encyclopédique*. His principal work, as an historian, is his "History of the Gauls" (3 vols. 8vo.), which gained him the Chair of History in the Academy of Besançon; but his Liberalism soon lost him this post.



inconsistency, however, a foe to Italian unity, as also to a war for the liberation of Poland.

**THOLUCK, FRIEDERICH-AUGUST-GOTTREK**, a well-known German theologian, was born at the close of the last century, at Breslau, and received his education in the University of that city, whence proceeding to Berlin, he prosecuted Oriental studies under the celebrated von Diez. Whilst so engaged, his attention became specially directed to that class of controversial theology which the scepticism of modern Germany has evoked, and successively published a series of works in which he unfolded and vindicated the leading doctrines of the Christian dispensation. The first of these—"The Doctrine of the Sinner, and of the Mediator"—is well known in its translated form in this country, as are also the following of his subsequent works among ecclesiastical students, viz., "Translation and Exposition of the Psalms," "Exposition of the Sermon on the Mount," "Authenticity of the Evangelical History," "Sermons on the 'Chief Phases of the Christian Faith and Life,'" "Hours of Devotion," and "Literary Guide for Christian Theology, and Science in General." In the department of Oriental literature he has been equally active, having published "Collection of Flowers from the Eastern Mystics," and "Speculative Doctrines of a Trinity of the late Orientals," between the years 1821-26. Dr. Tholuck held the post of Extraordinary Professor of Theology in the University of Berlin, in 1824, whence, in 1826, he was transferred in the same capacity to that of Halle. Absent from his post in consequence of ill-health, he held, in 1829, the office of Chaplain to the Prussian embassy at Rome.

**THOMPSON, THE REV. HENRY, M.A.**, was born in the year 1797, and was educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1825, obtaining one of Sir W. Browne's medals during his undergraduate course. He was afterwards a successful competitor, with a

Latin essay, for the first Members' Prize. He is the author of "The Life of Hannah More," "Davidica, Sermons on the Life of David," "Pastoralia, a Manual of Helps for the Parochial Clergy," "Concionalia, Outlines of Sermons for Parochial Use throughout the Year," &c. Mr. Thompson has also translated Schiller's "Maid of Orleans" (to which he has prefixed a critical preface), and has contributed largely to the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana," having edited, and, for the most part, written, "The History of Roman Literature," as well as a portion of "The History of Greek Literature," &c., and also contributed to various periodicals, religious and secular. Having been for some years Curate of Wrington, Somerset, he was appointed by the late Bishop Bagot in 1853 to the Vicarage of Chard, in the same county.

**THOMPSON, THE REV. ROBERT ANCHOR, M.A.**, was born in the city of Durham in 1821. He was educated at Durham School, and afterwards as an Engineer Student of Durham University, and graduated B.A. at Catherine Hall, Cambridge, in 1844, as twentieth Wrangler. He for some time held an appointment at the Observatory of Durham, and a volume of his observations was published at the expense of the University of Durham in 1849. He was afterwards appointed Curate of Louth, and promoted to the charge of Binbrooke in 1854, by the Bp. of Lincoln. Mr. Thompson is the author of "Christian Theism," a treatise "On the Existence and Character of the Supreme Being," published in 1855 as the first Burnett Prize Essay. Two of these prizes are open to public competition every forty years, and there were on this occasion upwards of two hundred candidates, the first prize being £1,800 and the second £600. He is also the author of "Principles of Natural Theology," Sermons, &c. He is Master of St. Mary's Hospital, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a preferment in the patronage of the Corporation.

**THOMPSON, MAJ.-GENERAL**

THOMAS PERKINET, F.R.S., political reformer and author, was born at Hull, in 1783. He was educated at Hull Grammar-school, then conducted by Joseph Milner, the author of the "History of the Christian Church;" and his parents being high Conservatives, the influence of his early days must have much inclined him to the old order of things. In Oct., 1798, he entered Queen's Coll., Cambridge, and in 1802 took his Bachelor's degree as Seventh Wrangler. In the same year he made an experimental voyage of nine months from the port of Hull, and next year sailed as a midshipman in the *Isis*, the flag-ship of Admiral Gambier. In 1806 he left the navy, and entered the army as a second lieut. in the Rifle Corps, and while serving in this capacity, he was among the prisoners at Buenos Ayres. In 1808 he was sent out, by the influence of Mr. Wilberforce, to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and exerted himself more vigorously than was pleasing to the Home Government in putting down the project for continuing the purchase of slaves under the plea of apprenticeship, and for this was recalled. In 1812 he returned to active military service, and in the campaign in the south of France, in 1814, served under the personal orders of Brigadier-General Fane. At the peace of 1814 he was promoted to the rank of captain. He next proceeded to Bombay in the middle of 1815, and having learned Arabic, was attached to the expedition against the Wahabees of the Persian Gulf as interpreter; in which capacity he took a principal part in negotiating the treaty with those tribes, in which the slave-trade was for the first time declared to be piracy; the date of the treaty being in January, 1820, while the American act to a similar effect was not declared until the May following, though known first in Europe. In 1821 he returned to England, and in June, 1825, was promoted to the rank of major, and afterwards to that of lieut.-colonel. Having cultivated the acquaintance

of Jeremy Bentham, and other notable men, he began to contribute to the *Westminster Review*, of which he afterwards became editor and proprietor. He also wrote, from time to time, a number of pamphlets and detached publications on various subjects, especially political economy; among which was his defence of Adam Smith's theory of rent against that of Ricardo. In 1827 appeared his famous "Corn-law Catechism," which greatly served to undermine the Protectionist system of commercial policy. In 1829 he published his "Enharmonic Theory of Music," this was followed next year by his "Geometry without Axioms." In 1835 he was elected for Hull. In the next election he was not returned, and remained for some years without a seat, until elected for Bradford, in Yorkshire. In 1848 he published a "Catechism on the Currency." In 1857 he again found a seat. In 1857-8-9 he published weekly letters to his constituents, under the title of "Audi Alteram Partem," being mainly on the treatment of the native army and people of India, in which he stood almost alone; and continued the subjects after his exclusion from parliament, in a third volume under the same title in 1861. In July, 1837, he gave notice of motion that no foreign prince or potentate ought to have pre-eminence or succession within the realm; being in reference to the plans on foot for putting the king of Hanover on the throne. He has also opposed corporal punishment, and restrictions on marriage with deceased wife's sister, and supported the opening of Museums and Public Libraries. General Thompson was one of the earliest and ablest assertors of the principles of free-trade.

THOMS, WILLIAM JOHN, F.R.S., antiquary, son of the late N. Thoms. Esq., Sec. of the first Commission of Revenue Inquiry, was born in Westminster, Nov. 16, 1803, and commenced life as a clerk in the Secretary's Office, Chelsea Hospital, occupying his leisure in contributing to

to *The Quarterly Review*, and other periodicals. He was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1838, and he is also a Fellow of the Societies of Antiquaries of Edinburgh and Copenhagen, and Secretary of the Camden Society. His first publication was "A Collection of Early Prose Romances," three vols. (1828), which reached a second edition, and he is author of "Lays and Legends of Various Nations" (1831), "Book of the Court" (1838), and editor of "Anecdotes and Traditions" (1839), of "Stow's Survey of London" (1842), and "Caxton's Reynard the Fox" (1844). Mr. Thoms will probably, however, be better remembered as the projector and editor of "Notes and Queries;" a happy idea, which he has been enabled to carry out most successfully, in consequence of the personal regard felt for him by a large circle of literary friends; a third series of this useful periodical was commenced in January, 1862. Mr. Thoms has held for many years an appointment in the House of Lords: and in 1863, without any application on his part, was appointed Deputy Librarian.

**THORBECKE.\*** JOHN RUDOLPH, a Dutch statesman, of German descent, was born in 1796, in Zwolle. He graduated at the University of Leyden and studied in various German universities. Returning to Amsterdam, he published his first political work in the year 1825, and he was then appointed Professor of Political Science at the University of Ghent. The Belgian revolution of 1830 terminated his connection with that university, and he then went to reside at Leyden, where he was appointed a Prof. of Jurisprudence, and gave lectures on political and economical science, which as well as his books bore the impress of Liberal and progressive opinions. In 1840 he was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly, and used his utmost endeavours, but unavailingly, in conjunction with other zealous Reformers, to introduce a plan of radical reform (1841). After

the French revolution of Feb. 1848, Thorbecke was placed by the King at the head of a commission for the revision of the constitution. On the recommendation of this commission the rejected project of 1814 was carried out. In Oct., 1849, Thorbecke was appointed First Minister of the Crown, which office he held until April, 1853, when he retired from office, and returned to his professorship in Leyden. But after the lapse of a few years, he re-appeared in Parliamentary life as the leader of the Liberal Opposition. In 1862, he was for a second time chosen Prime Minister, which high post he still retains, and which has enabled him to remove many shackles that impeded commerce.

**THORBURN, ROBERT, A.R.A.**, miniature-painter, was born at Dumfries in 1818. At the age of fifteen, he studied the first rudiments of the art at Edinburgh under Sir W. Allan, and won the chief prize at the Scottish Academy. In 1836 he came to London, and was admitted a student of the Royal Academy. His rise to fame was rapid. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1837, two portraits, and in the following year the full number admissible (eight). In a very few years, both as to the art displayed and patronage received, he began to dispute supremacy with the established favourites of the day—Ross and Newton—especially in the case of female portraits. In 1845 he executed by commission a portrait of the late Prince Consort; in 1846, one of the Duchess of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz; in 1847, of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium and the duke of Brabant; and in 1848, a group of the Queen, with the Princess Helena and Prince Alfred. At the close of that year he was elected Associate of the Academy. He has since continued to advance in reputation; and the beauty of his groups, those, for instance, of "The Hon. Mrs. Norton's Family," of "The Marchioness of Waterford and Viscountess Canning," of "The Duchess

of Buccleuch, Ladies Scott, Balfour," &c., excited special admiration. These groups exceeded the usual dimensions of miniatures,—a tendency which has been largely carried out in most of Mr. Thornburn's portraits. Subsequently he gained the first gold medal at the Universal Exhibition at Paris, in 1855, and was elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Scottish Academy. Within a few years Mr. Thornburn has attained great success in oil color portrait painting.

THORNBURY, GEORGE, the son of a solicitor in Lancashire, was born in 1828. Originally intended for Oxbridge, he viewed of taking orders, but early showed a taste for literature, and decided his career in a different direction. At seventeen he became a contributor of topographical and antiquarian papers to the *Bristol Journal*, and at twenty-one published his "Lays and Legends of the New World." In 1851 he published in the *Athenæum* a series of papers, subsequently reprinted, on the Courts of the Crystal Palace, which he followed up by the "History of the Buccaneers," 3 vols., drawn from old French, Spanish, and Dutch travellers; "Shakspeare's England," 2 vols.; "Songs of the Cavaliers and Roundheads," illustrated, "Art and Nature, at Home and Abroad," 2 vols., containing chapters on home and foreign tours; "Life in Spain," and "Life in Turkey,"—both reprinted from *All the Year Round*,—"British Artists, from Hogarth to Turner," 2 vols. (1861), and a "Life of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.," founded on letters and papers furnished by the artist's friends and executors (1861); "True as Steel," a novel of the time of Luther, founded on Goethe's play of "Gotz of Berlichingen," also "Wild-fire," and a novel of the time of the French Revolution. In 1865 he published "Haunted London." Besides the above works, he has produced a 3 vol. novel of the time of Louis XIV., entitled "Every Man his own Trumpet." He has also been a frequent

contributor to periodical literature, and acted for some years as art critic to the *Athenæum*.

THORNYCROFT, MRS. MARY, born in 1814 at Thornham, in Norfolk, is the daughter of the late Mr. John Francis, sculptor, who, when verging towards middle life, first settled in London. From an early age the subject of this notice was admitted to his studio, and began to try on her favourite experiments in the clay. This "waste of time," it was then called, resulted in increasing manual facility, and some thirty years ago she became an executor of heads and busts at the Royal Academy. She had previously made her first essay in imaginative sculpture by a figure of "Penelope," and a group, representing "Ulysses and his crew," but the work which was the

first to attract the attention of the public was a life-sized statue, called the "Flower Girl." In the year 1840 Miss Francis became the wife of Mr. Thornycroft, who had been a pupil of her father, in 1842 she accompanied him on a tour through Italy, and, when at Rome, derived great advantage from the advice of Thorwaldsen and Gibson, whose attention was drawn to her by the models of "Sappho" and a "Sleeping Child," executed during her stay in that city. The latter work, indeed, made so favourable an impression on Mr. Gibson's mind, that when asked by the Queen who was best fitted to model the portraits of the royal children, he referred at once to its author. On her return to England in 1843, Mrs. Thornycroft received her Majesty's command to execute a statue of the Princess Alice, and performed her task so satisfactorily, that commissions were given to her for statues of the Princess Royal, Prince of Wales, and Prince Alfred. This series, designed by the artist in the character of the four seasons, has become very generally known, having been exhibited at the Royal Academy, and afterwards engraved. The portrait of the Queen has followed



his lady throughout her subsequent career, and she has very recently received commissions to complete two other statues of members of the royal family. Her admirable work, a "Girl skipping," was greatly admired in the Paris Exhibition of 1855, as a faithful transcript from Nature, full of grace and elegance, both in idea and execution.

**THORPE, THOMAS B.**, an American author, was born at Westfield (Massachusetts), in 1815, and educated at Middletown (Connecticut), and thence proceeded to Louisiana, where he finally settled. He edited, for many years, the leading Whig newspaper of New Orleans, and acted during the Mexican war as special correspondent to one of the principal journals of that city. Mr. Thorpe's original works are principally valued for the graphic portraiture they convey of the rude and adventurous incidents which constitute life in the South-Western States. "Tom Owen, the Bee-Hunter," "The Big Bear of Arkansas," and "The Mysteries of the Backwoods," are the most popular of his productions.

**THOUVENEL, EDOUARD-ANTOINE**, a French statesman and diplomatist, and a Senator, was born at Verdun, Nov. 11, 1818. After finishing his legal studies, he made a first journey to the East in 1839, and shortly after entered the French Foreign Office. In 1844, he was attached to the French Embassy at Brussels, and in 1845 was appointed Sec. of Legation at Athens. On the breaking out of the revolution of Feb., 1848, he remained interim Chargé d'Affaires there, and afterwards was appointed, by General Cavaignac, Minister Plenipotentiary. M. Thouvenel was in Greece in 1850, when the difference arose respecting the Jew Pacifico, and energetically sustained the mission of Baron Gros. Shortly after, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to Munich, where the services he had rendered to Otho, then King of Greece, secured him a hearty reception from his brother, the King of Bavaria. After the *coup d'état* of the 2nd Dec., 1851, M.

Thouvenel was charged with the political direction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in 1855 was sent Ambassador to Constantinople, where he had to compete in diplomacy with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; and to contend against Austrian policy in the question of the Danubian Principalities. He obtained the portfolio of Foreign Minister in 1859, and held that office until early in 1864, when, on account of a difference with the Emperor on the policy to be pursued towards the Papal Government, he resigned his portfolio, and was succeeded by M. Drouyn de Lhuys. Since this resignation he has occupied a seat in the Senate. As an author, M. Thouvenel has published, "La Hongrie et la Valachie: Souvenirs de Voyages et Notices Historiques" (1840), a work which first appeared in the pages of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*.

**THWAITES,\* SIR JOHN, KT.**, Chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works, is a son of the late Mr. Christopher Thwaites, of Toddy Gill Hall, Westmoreland, and was born in 1815. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Middlesex. In early life he was an extensive draper, and having been frequently employed on Boards of Parochial Committees, and subsequently elected a Member of the Metropolitan Board of Works, he was chosen first Chairman of that body in 1857. He received the honour of knighthood in May, 1865, in commemoration of the opening of the great Main Drainage works of London.

**TICKNOR, GEORGE**, an American author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 1, 1791. While quite a boy he was admitted into Dartmouth College, where he graduated in 1807. Returning to his native town, he pursued the study of the classics, and in 1813 was admitted to the Bar. His literary tastes, however, drew him from his profession, and in 1815 he embarked for Europe. He passed two years at Göttingen in philological studies, and two years more in various capitals. During his absence, in 1817, he



## TIMBS—TITE.

was appointed Professor of Modern Languages and Literature in Harvard University. On his return home, Mr. Ticknor delivered a course of lectures on English, Italian, German, French, and Spanish literature, and on other kindred topics. After his successful labours as Professor for fifteen years, he resigned his professorship, and with his family paid another visit to Europe. Three years passed there, partly in Italy, and partly in France, and he returned to his own country not until 1840 that he began to write about the composition of the "History of Literature," which was completed and was published in 1849, in 3 volumes. New York and London.

His journals of England and France were lavish of their observations on the work, which has been since translated into the Spanish and German by eminent scholars. Besides his history, Mr. Ticknor wrote a Life of the late W. H. Prescott, the eminent historian, reprinted in England in 1864, and has published some smaller sketches. His services to the cause of letters have been further exhibited by the efficient interest he has always taken in the progress of education.

TIMBS, JOHN, F.S.A., a popular writer, was born in London, Aug. 17, 1801. He worked for Sir R. Phillips, and was subsequently editor of *The Mirror*, one of the very first of the cheap weekly prints now so abundant in England, and which attracted the commendation of Lord Brougham. Mr. Timbs's "Curiosities of London," a compendium of all the ancient lore and modern information connected with this prolific subject—the result of nearly fifty years' labour, published in 1855, met with decided success. He is the author also of "Things not generally Known," "Curiosities of History," "Curiosities of Biography," "School Days of Eminent Men," "Things to be Remembered in Daily Life," "Knowledge for the Times," &c.; and editor of "The Year-book

of Facts," as also of six volumes of Anecdote Biography, 1861-64. He was likewise the chief working editor of the *Illustrated London News*, almost from the commencement of that paper down to 1858, when he retired.

TISCHENDORF, \* CONSTANTINE, D.D., Professor of Theology and of Biblical Literature in the Univ. of Leipsic, was born in 1815, at Lengen-  
in Saxony, where his father was physician, and studied theology and philology at the Univ. of Leipsic. In a view to reform the Greek text of the New Testament, he received from the Saxon Government to travel through Europe for the purpose of consulting the best and rarest manuscripts. In 1841 he proceeded to Egypt, Syria, and Asia Minor, and brought back to Leipsic a precious stock of valuable Biblical MSS. The narrative of his journey in the East appeared in 1845-6. In 1845 he was made a D.D. by the Univ. of Breslau, and in 1845 was appointed to an extra Professorship at the Univ. of Leipsic, which in 1850 was converted into an ordinary Professorship. In 1849 he again proceeded to France and Great Britain in the interest of his researches, and in 1853 revisited the East, whence he returned with new collections. His editions of the New Testament have appeared both at Paris and at Leipsic. He has also published several rare Scriptural "Codices," and the apocryphal books of the New Testament. In 1865, on again visiting England, honorary degrees were conferred on him by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. He is now engaged on a large and important work, entitled "Monumenta Sacra inedita," in 8 vols., with an Appendix.

TITE, WILLIAM, F.R.S., architect, only son of the late Mr. Arthur Tite, merchant, of London, was born in 1802, and having received his education at a school at Hackney, was articled as a pupil to Mr. Laing, the architect of the Custom House, then just commenced, and while in his office the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East was entirely

under his supervision. He was articled to Mr. Laing, the architect of the Custom House, then just commenced, and while in his office the rebuilding of the church of St. Dunstan-in-the-East was entirely

entrusted to him. As one of the earliest and best specimens of restored Gothic architecture, this contributed much to his reputation. In early life he obtained a large share of public favour. He built the great Gothic church for the late Edward Irving, and many public and private buildings, including some of the largest railway-stations in England and France. In 1846 he was appointed architect of the New Royal Exchange, which will long remain a monument of his skill. In 1835 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society and of the Society of Antiquaries, and was for some time President of the Architectural Society. In 1853 he contested Barnstaple unsuccessfully, and in 1855 he was elected, on a chance vacancy, M.P. for Bath, which he has since continued to represent on Liberal principles. In Parliament he has been a strong opponent of the adoption of the Gothic style of architecture for the new Foreign Office. He was President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, but has now retired from practice. Mr. Tite has given great attention to the subject of Banking; was on the Select Committee on the Bank Charter in 1856, and is a Director of the London and Westminster Bank, and Governor of the Bank of Egypt. Mr. Tite is the author of a "Descriptive Catalogue of the Antiquities found in the Excavations at the New Royal Exchange," 8vo., privately printed in 1848.

**TITIENS, OR TIETJENS, TERESA**, an accomplished operatic singer, is of Hungarian origin, and was born at Hamburg in 1834. The sweetness of her voice having attracted, whilst she was still a child, the notice of a professional teacher, her parents resolved to have her educated for a musical career. After the requisite course of study, she made her first appearance at Hamburg in 1849, as Lucrezia, in Donizetti's favourite opera, the successful performance of which resulted in establishing her claim to a distinguished place on the lyric stage. She then proceeded to Frankfort, and

thence to Vienna, winning in each city increased reputation. In April, 1858, she made her *début* before a London audience as Valentine in the "Huguenots," and continued during her short stay of three months to merit the warm eulogiums which this first impersonation had called forth. On the occasion of her appearing in London for the first time in the part of Lucrezia, an able critic observed of her that "A voice so rich in quality, so extensive, and so flexible, combined with a temperament so passionate, and a dramatic perception so exact, carries us back to the highest standards of lyric excellence. The great line which commenced with Pasta and was sustained in all its honours by Schroeder, Malibran, and Grisi, finds no feeble vindication in the genius of Mademoiselle Titiens." Her subsequent career in London and elsewhere, by her performance of Norma, Margareta in "Faust," and Leonora in the "Trovatore," &c., &c., has fully confirmed the expectations held out by her early success; and she has just achieved one of her greatest triumphs (June, 1865) in the arduous part of Medea, in Cherubini's magnificent opera of that name.

**TOBIN, SIR THOMAS, F.R.S.**, son of Thomas Tobin, Esq., of Liverpool, was born in 1807. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county and city of Cork, President of the Cork Athenæum, and a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London and a Fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen, and of several foreign literary societies. Lady Tobin, who is a member of the Archaeological Association of Palestine, is known as the author of "Shadows of the East," "The Land of Inheritance," and as the translator of M. Botta's Letters on his discoveries at Nineveh.

**TODD, THE REV. JAMES HENTHORNE, D.D.**, son of the late C. H. Todd, Esq., a distinguished surgeon of Dublin, was born in that city, in 1805. After taking the usual de-

of the "History of the Russian Empire," and of a "History of the Calendar of Variations during the Nineteenth Century." **TOULLEBEN.** FRANCIS EDWARD, general of engineers in the Russian Army, and celebrated as the constructor of the fortifications of Sebastopol, is the son of a shopkeeper at Linnah in Umeå, and was born May 20th, 1818. After studying in the schools of Riga, he was admitted into the College of Engineers at St. Petersburg. In 1842 he served with the forces then dispatched to attempt the reduction of the Curassians. When the Russian war broke out in 1854, he was for several years in the corps of engineers destined for service in the field campaign. He first distinguished himself under General Schlikoff, in the campaign of the Danube, and then proceeded to the Crimea. What he did at Sebastopol belongs to history to record. It is sufficient to say here that from a comparatively open city, he succeeded, under the continuous fire of the enemy, in making it almost an impregnable fortress, one which resisted for more than a year the gigantic efforts of the allied armies. Within twelve months he passed successively through the grades of captain, lieutenant-colonel, adjutant-general, major-general, and assistant-general: and received, among other distinctions, the decoration of the fourth, and then of the third class of the Order of St. George, which is conferred only for brilliant deeds, and upon the proposal of the Chapter of the Knights of the Order. During this memorable siege he was wounded in the foot, and was removed from the city. Toulleben was entrusted by the Emperor with the defence of Nicolaieff, then threatened by the Allies; and afterwards sent to protect Cronstadt. Since the peace of 1856 he has had no active employment, but has devoted himself to scientific and literary studies. He has recently published a "Narrative of the War in the Crimea;" and a

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1865, visited England, where he met with a most cordial reception.

**TOLDY, FRANZ SCHEDEL**, a Hungarian critic, born at Ofen, 10th Aug., 1805, entered the University of Pesth, in 1819, and in 1829 received his degree as M.D. In the latter year he gave a course of lectures on Hungarian Literature in Berlin, where he went to listen to Hegel. In 1831 he visited London and Paris, and on his return was elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, and shortly afterwards its Secretary. Toldy then edited, until 1833, the "*Orvosi Tár*" (Medical Magazine), the first medical work ever published in Hungary. Resigning an important medical appointment, he devoted himself entirely to the study of the history of Hungarian literature, and was appointed in 1844 Librarian to the Univ. of Pesth, in which he has also taught. He took no part in the revolution of 1848. Since 1841 he has been Director of the Kisfaludy Society, of which also he was one of the founders. Toldy has written in his own and in the German language a number of excellent works on Hungarian literature, and by this means as well as by publishing editions of the best authors of his native land, has done probably more than any one else to popularise its literature throughout the world of letters.

**TOMLINS,\* FREDERICK GUEST**, journalist and miscellaneous writer, was born in 1804, and at an early age became a contributor to periodical literature. In 1834 he was associated with the late Mr. Thomas Mayhew in bringing out the "Penny National Library." For this he edited, amongst other works, a "Variorum History of England," founded on Hume, elucidated by references to subsequent historians. In 1840 he originated the Shakespeare Society, and was its secretary during the twelve years of its existence: the forty-seven volumes which it published passing through his hands. He also started and edited several periodicals, among which may be named the *Topic* and the *Self-Edu-*

*cator*, and subsequently became proprietor of the *Leader*. He has been connected for many years with the daily and weekly press as a political and critical writer, and is now (1865) editor of the *Weekly Times*. He was largely instrumental in promoting the success of the movement that had for its object the throwing open the right of dramatic performance to all theatres. He produced a tragedy, "Garcia," under Mr. Phelps's management, at Sadler's Wells, and is the author of "Brief View of the English Drama from the Earliest Period to the Present Time."

**TOMMASEO,\* NICCOLO**, an Italian politician and man of letters, was born in 1803, in Dalmatia, but educated in Italy. He resided for several years in Florence, where he was a frequent contributor to the periodical called the *Antologia*. For political reasons he found it expedient to remove, in 1833, to France, where he stayed several years; but, after the amnesty granted by the Austrian Government in 1838, he settled in Venice. Towards the end of 1847, Tommaseo, in conjunction with Manin, got up a petition to the Emperor, praying for a milder exercise of the censorship of the press, for which act he was soon after thrown into prison, from which he was liberated by a popular insurrection in March, 1848, and was appointed a member of the Provisional Government. In June he resigned in consequence of his opposition to the principle of annexation to the Piedmontese monarchy. When the danger of this had passed away, he rejoined the Government, headed by Daniel Manin, as Minister of Worship and Public Instruction. He visited Paris twice to obtain the assistance of the French Republic, and published in French an "Appeal to France;" but returned to Venice in January, 1849, convinced of the hopelessness of his efforts in France. At the time of the capitulation of Venice in August, 1849, he was one of forty who were excluded from the amnesty, and has since lived in retirement in

He has been a most erudite and prolific writer, and among his numerous writings the following are particularly deserving of mention:—*"Nuovo Dizionario dei Sinonimi della Lingua Italiana."* Flor., 1832; *"Commentary on Dante."* Venice, 1837; *"History of France during the sixteenth Century, from Materials furnished by the Despatches of the Venetian Ambassadors."* Paris, 1838; *"An Introduction to the Moral Philosophy of David Stuart,"* translated from the English; and *"A Collection of Popular Poetry indigenous to Corsica, Tuscany, Dalmatia, and Greece, with Historical Introductions,"* Venice, 1849.

**TORONTO, BISHOP OF.** THE RIGHT REV. JOHN STRACHAN, D.D., was born at Aberdeen towards the close of the last century. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he proceeded LL.D., and D.D. in 1830. He was formerly Archdeacon of Upper Canada, and was consecrated to the newly-founded see of Toronto on its foundation in 1839. He is Archdeacon of York, Rector of Toronto, and Principal of King's College, Upper Canada. The diocese includes the whole of Western Canada, and the income of his see is £1,250, paid out of the clergy reserve fund. Dr. Strachan is the author of *"Remarks on Emigration,"* *"The Church in Canada,"* and other works.

**TORRENS,** WILLIAM TORRENS MCCULLAGH, eldest son of James McCullagh, Esq., of Greenfield, co. Dublin, was born in Oct., 1813, and was educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and LL.B. in 1840, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He subsequently became a member of Lincoln's Inn, and practises at the Common Law Bar. Mr. Torrens was formerly Private Secretary to Lord Taunton whilst in office, and also a Commissioner of the Poor Law Inquiry in Ireland in 1835; he sat as M.P. for Dundalk in the Liberal interest in 1848-52, and was elected in 1857 M.P. for Yarmouth (which he had unsuccessfully

contested in 1852), but was unseated on petition. At the general election, in July, 1865, Mr. Torrens was returned as one of the members for Finsbury. He is the author of *"Lectures on the Study of History,"* the *"Life of the Right Hon. R. L. Shill,"* *"Life and Times of Sir James Graham,"* *"Industrial History of the Nation,"* *"The Lancashire Distress,"* &c. In 1863 he took his maternal name in addition to his own.

**TOWNSHEND,** THE REV. CHAUNCEY HARE, M.A., son of the late Hare Townshend, Esq., formerly of Busbridge Hall, near Godalming, Surrey, was born in the year 1801, and was educated at Trinity Hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1821, and three years later proceeded to his Master's degree; he also obtained the University prize for English Verse in 1828 (subject, *"Jerusalem"*). He is the author of *"Sermons in Sonnets,"* *"The Three Gates,"* &c., and other poetical productions; as also of *"Mesmerism Proved True,"* and *"Facts in Mesmerism,"* &c. Mr. Townshend is also known as a connoisseur of art.

**TRELAWNY,** SIR JOHN SALISBURY, BART., eldest son of the late Sir W. C. Trelawny, Bart., was born in 1818. After his education at Westminster, and Trinity College, Cambridge, he was in 1840 called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn; he is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the county of Cornwall, and Captain-Commandant of 2nd Cornwall Rifles; he sat as M.P. for Tavistock in the Liberal interest, from 1843 to 1852, and was re-elected in 1857 and 1859. He is well known in the House of Commons as one of the leaders of the Anti-Church-rate Movement, and was the annual proposer of a motion on that subject, which as yet (1865) has not met with complete success.

**TRENCH,** THE REV. FRANCIS, brother of the Archbp. of Dublin, was born in July, 1806, and was educated at Harrow and at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in classical honours in 1828. He was successively curate of St. Giles's,

Reading, and incumbent of St. John's, Reading, and in 1857 was appointed to the Rectory of Islip, Oxfordshire. He is the author of "Travels in France and Spain" (1845), "Travels in Scotland" (1846), "Walks Round Mount Blanc" (1847), and several volumes of sermons and other theological works, including "Sermons on the Person, Words, and Works of our Lord Jesus Christ" (1 vol.), "Scripture Biography" (1 vol.), and "Miscellaneous Works on Religious Subjects."

**TREVELYAN, SIR CHARLES EDWARD, K.C.B.**, a son of the late Archdeacon Trevelyan (of Taunton), was born in 1807, and educated at the Charter-house and Haileybury College, on leaving which he entered the East India Company's civil service, and was employed under Earl Amherst in more than one important post. Returning to England he was Assist. Secretary to the Treasury from 1840 to 1859; he was then appointed Governor of Madras, but recalled from that post in 1860. He has published several works on subjects connected with India, and is generally considered to have been mainly instrumental in throwing open the civil service to public competition. In 1863 he was sent to India as Member of Finance, and although in that capacity he has done much to develop India by the encouragement of public works, his fiscal measures have proved far from successful. He resigned this office on account of ill-health in 1864.

**TREVOR, THE REV. GEORGE, M.A.**, was born about the year 1810, and was educated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated S.C.L. in 1834, and subsequently proceeded B.A. and M.A. He was a Chaplain in the East Indies on the Madras Establishment, from 1836 to 1845, and in 1847 was appointed Rector of All Saints', York, and Honorary Prebendary and Canon of that cathedral. He is well known for the active part which he has taken in promoting the revival of the active functions of the northern

House of Convocation. He is also the author of a work of some repute on the "Origin, Constitution, and Form of Proceedings in the Convocations of the two Provinces of Canterbury and York," and also of several works of a religious character.

**TROLLOPE, ANTHONY**, second son of the late Mr. T. A. Trollope, barrister-at-law, and of the late Frances Trollope, is well known as a popular writer of fiction. He was born in 1815, and was educated at Winchester and subsequently at Harrow. His chief works are "Barchester Towers," "The Bertrams," "Castle Richmond," "Doctor Thorne," "Framley Parsonage," "The Kellys and the O'Kellys," "Orley Farm," "Three Clerks," "La Vendée," "The Warden," "The West Indies and the Spanish Main," "The Macdermotts of Ballydoran," "North America," "The Small House at Allington," "Rachel Ray," and "Stories of all Countries," in two series; "Can you forgive her," appearing in monthly parts, commenced in Jan., 1864; and "Miss Mackenzie," a novel in 2 vols., published March, 1865. He is also an extensive contributor to first-class periodical literature, and some of the foregoing works of fiction first appeared in the pages of the *Cornhill Magazine*.

**TROLLOPE, THOMAS ADOLPHUS**, son of T. A. Trollope, Esq., barrister-at-law, and of the late accomplished novelist, Frances Trollope, was born in 1810. He was educated at Winchester, and at Alban Hall, Oxford, under Dr. Whateley, afterwards Archbishop of Dublin. About the year 1840 he published two volumes on Brittany, followed in the succeeding year by two others on Western France. He then became a permanent resident at Florence, and has more recently produced a series of works connected with the history of that country. The first of these was a volume on the "Girlhood of Catherine de' Medici." This was followed by "A Decade of Italian Women," "A Life of Filippo Strozzi," and in 1866 a volume on the celebrated Venetian

THE TRUMAN, the inventor of  
the "Truman" brand, is  
the son of Mr. J. H. Truman  
of the same name, and was

**TROUBRIDGE,\*** SIR THOMAS ST. VINCENT HOPE COCHRANE, BAET., C.B., only son of the late Admiral Sir Ed. Thos. Troubridge and grandson of Admiral Sir Thomas Troubridge (the companion of Nelson), was born in 1817. He entered the army in 1834, and served in the Crimea in the 7th Royal Fusiliers, then holding the rank of Major. He distinguished himself at the battles of the Alma and Inkermann; at the



latter he was so severely wounded that both his feet had to be amputated. Returning to England he received the Companionship of the Bath and Brevet-rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and was appointed Director-General of the Army Clothing Department. He is also an aide-de-camp to the Queen.

**TUAM, KILLALA, AND ACHONRY, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT HON. AND RIGHT REV. LORD PLUNKET**, eldest son of the first Lord Plunket (who was one of the most eminent orators of his day, and formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland), was born in 1792, and graduated at Trinity Coll., Dublin. He was formerly Dean of Down, and was consecrated to the Bishopric of Tuam on the death of Archbishop Trench in 1839. He was appointed an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland in 1851. He is patron of ninety-five livings, and his see is of the annual value of £4,600.

**TULLOCH, THE REV. JOHN, D.D.**, Principal of St. Mary's College, St. Andrew's, was born in 1833, near Tibbermuir, Perthshire, of which parish his father was for many years minister. He entered the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, St. Andrew's, in the year 1837, and after then attending the literary and philosophical classes, passed into the college of which he is now the Principal, where he studied theology. He received licence as a preacher in the Church of Scotland, and having been presented soon afterwards by the town-council of Dundee to a charge in that town, was, in 1844, ordained a minister. During a visit to Germany, he formed an intimate acquaintance with the speculative theology of that country. In 1849 he was presented to the parish of Kettins, in Forfarshire, and on the death of Principal Haldane, in 1854, became Principal of St. Mary's College, Univ. of St. Andrew's, when he received the degree of D.D. Dr. Tulloch first attracted attention as a writer in the *Brit. Quarterly Rev.*, and has also contributed to the *North*

*Brit. Rev.*; in which latter the articles on Carlyle's "Life of Sterling," on Bunsen's "Hippolytus," and on "Vinet," are understood to be from his pen. In 1855 he received the second of the great Burnett prizes on the "Being and Attributes of God," amounting to £600. The first prize (£1,800) was adjudged to the Rev. Robt. A. Thompson, for the essay published under the title of "Theism" (1854). He has since published, in 1859, the "Leaders of the Reformation," of which a second and enlarged edition appeared in the following year, and, in 1861, a further volume, entitled "English Puritanism and its Leaders."

**TUPPER, MARTIN FARQUHAR**, descended from an ancient Guernsey family, was born in 1810 in London, where his father was an eminent surgeon, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he took the degrees of B.A., M.A., and D.C.L. He subsequently entered at Lincoln's Inn, and in due time was called to the Bar, but never practised. Mr. Tupper's publications are: "Proverbial Philosophy," which has gone through above forty editions; "A Modern Pyramid;" "An Author's Mind;" "The Crock of Gold;" "Heart;" "The Twins;" "A Thousand Lines;" "Ballads for the Times;" "Geraldine and Poems;" "Three Hundred Sonnets;" "Æsop Smith's Rides and Reveries;" "Probabilities: an aid to Faith;" "Stephen Langton," an historical novel; "King Alfred's Poems;" "Lyrics of the Heart and Mind;" "Paterfamilias's Diary;" "Cithara;" and a variety of fugitive pieces, both in prose and verse.

**TURKEY, THE SULTAN OF, ABDUL AZIZ EFFENDI**, was born 10th Feb., 1830. He is the younger son of the Sultan Mahmoud Khan, who died in 1839, and brother of the late Sultan Abdul Medjid, on whose death, in June, 1861, he ascended the throne of the Ottoman Empire, according to the custom which prefers a brother to a son as heir. He has much stronger



... his brother and ... Public events have ... an opportunity ... character as a ... Government ... in the ... the avowed ... the chances of ... Were these ... must be ... One of the ... that has ... the interests ... arising out of the ... of M. ... of the Suez ... late assumed a ... aspect, from the ... of the French ... Company against the ... of Egypt, by which the ... of the Porte is now vir- ... and its claim therein ...

**TURNER** The Right Hon. Sir ... son of the late ... of the late ... of the late ... After his educa- ... and Pem- ... where he was ... and Fellow of his ... he was called to the Bar at ... in 1821. He became a ... in 1824, and a ... in 1827, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He is a Judge of Appeal in ... of the Governors ... as M.P. ... interest, ...

**TURNER** The Rev. S. B.A., ... reformatories, ... of the late criminal historian, ... He was born ... and was educated ... where he ... as a Wrangler. He was ordained Deacon in 1837, and ... and was for many years the indefatigable Resident Chaplain to the institution of the ... for the Refor- mation of Juvenile Offenders, estab- lished at Redhill, near Reigate,

Surrey. He is the author of a pam- phlet on Reformatory Schools, in the shape of a letter addressed to the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P. He was appointed Inspector of Reforma- tories in England and Scotland about the year 1858.

**TÜRR,\* STEPHEN, GENERAL**, a dis- tinguished Hungarian soldier and patriot, born at Baja, in Hungary, in 1825, became a lieutenant in the Austrian army in 1848. His regiment was stationed in Italy, and his noted dislike of the House of Hapsburg inspired him with a strong sympathy for the Italian cause. The Revolution- ary Government of Hungary having called upon their countrymen serving under the Austrian flag in Italy to desert to the Piedmontese, he went over to the latter from Buffalora, in January, 1849, and was at once ap- pointed Colonel of the Hungarian Legion in the Sardinian service. After the disaster of Novara, the greater part of the Hungarian Legion followed their colonel into Baden, where a revolutionary movement had taken place. Colonel Türr, through- out the struggle, commanded not only the remnant of this legion, but also three Baden battalions. When the insurrection was put down, he and his Hungarians found refuge in Switzerland, where the Federal Govern- ment aided most of them to start for America. Colonel Türr was, how- ever, too ill to proceed thither, and for the four following years lived on a small pension granted to him by the Sardinian Government. On the out- break of the Russian War, he sought active service under Omar Pacha. But although Austrian influence frus- trated his hopes in this direction, he took part as a volunteer in several of the battles in the Crimea, especially in that of the Tchernaya. He finally received a commission from Colonel McMurdo, the officer in command of the British transport service, and it was while engaged in the performance of his duty and in connection with this employment in the autumn of 1855, that he was arrested at Bucharest by

the Austrians as a deserter, and sent under escort to Cronstadt to be tried there. His illegal arrest caused great excitement throughout Europe, and was protested against by the British and French Governments. After a long incarceration and trial by court-martial, he was sentenced to death; which sentence was, however (owing to the urgent remonstrance of the British Government), commuted to one of perpetual banishment. At the outbreak of the Italian War in 1859, he was appointed a member of Garibaldi's staff with his former grade of colonel, and was always at the general's side during this campaign until he was seriously wounded in the left arm at Brescia. In the spring of 1860, when Garibaldi planned his famous Sicilian expedition, Türr again served under him in the capacity of aide-de-camp, and when before Palermo, he was promoted to the rank of general of division. The brilliant part he played in the War of Liberation was acknowledged by the Government of Victor Emmanuel, who promoted him to the rank of general of division in the army of Italy (1861), and confided to him the military command of the town and province of Naples. In September, 1861, he married Mlle. Adeline Wyse Bonaparte, a cousin of Napoleon III., and has since resided at Pallanza. Since his marriage, however, he has made two journeys to Roumania, with a view of creating difficulties for Austria in the east of Europe. These political journeys were, however, thought to be compromising to the Italian Government, and, accordingly, Türr resigned his commission (1864).

**TUSCANY, EX-GRAND DUKE OF, FERDINAND IV.**, is the eldest son of Leopold II., late grand duke, grandson of Ferdinand III., and of Marie Antoinette Anne, daughter of Francis I., king of the Two Sicilies, the late grand duke's second wife. Ferdinand was born in 1834, and succeeded to the grand duchy on the abdication of his father in July, 1859, but his career as a sovereign prince was brief,

as he was obliged to quit his dominions on the consolidation of the kingdom of Italy under Victor-Emmanuel in 1861. He married in November, 1856, the Archduchess Anne Marie, daughter of the king of Saxony. In the "Almanach de Gotha," the grand duke is described as being also a Prince-Imperial of Austria, Prince-Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, Archduke of Austria, and a Colonel of Austrian Dragoons.

**TWEEDDALE, THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUIS OF, GEORGE HAY, K.T., C.B.**, was born in 1787, and succeeded to his father's peerage in 1804. He is a General in the Army, and Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Haddington, and a Representative Peer of Scotland. He was Aide-de-Camp to the duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, and was wounded at the battle of Busaco. He held the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at Madras between the years 1811 and 1846. The marquis is the father of the duchess of Wellington and of Lady Peel.

**TWISLETON, THE HON. EDWARD TURNER BOYD**, youngest son of the late Archdeacon Twisleton, and brother of the thirteenth Lord Saye and Sele, was born in 1809. After his education at Winchester, and Trinity and Balliol Colleges, Oxford, he was called to the Bar at Inner Temple in 1835; in 1839 he was Assistant Poor-Law Commissioner in England; in 1843 he was a Commissioner of Inquiry into the Scotch Poor-Laws; and from 1845 to 1849 he held the office of Chief Commissioner of Poor-Laws in Ireland. In 1855 he was appointed one of the Oxford University Commissioners, and in 1861 a Commissioner of Inquiry into the English Public Schools. Since 1862 he has been likewise one of the Civil Service Commissioners.

**TWISS, TRAVERS, D.C.L., F.R.S.**, son of the late Rev. Robert Twiss, LL.D., of Pembroke Coll., Cambridge, and Trevallyn, Denbighshire, was born in Westminster about the year 1810,

He was educated at University Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in high honours in 1830, and became subsequently Fellow and Tutor of his college. From 1833 to 1839 he was one of the Public Examiners at Oxford in Classics and Mathematics, and from 1842 to 1847, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Oxford. From 1852 to 1856, he was Professor of International Law in London, where

upon being appointed of Civil Law in Oxford. In 1840 he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn, and was subsequently admitted an Advocate of the Doctors' Commons. In 1841 he was appointed Commissary-General of the City and Diocese of Canterbury. In 1853 he was appointed Vicar-General of the Diocese of London. On the transfer of the testamentary and matrimonial jurisdiction from the ecclesiastical to the civil courts, Dr. Twiss was created a Queen's Counsel, and was elected a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He is the author of various works, amongst which may be mentioned an edition of Livy with Latin notes, in four volumes, Oxford, 1841; 'The Oregon Question examined with respect to Facts and the Law of Nations' (1846); 'View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe since the 16th Century' (1847); 'The Relations of the Duchies of Schleswig and of Holstein to the Crown of Denmark and the Germanic Confederation' (1848); 'The Letters Apostolic of Pope Pius IX., considered with reference to the Law of England and the Law of Europe' (1851); 'Lectures on the Science of International Law' (1856); 'The Law of Nations, considered as Independent Political Communities' (1861).

TYNDAL, JOHN, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., Professor of Natural Science in the Royal Institution of Great Britain, is

of humble extraction, and was born about the year 1820. He was educated, we believe, on the Continent, and was employed for some years as the Geological Survey of the United Kingdom. This led him to cultivate a higher range of geographical studies, and his publication in 1860 of 'Peaks, Passes, and Glaciers,' a narrative of excursions and ascents, and including account of the origin and phenomena of glaciers, &c., gave him a name amongst topographical writers. He was for some time a member of the Alpine Club, but has recently withdrawn from it. Professor Tyndal is a member of the Royal Societies of London, of Holland and Göttingen; of the Scientific Societies of Halle, Barmen, and Zurich; of the Société Géologique de Paris; of the Natural History and Physical Society of Geneva, of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Berlin. In 1865 he was appointed Sir R. Seale's Lecturer at Cambridge.

## U.

ULBACH, LOUIS, a French author, born at Troyes, March 7, 1822, finished his education at Paris, where, in 1840, he carried off the first prize at the general competition. "Jacques Souffrant," a series of political letters, by a pretended working-man, and one of his earliest works, had an immense success, but drew down upon him a Government prosecution. The eloquence of M. Jules Favre on this occasion saved him from unpleasant consequences. M. Ulbach was an energetic contributor to the *Lancet*, while that journal existed. He has written various novels, many of which have become very popular in France and on the Continent, and his reputation for skill and style as a literary critic stands very high.

ULLMANN, KARL, a distinguished German author, and a Prelate of the Evangelical Church at Heidelberg, was born March 15th, 1796, at Effenbach, in Baden. He was educated at Morbach and Heidelberg until 1822.

In 1821 he was appointed Prof. of Theology in the Univ. of Heidelberg. In 1829 he became Professor to the Univ. of Halle. In 1836 he resigned his Professorship at Halle, and returned to Heidelberg, where he taught theology, and wrote, among other works, one in 1838, directed against the theory and teachings of Strauss. In 1853 he was nominated an Evangelical Prelate, and a Member of the Upper Church Council in Heidelberg. His theological works, which are numerous, have gone through several editions, and have been for the most part translated into Dutch, English, Danish, and French. Since 1853 Ullmann has taken an active part in the movement for the promotion of Christian union among the Evangelical sects in Baden, and also in the attempts to improve the social position of the Christian ministry.

URQUHART, DAVID, only surviving son of the late David Urquhart, Esq., of Cromarty, N.B., the representative of a family who suffered largely in the cause of the Stuarts, was born in the North of Scotland in 1805. He was educated at St. John's Coll., Oxford, but before he could take a degree he entered the diplomatic service, and became Secretary of the British Embassy at Constantinople. He travelled largely in all parts of the East, for the purpose of gaining information as to the commercial and political influence of Russia, of which country he has been from the first a staunch opponent. He has published "Turkey and its Resources," "England and Turkey," "The Crisis," "The Pillars of Hercules," and many other works on foreign countries, finance, and politics. He sat as M.P. for Stafford from 1847 till 1852, and gained great notoriety by the pertinacity of his attacks on the foreign policy of Lord Palmerston.

## V.

VAMBERY,\* ARMINIUS, is a native

of Hungary. He was born about the year 1820, and was at an early age expatriated by the Austrian authorities from Pesth, where he was engaged in teaching languages. He took up his residence at Constantinople, where he gave free scope to a roving taste, and whence he visited many parts of the East. In 1861 he travelled in the disguise of a dervish, by routes unknown to Europeans, through the deserts of the Oxus to Khiva, and thence by Bokhara to Samarcand. In 1865 he published in London an account of his "Travels and Adventures in Central Asia."

VAUGHAN, THE REV. CHARLES JOHN, D.D., is a son of the late Rev. Mr. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and was born about the year 1817. He was educated at Rugby (where he was one of Dr. Arnold's favourite pupils), and subsequently at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant and distinguished career by taking his B.A. degree as Senior Classic and Chancellor's Medallist, and being bracketed as equal with Lord Lyttelton. He was shortly afterwards elected to a Fellowship at Trin. Coll. Having held the living of St. Martin's, Leicester, for a few years, Dr. Vaughan was elected Head Master of Harrow School in 1844, and held that post till the close of 1859, when he resigned, having had the satisfaction of seeing the school raised under his mastership from a comparatively low ebb to great prosperity, if numbers be a test of success. Early in 1860 he was offered, but refused, the Bishopric of Rochester, and shortly afterwards was appointed to the Vicarage of Doncaster, Yorkshire.

VAUGHAN, THE REV. ROBERT, D.D., born in 1795, was formerly minister of a chapel at Kensington, and Professor of Ancient and Modern History in the Univ. Coll., London, and subsequently Principal of the Lancashire Independent Coll., Manchester. His first work was "The Life and Opinions of Wycliffe," published in 1828, a third edi-

tion of which appeared recently, entitled "John de Wychiffe, a Monograph." His principal works since have been "A History of England under the Stuarts," published by the Useful Knowledge Society; and "Revolutions in English History," the first volume on the "Revolutions of Race," the second on "Revolutions in Religion," and the third on "Revolutions in Government." Following also are the titles from his pen—"The Cities," "The Age and Congregationalism,"—"Modern Pulpit." He is also founder and editor of *Quarterly Review*.

V A U X, WILLIAM SAND F.S.A., Hon. Sec R.L.L., F.Soc., is a son of the late Vaux, formerly Prebendary of Chester and Vicar of Romsey, Hants, and was born in 1818. He was educated at Bathol Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1840. He entered the employment of the British Museum in the department of Antiquities in 1841, and, rising gradually, was appointed to the Keepership of the department of Coins and Medals, in January, 1861. Mr. Vaux is the author of "Nineveh and Persepolis," an historical sketch of Ancient Assyria and Persia, with an account of the recent researches in those countries, a work which has gone through four editions, and has been translated into German; as also of a "Handbook to the Antiquities in the British Museum" (London, 1851, 8vo.). He has also edited "The World encompassed by Sir F. Drake," for the Hakluyt Society.

VEITCH, JOHN, M.A., born at Peebles, N.B., Oct. 24, 1829, received his early education at the Grammar School of Peebles, and in 1845 entered the Univ. of Edinburgh, where he gained honours, especially in logic and moral philosophy. In 1850 he published a translation of the "Discourse on Method," of Descartes, with an introductory essay on the Cartesian philosophy.

In 1853 he published a translation of the "Meditations," and selections from the "Principles of Philosophy," of Descartes, with notes. In 1855-6 he acted as assistant to the late Sir W. Hamilton, Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in the Univ. of Edinburgh, and also to his successor, Prof. Fraser, until 1860, when he was appointed to the Professorship of Metaphysics, and Rhetoric, at the Univ. of St. Andrews, which he still holds (1865). In 1857 he presented with the honorary degree of M.A. by the Univ. of Edinburgh. Professor Veitch acted as editor, along with Professor Sedgwick of Oxford, in superintending publication of the "Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic of Sir W. Hamilton, Bart.," &c. (4 vols., 1850). He also wrote the "Me-

moires of Dugald Stewart," in connection with the new edition of his collected works, upon which Sir W. Hamilton was employed at the time of his death. This publication was superintended by Professor Veitch after the death of Sir W. Hamilton, at the request of the Stewart trustees.

V E L P E A U, ALFRED-ARMAND-LOUIS-MARIE, a French surgeon, born at Briche, near Tours, May 18, 1795, is the son of a farrier, whom in his youth he assisted in his business. He taught himself to read and write, and happening to find among his father's books a treatise on the veterinary art, was induced to give his attention to medicine and surgery sciences which he studied with great success in spite of many disadvantages. After holding an appointment in the hospital at Tours for some time, on a salary of some eight pounds a year, he managed, by exercising the greatest frugality, to settle in Paris, where he studied with such success that, in 1822, he received the diploma of M.D. Endowed with a strong will, he never relaxed his labours, and distinguished himself at every examination. In 1830 he was named

Surgeon to the Hôpital de la Pitié, and in 1835 obtained the Chair of Clinical Surgery at the Hôpital de la Charité. In 1842 he succeeded the celebrated Larrey in the Academy of Medicine. His clinical courses are his best title to note as a physician, and are well attended. He is among the first of French surgeons, prompt in forming his judgment, able as an operator, notwithstanding that he has been deprived of the use of the forefinger of his right hand. In his profession he has great influence, and his many works on surgical anatomy, and the curative art generally, have not only been received with great favour in France, but have made him known throughout the whole scientific world.

V E N E D E Y, JAKOB, a German author and politician, born at Cologne, May 24, 1805, studied at Bonn and Heidelberg, and afterwards occupied himself with law and politics. A pamphlet on the "Law of Juries" (1832), and his connection with secret societies, caused him to be arrested at Mannheim; but he escaped to France. Here, however, persecution followed him, and he was on several occasions locked up. In 1848 he returned to Germany, again mixed in politics, but in a spirit of greater moderation; became a member of the Provisional Parliament, and finally of the German National Assembly. His political career, however, was unfortunate. He was banished from Berlin, then from Breslau, and at last went to Switzerland (1853), where he qualified as Tutor in History in the University of Zurich. Venedey has written several important literary and political works, of which may be noticed "John F. Kennedy" (1843); "England" (1844); "Ireland" (1844), and a "History of the German People" (1848). DI, GIUSEPPE, a popular Italian composer, the son of an innkeeper, born at Rancola, in the duchy of Parma, Oct. 9, 1814. He received his musical lessons from an organist in Parma, where he resided from 1833

to 1836; he next studied diligently under Lavinga, and in 1839 published his earliest work, a musical drama, entitled "Oberto di San Bonifazio." His principal pieces belong to the class of serious opera: the "Lombardi," one of his first productions, made a strong impression throughout Italy, and laid the foundation of his fame. Of his subsequent works, the most remarkable are "Nabucodonosor," "Ernani" (founded on Victor Hugo's tragedy), the "Due Foscari," "Attila," "Macbeth," the "Masnadieri" (founded on the "Robbers" of Schiller), "Luisa Miller," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," and "La Traviata." The "Masnadieri" was written for Her Majesty's Theatre, and produced, in 1847, with Jenny Lind for the heroine; but it failed here, although it has since been successful in Italy. His two operas the "Trovatore" and "La Traviata" have had great success, not only in Italy, but in Germany, France, and England. His next opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," was brought out in London, with but moderate success, in the season of 1861.

VERNON-HARCOURT,\* WILLIAM GEORGE, second son of the Rev. W. Vernon-Harcourt, and grandson of the late Archbp. of York, was born in 1827. He was educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, of which he was a scholar, and where he graduated in high honours in 1851. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1854, and goes the Home Circuit. He is a rising member of the Parliamentary Bar, and in December, 1863, he conducted the defence of Colonel Crawley, when tried before a court-martial at Aldershot. He is known also as one of the original contributors to the *Saturday Review*, and as the author of various political pamphlets, and he is the writer of letters on international law in the *Times*, published under the pseudonym of "Historicus." He married a daughter of the late Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. and Lady Theresa Lewis.

**VEUILLOT**, Louis, a French author and journalist, born in 1813, at Boynes en Gatinais (Louret), son of a poor cooper, was sent to an humble school near Paris, and at the age of thirteen entered the office of a lawyer. Here he set resolutely to work to instruct himself, and with such success as to be able to gain a subsistence by his pen at sixteen. He had various in the provincial press attesting vivacity of his him in several duels. to Rome, in 1838, he almost devoid of faith political; but he returned a new man, and in the *Union* he was selected to edit, he uncompromising champion Church, dealing lusty blows and left in defence of the papacy. In 1842 M. Veullot went to Africa as secretary to General Bugeaud. On his return he entered the Ministry of the Interior as Chief Secretary. The revolution of 1848 was at first hailed by him as a providential event, but he subsequently repudiated it. His polemics in the *Univers*, of which he again became editor in 1848, were so violent, that he incurred the censure of the Archbishop of Paris, and, in 1853, the Bishop of Orleans expressly forbade his clergy to read that journal. Scarcely an author, from Molière down to Béranger and Lamartine, has been spared his lash. He is sincere in his opinions, and writes with great precision, but his style is often disfigured by offensive personality. The *Univers*, after being thrice warned by the government, ceased to appear in 1861, and has since been replaced by the *Monde*, which is written in a more placable spirit. M. Veullot has written novels, polemical pieces, and hymns, and published a large collection of articles under the title of "*Mélanges Religieux, Historiques, et Littéraires*" (1857).

**VIARDOT**, MADAME MICHELLE-PAULINE, a popular vocalist, the daughter of the great tenor Em-

lamented Madame Malibran, was born in Paris, July 18th, 1821. At four years of age she spoke four languages, and three years later was capable of playing the pianoforte accompaniments for the pupils to whom her father gave lessons. After sharing the family migrations, first to England and afterwards to America, she returned with them to Europe in 1833, thenceforward her education was directed at Brussels. In consequence of her manual facility on the piano, she became one of Liszt's most accomplished pupils. Her father died in 1832, before her voice was formed, and her sister being constantly absent on professional tours, her studies were directed by her own mother and the counsels of her mother, included various branches of the

arts, drawing and painting, as well as music and singing. Her first appearance at the London Opera-house in 1839, in the character of Desdemona, fairly launched her into the world of song. Her voice, like that of her sister, combined the twofold register of soprano and contralto, embracing a compass of three octaves. At the close of this season she joined the Italian operatic company, then acting at the Odéon, in Paris, and there obtained an equally full acknowledgment of her talents. In April, 1840, she married M. Louis Viardot, Director of the Paris Italian Opera, and the following year reappeared in England, singing with Mario in Cimarosa's opera "*Gli Orazi e i Curiazi*." Her next engagement was at Vienna; and when Rubini formed an operatic corps for St. Petersburg, he selected her for his prima donna. She subsequently appeared at Berlin; and when Jenny Lind quitted the German Opera, Madame Viardot-Garcia proved herself an able successor in the repertoire, which she greatly extended. Her name is associated with the first performances of "*Les Huguenots*," in which she took the part of Valentine; but it is scarcely so completely her own as that of Fides in "*Le Prophète*," represented the following

Garcia, and sister of the



season: an exquisite impersonation. From the catalogue of Madame Viardot's vocal triumphs must not be omitted her Spanish songs, second only in their thrilling effect to that produced by the national melodies of the great Swedish songstress Jenny Lind. For some years past Madame Viardot has held no theatrical engagement, but has often appeared at concerts, especially where a work of charity has been concerned.

VICTOR EMMANUEL. (See ITALY.)

VICTORIA ALEXANDRINA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, only child of the late Duke of Kent and of the Princess Louisa-Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (relict of the Hereditary Prince of Leiningen, and sister of Leopold, Prince of Saxe-Coburg, since King of the Belgians), was born at Kensington Palace, May 24, 1819; her father and mother, who had been for some time residing abroad, having hastened to England, in order that their child might "be born a Briton." The death of the Duke of Kent occurred in 1820, and the general education of the young Princess was directed, under her mother's care, by the Duchess of Northumberland, wife of the third duke. Until within a few weeks of her accession, her life was spent in comparative retirement, varied by tours through various parts of the United Kingdom. She succeeded to the throne on the death of her uncle, the late King William, in June, 1837, and her coronation was celebrated in Westminster Abbey on the 28th of June, 1838. On the 10th of Feb., 1840, her Majesty was married to his late Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, by whom she has issue, H.R.H. Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born Nov. 21, 1840, married Jan. 25, 1858, to H.R.H. the Crown Prince Frederick William of Prussia; H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born Nov. 9, 1841, married 10th March, 1863, to the Princess Alexandra of Denmark; H.R.H. Princess Alice Maud Mary,

born April 15, 1843, married 1st July, 1862, to Prince Louis, of Hesse-Darmstadt; H.R.H. Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, born August 6, 1844; H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta, born May 26, 1846; H.R.H. Princess Louisa Caroline Alberta, born March 18, 1848; H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, born May 1, 1850; H.R.H. Prince Leopold George Duncan Albert, born April 7, 1853; H.R.H. Princess Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodore, born April 14, 1857. Her Majesty is the pattern of a woman in all the relations of life, as a queen, as a daughter, as a wife, and as a mother. The first blow of domestic grief which she has been made to feel was the loss of her mother, the duchess of Kent, after a short illness in the spring of 1861, followed, but too soon, by the sudden death of the Prince Consort, to the great grief of the entire kingdom, in the following month of December. Her Majesty's intense sorrow for her irreparable loss, although it has in great degree disqualified her for appearing in public and at court ceremonies, and has imposed on her the habits of a life of comparative seclusion, has, however, never been allowed by her to interfere with the performance of her important duties as a sovereign. Neither has it checked the exercise of that anxious interest which she has ever since her accession to the crown steadfastly manifested for the social welfare of her people; nor caused her to halt in her efforts to encourage and reward those of her subjects distinguished for their talents and merits: especially those whom her late lamented consort loved to honour for their zealous co-operation with him in his high endeavours to promote the advancement of undertakings which have for their object the moral, social, intellectual, and artistic progress of the nation. It is a source of great pride to her subjects, and must doubtless tend in no small degree to assuage her abiding grief, that not only in her own vast dominions, but through-



out the civilized world, her name is never mentioned but in terms of sympathy, adoration, affection, and respect, as a Christian woman and as a queen. It would occupy far more space than our limits admit of to give in this place even a brief outline of the political events of her Majesty's reign, and we must be content therefore to glance mainly at its more prominent features. On ascending to the throne, her Majesty the Whig and Conservative very evenly balanced in the Commons; but Lord Melbourne and his colleagues continued to hold out until September, 1841, when to their increasing uneasiness, arising mainly out of a want of financial ability, or at least of official success, they were obliged to give place to Sir Robert Peel, entering on office pledged to support the then existing corn-laws, found himself compelled, in 1845, to acquiesce in their repeal which was carried into effect at his instance in the following year. The repeal of the corn-laws, however, broke up the Conservative party, and handed the reins of government over to Lord John Russell, who was succeeded, in January, 1852, by the Earl of Derby. In the following December, the Conservative party, being beaten on their budget, resigned, and gave place to Lord Aberdeen and the Coalition Cabinet, which was shipwrecked by the charge of having mismanaged the Russian war, in February, 1855. To Lord Aberdeen succeeded Lord Palmerston, who has since guided the councils of the sovereign, with the exception of a few months in 1858-9, when Lord Derby, for a second time, held a brief lease of place and power. A more detailed account of the leading events of her Majesty's reign will be found above, under the respective names of Lords PALMERSTON, RUSSELL, and DERBY.

VICTORIA, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. GEORGE SMITH, D.D., son of the late G. Smith, Esq., of Wellington, was born in the year 1815, and was edu-

cated at Magdalen Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1837, and subsequently proceeded M.A. Having held a curacy and a small incumbency in Yorkshire, and spent some little time as a missionary at Hongkong, he was consecrated, in 1849, first Bishop of Victoria in that colony. His diocese is the island of Hongkong, and his salary is £1,000 a year, out of the Colonial Bishops' fund. He is the author of "China, Future and her Past," "A Narrative of a Visit to Lew-Chew," "Journal of a Visit to Japan," and a pamphlet on the Slave-trade, &c. VILLEMMAIN, ABEL-FRANÇOIS, a French author and politician, was born in Paris, June 11, 1791. He received a careful education, and such promise, at an early age, of great celebrity, that he was promoted

to a Chair of Rhetoric before he reached the age of twenty. In 1811 he was appointed to deliver the Latin harangue at the distribution of the prizes, and ably acquitted himself; shortly afterwards he came forward as an author, and won the prize proposed by the Academy for the best eulogy on Montaigne. His discourse on Criticism, in 1814, also won him the academic prize. Paris was at that time occupied by the Allies, and the young lecturer prefaced his discourse with a glowing eulogy upon the several Allied Sovereigns. This panegyric was remembered against him in after-years. After the second Restoration he became Professor of Eloquence to the Faculty of Letters. About the same time he entered the ministry as chief of the department of Printing and Publishing; and was afterwards named *Maitre des Requêtes* to the Council of State. But in 1827, finding himself in opposition to the Government, he retired from office. As Professor he was occasionally occupied, from 1816 to 1826, in lecturing on the literary history of the 15th, 16th, and 17th centuries, of which two opening discourses are all that have been preserved. In 1819 he wrote his "*Vie de Cromwell*,"

and two years afterwards became a member of the Academy. After the revolution of July he abandoned his professor's Chair and his literary labours, and devoted himself wholly to politics. In 1830 he was elected a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the department of the Eure; in 1832 he was raised to the dignity of peer of France, and received the appointment of Vice-President of the Royal Council of Public Instruction; and in 1839 became Minister of Public Instruction, which office he held until 1844. M. Villemain's principal works are the "Vie de Cromwell," "Cours de Littérature Française," and "Discours et Mélanges Littéraires." As a politician he has always been a liberal Conservative; a zealous advocate for the liberty of the press; and, after the Revolution of 1830, a warm supporter of the Government of July. Of late years M. Villemain has been living in retirement.

VILLIERS, THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES PELHAM, brother of the Earl of Clarendon, was born in 1802, and educated at St. John's Coll., Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1827. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Hertfordshire, and has sat in Parliament for Wolverhampton since 1835. He was formerly an Examiner in the Court of Chancery, and a Poor-Law Commissioner. In 1853 he joined the Liberal Government and was appointed Judge-advocate General. In 1859 he was appointed President of the Poor-Law Board and became a member of Lord Palmerston's Cabinet. Mr. Villiers, as an independent Liberal member, was one of the most able and eloquent leaders of the Anti-Corn-law agitation, to the ultimate victory of which cause his earnest speeches and persistent motions in Parliament largely contributed. At the general election in 1847 he was elected for South Lancashire and also for Wolverhampton, but decided to retain his seat for Wolverhampton. In the session of 1865 he introduced a very important measure in connection with the Poor-

law administration, the Union Chargeability Bill, which was carried through parliament and has now become law.

VINCKE,\* ERNEST, BARON VON, a Prussian statesman of the Constitutional party, was born at Buech, in Westphalia, in 1811. He devoted himself first to law and afterwards to politics, and in 1847 first acquired a great reputation as a constitutional orator throughout Germany. At the time of the Crimean and Italian wars, his hostility in the Prussian Parliament to Russia and Austria attracted towards him considerable attention among the Liberals in every country of Europe. He is an excellent debater: eloquent, ready in reply, courageous, and caustic and earnest in style. A sword having been presented to him by some Italian patriots, he refused it on the ground that he had been actuated, in the parliamentary expression of his sentiments, by a feeling of the true interest of Germany, and not by any cosmopolitan sympathy for Italy. His recent parliamentary career has been marked by opposition to the arbitrary measures of the Prussian Cabinet.

VIOLLET-LEDUC, EUGÈNE-EMMANUEL, a French architect, born at Paris, Jan. 27, 1814, made Gothic architecture his special study, not neglecting, however, the study of the Greek and Roman styles. He has been charged with the restoration of various churches and edifices in France; among others with that of the exquisite Sainte Chapelle, and, in concert with M. Lassus, with the restoration of Notre-Dame of Paris. As an author we owe to him the "Dictionnaire Raisonné de l'Architecture Française du XI<sup>me</sup> au XVI<sup>me</sup> Siècle" (1853); an "Essai sur l'Architecture Militaire au Moyen-Age" (1854), and other works.

VIRCHOW,\* RUDOLPH, Professor, eminent both as a man of science and as a Prussian politician. He was the favourite pupil of the great physiologist Johann Müller, and became the editor of the periodical *Archiv für Pathologie, Anatomie und*

**Virchow, Rudolf**, *Cellular Medicine*, and is the author of other voluminous works on the special branches of medical science. He has also acquired a European reputation. His "*Cellular Pathology*" is based upon "*Physiology and Pathological Histology*," and is owing to a Professor Johann Müller. It has been translated into English, the former by Dr. Chance, and the latter by Dr. Mercer Adam. His work is regarded as a natural philosopher appeals to a wider circle than his purely professional productions. He has been for ten years or more Extraordinary Professor in ordinary of Pathological Anatomy, General Pathology, and Therapeutics, in the University of Berlin, and at the same time Director of the Pathological Institute. Always a liberal politician, Professor Virchow has of late years found time to become a leader of the Free-trade party in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies. In the session of 1865 he defeated the minister, Von Bismarck, in his project for obtaining money to create a navy, and was challenged to a duel by the disappointed chief of the Prussian Cabinet.

**VIVIAN, SIR ROBERT JOHN HUSSEY**, K.C.B., a natural son of General Sir Hussey (afterwards Lord) Vivian, was born in 1802, and educated at Dr. Burney's School, Gosport, the Ecole Militaire at Beauvais, and the Royal College, Dresden. He is a Major-General in the Madras army, of which he was Adjutant-General 1849-1854; he was formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Madras Europeans. He served during the Crimean war with the local rank of Lieut.-General at Constantinople and at Kertch, in command of the Turkish contingent, 1854-1856. In 1858 he was appointed a member of the Council of India; and from 1855-1858 he was a Director of the East-India Company.

**VOCHT,\* KARL**, M.D., philosopher and author, was born at Giessen, July 5, 1817, and was educated there under Liebig. Removing to Berne in 1835, he studied physiology and became

M.D. Having studied geology and zoology under Agassiz, he became Professor of Zoology in the university of his native town. He distinguished himself in the Frankfort Parliament of 1848, but subsequently, from motives of prudence, retired into Switzerland, where he delivered in the canton of Neuchâtel some able lectures "*On Man, his Place in Creation*" and in the "*History of the Earth*," which made his name known far and wide on the Continent, and which have been translated into English and published here under the auspices of the Anthropological Society. Dr. Vocht is Professor of Natural History in the University of Geneva, a foreign associate of the Anthropological Society of Paris, and an honorary fellow of the Anthropological Society of London.

**VOELCKER,\* AUGUSTUS**, F.C.S., son of Frederick Adolphus Voelcker, was born at Frankfort-on-Main, in 1823, and educated at a private school in that town, and subsequently at the University of Göttingen. He was appointed assistant to the late Professor Johnston, of Edinburgh, in 1849, and three years afterwards Professor of Chemistry in the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester; but he resigned that post in 1862, and is now (1865) Professor of Chemistry to the Royal Agricultural Society of England. Professor Voelcker is the author of "*Chemistry of Food*," "*Chemistry of Manures*," "*Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry*," and numerous papers on theoretical and agricultural chemistry in the *Journals of the Royal Agricultural Society of England*, the *Highland Society*, *Chemical Society*, &c.

**VOLK, WILHELM**, a German painter of the Düsseldorf school, born at Herdecke, on the Roer, June 21, 1815, made his first attempts at once as a religious and historical painter, and as a painter *de genre*. His first work, the "*Good Shepherd*," was followed by "*Frithjof and Ingeborg*," from Tegnér's *saga* of that name. The public is familiar, through engravings,

with his "Murder of Rizzio," the "Escape of Mary from Lochleven Castle," the "Death of Mary Stuart," which inspired Schiller's drama, and the "Death of the Admiral de Coligny." On his return from Italy, he settled at Düsseldorf, where he occupies himself chiefly with portrait-painting.

**VOLKMANN, ALFRED-WILHELM**, a German physiologist, born at Leipzig, in 1801, devoted himself to the study of medicine and the natural sciences. In 1826 he received the degree of M.D., and went to complete his studies in the hospitals of Paris and London. In 1837 he obtained the Chair of Physiology in the Russian University of Dorpat, which he held until 1843, when he was recalled to Halle in the quality of Ordinary Professor of Physiology. He has published several able works on medical subjects. His attention has been directed to the optic nerve, the circulation of the blood, and, latterly, to the irritability of the muscles.

### W.

**WAAGEN, GUSTAV FRIEDRICH**, art critic, was born at Hamburg, 11th Feb., 1794. His most elaborate work, and that which made him first known to English readers, was one published in 1837, at Berlin, on "The Works of Art and Artists in England"—a country in which he is extensively known. This work was subsequently enlarged and republished in English, in three volumes, in 1854, under the title of "The Treasures of Art in Great Britain." In 1857 he published an addition to this work, under the name of "Additional Art Treasures of Great Britain," and also in the same year "A Walk through the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester." He is the author of numerous other works, all bearing on the subject of art and artists. He is the author of a plan, which has been adopted both in Berlin and in this country, for the chronological arrangement of pictures

in public galleries. He has also been engaged as foreign correspondent and purchaser for our National Gallery, and invited by the Commissioners to state his opinion as to the future management of our national collection of pictures. Dr. Waagen is Keeper of the Prints in the Berlin Museum.

**WADDINGTON, THE VERY REV. GEORGE, D.D.**, was born in the year 1793, and was educated at the Charterhouse and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he was Browne's Medallist in 1811, University Scholar and Chancellor's Medallist for English verse in 1813; he graduated B.A. in 1815, and became Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He was subsequently elected to a Fellowship at Trinity Coll., and spent some years in foreign travel. He published, in 1822, "A Visit to Ethiopia;" in 1825, "A Visit to Greece;" and in 1829 a work on "The Present Condition and Prospects of the Greek or Oriental Church; with some Letters written from the Convent of the Strophades." In 1835 he published a "History of the Church, from the Earliest Ages down to the Reformation" (3 vols. 8vo.), followed, 1841, by a "History of the Reformation on the Continent," also in 3 vols. 8vo. In 1840 he was nominated to the Deanery of Durham, and in 1845 he published some lectures on National Education, which he had delivered at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

**WADDY, THE REV. SAMUEL DOUSLAND, D.D.**, was born at Burton-upon-Trent, Aug. 5th, 1804. Being the son of a Wesleyan divine, the Rev. R. Waddy, he was educated at the Woodhouse Grove School, and entered the Wesleyan ministry in 1825, having, however, devoted several years to the study of medicine with the view of joining his elder brother, Dr. Jonathan Waddy, a physician of eminence. In about the year 1830, Mr. R. Waddy originated a scheme for the erection of a Wesleyan educational institution, now known as "Wesley College," Sheffield, which establishment he has, with a short inter-



His origin was as romantic as his career has been adventurous. It appears that when the Great Napoleon was at the height of his glory, he was attracted, at a fête at Warsaw, by a Polish lady of great beauty, the wife of a noble Sarmatian advanced in years; and being regarded by her as the destined liberator of Poland, he was successful in winning her affections, and the Countess Walewski, after being carried off from her husband, gave birth in the castle of Walewice to a son, who received his education in Geneva, and returned to Poland in 1824. He desired to visit France, but was refused permission by the late Grand-Duke Constantine. The young count succeeded, however, in escaping to Paris, where he was present during the Revolution of July, 1830. At that period he received a delicate mission from General Sebastiani to the Polish Government, and next he served as aide-de-camp to the Polish generalissimo, earning the Military Cross of Poland at the battle of Grochow. In December, 1831, he married Katharine Caroline, daughter of the sixth earl of Sandwich, who died in 1834, and in later years he espoused a Florentine lady, the granddaughter of Stanislaus Poniatowski, nephew of the last king of Poland. Count Walewski having become naturalized in France, was appointed Captain in the Foreign Legion; he afterwards entered the Chasseurs d'Afrique, and then the 4th Hussars. Subsequently he became proprietor of the *Messenger des Chambres*, under the auspices of Messrs. Thiers and Remusat, and he also published several pamphlets, in one of which he advocated the English alliance. At length the Count found a diplomatic career open to him. In 1840 he was sent on a mission to Mehemet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, by M. Thiers, then Minister for Foreign Affairs; after which M. Guizot sent him on a mission to La Plata. In 1849 he was the French Minister-Plenip. at the court of Tuscany; in the following year he represented the French Go-

vernment in the same capacity at the court of Naples, where he remained till 1852, when he was named Ambassador to England. In 1855 Count Walewski was recalled to the Tuileries to undertake the duties of Minister for Foreign Affairs. In that capacity he presided over the conference which, in the spring of 1856, framed the treaty of peace with Russia. He was succeeded in his position as Minister for Foreign Affairs by M. Thouvenel in 1859. He subsequently held the portfolio of Minister of State until 1863, when he resigned, in consequence, it is said, of his warm sympathies for the insurrection of Poland. He has been a Member of the Senate since 1855, and in the spring of 1865 he accepted the post of President of the Corps Législatif, vacant by the death of the Duke de Morny. He has also distinguished himself in literature; and is said to have aided Alexandre Dumas in the production of the play "*Mademoiselle de Belle-Isle*" (1839). He is the author of other theatrical pieces.

WALKER, SIR BALDWIN WAKE, BART., K.C.B., late Surveyor-General of the Navy, is the only surviving son of Mr. John Walker, by a relative of the noble family of Wake. He was born in 1803, and entered the navy in 1812; in 1820 he became Lieutenant, and was appointed to the *Nautilus*, on the Jamaica station. From 1823 to 1826 he was actively employed on the coasts of South America and Africa, in the *Brazen*, and subsequently served in the Mediterranean in the *Rattlesnake* and *Ætna*, the captain of the latter vessel being the present Admiral Sir S. Lushington, K.C.B. While First Lieut. of this ship, in Oct. 1828, he was able to render valuable aid to Captain Lushington in the reduction of the castle of Morea, the last hold of the Turks in the Peloponnesus, and for this service was rewarded with the order of the Redeemer of Greece, and also the cross of the Legion of Honour. He was subsequently in the *Asia* and *Britannia*; and in the *Barham* he continued to serve in the Mediterra-

year 1831, when he obtained the rank of Commander. In 1838 he became Captain, being then employed in the Mediterranean on board the *Venerable*, and he subsequently held command of the *Agamemnon* and the *Constance*. At the close of 1847 he was appointed Commander of the Navy, and for thirteen years devoted his energy and talents to his official duties so successfully that he was rewarded by being raised to the rank of a Baronet. He attained Flag rank in 1855, and in 1859 was appointed to the command of the S. African station. More recently he held the command of the E. Indian station. For some years he was a Rear and Vice-Admiral in the Turkish service, and was made a K.C.B. in 1841, for the gallant conduct which he displayed during the brilliant operations on the coast of Syria under Admirals Stopford and Napier. He was also made a Knight of the Second Class of the Iron Crown of Austria, of St. Anne of Russia, and of the Red Eagle of Prussia.

WALKER, JAMES, an eminent civil engineer, is a native of a northern county, and was born about the year 1780. He was one of those who were originally consulted by the Government as to the feasibility of the plan proposed by George Stephenson for applying steam-power to purposes of traction between Liverpool and Manchester, and obtained a high reputation as a dock-engineer. He was chosen the first President of the Institution of Civil Engineers.

WALPOLE, THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO, was born in the year 1806, and educated at Eton and Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he obtained the first English declamation prize, and also a prize for the best essay on the character and conduct of William III. Having been called to the Bar in 1831, by the Soc. of Lincoln's Inn, of which he is now a Benchet, he obtained a large practice in the Courts of Chancery; became a Q.C. in 1846; and in the same year was elected M.P. for Midhurst. He distinguished himself in

the debate which took place in 1849, on the Navigation Laws; and also in the discussion on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill in 1851. On the accession of Lord Derby to office in 1852, Mr. Walpole sacrificed his practice at the Chancery Bar to accept the post of Secretary of State for the Home Department; and in that capacity carried through Parliament the measure for embodying the militia. After the general election, he resigned office with his party, but he has since taken an important part in the business of the House of Commons. After leaving office, Mr. Walpole became Chairman of the Great Western Railway; and on the death of Mr. Goulburn, in 1856, he was elected member for the University of Cambridge, which he has represented down to the present time. He held the seals of the Home Office under the Earl of Derby a second time in 1858-9, but resigned them early in the latter year, owing to a difference with his colleagues in regard to the Reform Bill proposed by the Conservative party.

WALTER, JOHN, eldest son of the late Mr. John Walter, of Bearwood, Berks, some time M.P. for that county, was born in London in 1818. Having been educated at Eton and taken honours at Exeter Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1840, M.A. 1843, he was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1847. Mr. Walter unsuccessfully contested Nottingham in 1843, but had the good fortune to be returned by the electors in 1847, the day after his father's death, and continued to represent that borough down to 1859 as a Liberal Conservative. In the latter year he was elected for Berks. The name which Mr. Walter bears is intimately associated with the history of what Burke called "the Fourth Estate." It was a Walter who, on the 1st of Jan., 1788, published the first number of the *Times*. It was the late Mr. Walter who raised that journal to eminence; who, by his energy in inducing men of talent to contribute to its columns, rendered it a great organ



of free opinions and popular knowledge ; and who, moreover, in spite of many obstacles, first brought the steam-engine to the aid and service of the newspaper press. Mr. Walter now holds in the *Times* the same interest which belonged to his father, but takes no active part in its management.

WARD, EDWARD MATTHEW, R.A., painter, born at Pimlico in 1816, is the nephew, on the mother's side, of Horace and James Smith, the authors of "Rejected Addresses." To the judgment and good taste of his mother, who lived to witness the artist's first fame, he attributes much of his success. In 1834 he was admitted a student of the Academy under the auspices of Wilkie, who advised him in his studies. Here the true bent of his mind was shown in his preference for original composition and colour to formal academic study. His first picture, "Portrait of Mr. O. Smith in the Character of Don Quixote," was exhibited in 1834. In 1836 he visited Rome, where he stayed nearly three years, and gained in 1838 the silver medal from the Academy of St. Luke. He next devoted a few months in Munich to the study of fresco under Cornelius. "Cimabue and Giotto," painted while he was in Rome, was the first picture exhibited (in 1839) on his return. With the single exception of his "Napoleon in the Prison at Nice," bought by the Duke of Wellington, those which followed showed but little promise. In the Cartoon competition of 1843 his "Boadicea" did not obtain a premium, although much approved by the council. In the same year his picture of "Dr. Johnson Reading the MS. of the Vicar of Wakefield" made him favourably known. "Goldsmith as a Wandering Musician," and "La Fleur's Departure from Montreuil," of the following year, maintained the impression ; and in 1845, "Dr. Johnson in the Anteroom of Lord Chesterfield," purchased by Mr. Vernon, raised his reputation to a very high standard.

In 1846 Mr. Ward was elected A.R.A. The direction thenceforth permanently given to the painter's mind is indicated by a bare list of his subsequent pictures : "The Fall of Clarendon," 1846, of which there is a duplicate in the Vernon Gallery ; "The South-Sea Bubble," 1847, also in the Vernon Gallery ; "Highgate Fields during the Great Fire ;" "Interview of Charles II. and Nell Gwynne," both 1848 ; "De Foo and the MS. of Robinson Crusoe ;" "Young Benjamin West sketching the Baby in the Cradle," both 1849 ; "James II. receiving Tidings of the Landing of the Prince of Orange," 1850 ; "The Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple," 1851 ; "Charlotte Corday led to Execution," 1852. In the latter year he was commissioned to paint eight pictures (in oil) for the corridor of the New House of Commons. Three only of these pictures were executed in oil colours, but the darkness of the corridor rendering them all but invisible when placed there, they have been since executed in fresco. There now remain three more to be done. The next will be "The Acquittal of the Seven Bishops ;" that just finished is "The Landing of Charles II.," painted in the new material of water-glass, as a substitute for fresco. Mr. Ward was elected R.A. (in succession to J. J. Chalon) in March, 1855. The following works have been executed since the above three frescoes : "The Execution of Montrose," "The Last Sleep of Argyle," "Alice Lisle" (1857-8), "Marie Antoinette Parting with the Dauphin in Prison" (1856), "The Visit to the Tomb of Napoleon," and "The Emperor of the French receiving the Order of the Garter" (painted for her Majesty), "Marie Antoinette Listening to the Reading of the Act of her Accusation" (1859), "Ante-chamber at Whitehall during the Dying Moments of Charles II." (1861), "Foundling Children visiting the Studio of Hogarth, to see the Portrait of Captain Coram," "Charlotte Corday contemplating her Portrait



Warren, the Editor of "The Law and Practice of Election Committees," and "Blackstone Systematically Abridged," the latter of these has already become a standard legal work. Mr. Warren is a Queen's Counsel, and Barrister at Hall. In 1856 he was elected M.P. for Midhurst in the Conservative interest, and re-elected at the dissolution in 1857, but vacated his seat, having been appointed by Lord Chelmsford one of the Masters in Lunacy in Feb., 1859.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. JOHN WOOD, B.D., eldest son of H. De Grey Water, Esq., of Cruck Meole, Shropshire, was born in the year 1846, and was educated at Chr. Chr. Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1827. He is the author of a variety of Theological publications, including some on Clerical Synods, Convocation, &c.; but he is more widely known as the editor of vols. 6 and 7 of "The Doctor, &c." by his father-in-law, the late Robert Southey, as well as of "Southey's Common-Place Book," in four series, "Southey's Letters," "Parochial Fragments," &c., with "Lives of Thomas à Becket," and "John Selden." "Sermons" in two volumes, "The Last of the Old Squires," "The Sea-board and the Downs," &c.

WATERWORTH, THE REV. WILLIAM, a learned Roman Catholic controversialist, was born about the year 1812, and is descended from an old Roman Catholic family. After receiving his education at Stonhurst, he entered the order of the Jesuits, and having been ordained a priest, served several missions in succession. He is the author of "The Origin and Developments of Anglicanism," "England and Rome, or the Religious Connection between England and the Holy See from the year A.D. 179 down to the Reformation." His brother, the Rev. J. Waterworth, is the author of "A Translation of the Canons and Decrees of the Council of Trent," a translation of "Vernon's Rule of Faith," as also an edition of "The Faith of Catholics" (3 vols. 8vo.), a "Digest of the Penal Laws," &c.

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**WATKINS, THE REV. CHARLES FREDERICK**, youngest son of the Rev. Wm. Watkins, of Court Coleman, and Rector of Port Eynon, county Glamorgan, Vicar of Brixworth, near Northampton, was born at Corsley, Wilts, on 16th January, 1795, and educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1810 he entered the *Hotspur* frigate as midshipman, and was engaged in teaching the midshipmen mathematics and natural science. At the conclusion of the war he left the navy, and entered at Ch. Coll., Cambridge. He was ordained as a Literate, and became Curate of Downton, Wilts. In 1820 Bishop Fisher appointed him Curate of Windsor. In 1822 he was appointed Warden of Farley Hospital, near Salisbury, where he remained ten years, and made observations on the geology of the neighbourhood, which he communicated to Dr. Buckland and other geologists; and there also made his fine collection of the siliceous fossils of the chalk formation. A portion of the agatized and calcedonic specimens were purchased for the British Museum, and other portions presented by Mr. Watkins to the Geol. Soc. and the museums of Oxford and Cambridge, &c. In 1832 he was presented to the Vicarage of Brixworth, a living attached to the prebendal stall of Sarum. Mr. Watkins has written some elegant poems, and is the author of "An Introduction to Geology, and the Rationale of New Discoveries" (1849), and several works on meteorology, &c., and of pamphlets on the cultivation of the land, agricultural prospects, &c. (privately printed), "Clerical Subscription," and "An Appeal to the Clergy and Laity on some recent Publications affecting the Truth of God's Holy Word." Mr. Watkins having discovered that Brixworth church was a basilican structure of the 7th century, after the earliest types, as far back as the times of Nineveh, is about to restore it and to publish a History of the Basilica in general.

**WATSON,\* HENRY C.**, naturalist

and writer, is the author of "Outlines of the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," "Remarks on the Geographical Distribution of British Plants," "The Statistics of Phrenology," "Cybele Britannica" (4 vols. 8vo.), "The New Botanist's Guide" (2 vols.), "The Geographical Distribution of British Plants" (part I.), &c.

**WATSON, THE REV. JOHN SELBY**, M.A., was born about the year 1815, and graduated B.A. at Trinity Coll., Dublin, in 1838, being one of the gold medallists in classics. He was ordained in the following year by Dr. Allen, Bishop of Ely, and after holding one or two parochial charges, was appointed Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School at Stockwell, Surrey. He is the author of several volumes of "Translations" (in Bohn's Classical Library) from the classical authors, including Lucretius, Xenophon, Sallust, Quinctilian, Florus, Justin, &c. He is also the author of "Sons of Strength, Wisdom, Patience;" of "The Story of Sir William Wallace;" of a "Life of George Fox;" a "Life of Richard Porson;" and a "Life of Bishop Warburton."

**WATT, JAMES HENRY**, line-engraver, was born in London in 1799, and on quitting school at sixteen, was placed in the studio of the late Mr. C. Heath. He is best known by his transcript of Stothard's "Procession of the Flitch of Bacon," "The Highland Drovers' Departure" (after Landseer), "May-day' in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth" (after Leslie), "Susannah and the Elders" (after Caracci), "A Court-yard in the Olden Time" (after Landseer), "Christ blessing Little Children" (after Eastlake), &c. He also executed the following book plates: the "Portrait of Lady Dover" (after Lawrence), the "Portrait of Mrs. A. Watts" (after A. E. Chalon), an ideal portrait of "Ninon de l'Enclos" (after Newton), and "Twelfth Night" (from Smirke, for Heath's "Shakespeare").

**WATTS, GEORGE FREDERICK**, painter, was born in London in 1820.

He was elected to the Academy in 1837, and his subsequent years were devoted to the instruction of his pupils. In 1840 he was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin, and in 1841 to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. At the same time he was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna. He was also elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1845. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1846. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1847. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1848. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1849. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1850. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1851. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1852. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1853. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1854. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1855. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1856. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1857. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1858. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1859. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1860. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1861. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1862. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1863. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1864. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1865. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1866. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1867. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1868. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1869. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1870. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1871. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1872. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1873. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1874. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1875. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1876. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1877. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1878. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1879. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1880. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1881. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1882. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1883. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1884. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1885. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1886. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1887. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1888. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1889. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1890. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1891. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1892. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1893. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1894. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Berlin in 1895. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg in 1896. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Vienna in 1897. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Rome in 1898. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in Paris in 1899. He was elected to the Academy of Sciences in London in 1900.

WATTS, THOMAS, born early in the present century, is a philologist and one of the assistant-keepers of the Printed Book department in the British Museum. On his first obtaining admission to the reading-room of the British Museum, he found that the library possessed no Russian or Hungarian books, and that in other

modern languages the deficiencies were very glaring: accordingly he addressed to the *Mechanics' Magazine* a series of letters on the subject, containing various proposals, which he has lived to carry into effect. In 1838, at the recommendation of Mr. Parizot, he became an officer of the British Museum, and since then several great changes in the arrangement of the library have taken place, which are understood to be owing to his instrumentality. The Museum now contains the best Russian library that exists anywhere out of Russia; and the same may be said as respects Hungarian and Danish works. The arrangement of the books in the library, which have increased from less than 250,000 volumes in 1838, to more than three times that number since, has been since 1835 under Mr. Watts's direction, and in 1857, the magnificent new reading-room of the Museum, the erection of which he had suggested twenty years before, was placed under his superintendence. He has been a contributor to various periodicals, and compiled for the supplement to the *Penny Magazine*, in the "English Cyclopædia," memoirs of more than a hundred foreign authors, chiefly of the northern nations. He has also contributed several papers to the "Transactions of the Philological Society," one of which, "An Essay on the Hungarian Language," procured him the honour of being elected a member of the Hungarian Academy, in conjunction with the late Lord Macaulay.

WEBER, WILHELM EDUARD, a celebrated German physicist, born at Wittenberg, Oct. 24, 1804, began his scientific studies at an early age, and when only twenty-one published his work on "The Theory of Waves." He has experimented largely in the science of acoustics, but is, perhaps, best known through his researches in terrestrial magnetism in concert with the illustrious Gauss. In 1837, through protesting against the violation of the constitution, he

was dismissed from a professorship he held in Göttingen, at the same time that a number of his colleagues were dismissed for the same offence. From 1845 to 1849 he was Professor of Physics at Leipsic, in which latter year he was restored to his chair at Göttingen. He has contributed a number of articles to the scientific journals of Germany.

WEBSTER, BENJAMIN, comedian, was born at Bath, Sept. 3rd, 1800, and was educated for the navy, but the sudden close of hostilities in 1815 induced him to change his intentions, and prepare himself for the musical profession, from which he eventually passed to dramatic life. His first appearance on the stage took place at Warwick, whence, in 1825, he was transferred to a metropolitan theatre. His readiness in assuming, at the briefest notice, the part of Pompey for the late Mr. Harley, in "Measure for Measure," first gave the public an opportunity of estimating the full scope of his histrionic powers, and firmly established his claim to rank among the good actors of the day. Having assumed the management of the Haymarket in 1837, the period of his lesseeship was marked by a liberal patronage of native dramatic talent,—Bulwer Lytton, Knowles, Jerrold, and Bayle Bernard having all been engaged in writing original works for his theatre; where, at the same time, Macready, Wallack, Strickland, Farnen, Mathews, Miss Faucit, Miss Nisbet, Mrs. Glover, and Mrs. Stirling appeared. It may not be uninteresting to mention that no less a sum than £2,000 was annually paid by Mr. Webster for the copyrights of British plays: on one occasion, indeed, he offered £500 for a prize comedy, to be generally contended for; and though this experiment was unsuccessful, it testified his warm desire to elevate the English stage. The New Adelphi Theatre, which Mr. Webster built on the site of the old house, in 1858, is still under his management. The lengthened period of

his dramatic career has necessarily identified his name with a long list of characters; but his latest, and certainly not his least successful, impersonations are those of Lavater, Tartuffe, Belphegor, and Triplet, and Pierre Leroux, in "The Poor Strollers." Mr. Webster is married and has a family. He is President of the new Dramatic College.

WEBSTER, THOMAS, R.A., painter, was born in London in 1800, and was for some time one of the choir at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, but passed much of his life at Windsor, where his father was employed in the royal establishment. He first exhibited at the Academy, in 1823, a portrait group, but seldom again until 1835; after which he continued to contribute regularly one or more of those quiet domestic subjects which have secured him so much fame. The unobtrusive titles of his first pictures,—*"The Soldier's Return," "A Committee of Taste," "Gunpowder Plot," "Bird-catchers,"* indicate early persistence in the course wherein his chief success was achieved. As early as 1833 he exhibited *"A Village School,"*—the theme so often repeated since; in 1836, *"Going into School"* and *"Coming out of School."* Subsequent pictures,—*"Returning from the Fair"* (1837), *"Breakfast"* (1838), *"Football"* (1839), attracted each year general notice. In 1840 his picture of *"Punch"* was followed by his election to an Associateship. *"The Boy and many Friends"* (of 1841); *"The Smile"* and *"The Frown,"* of which engravings have been issued by the Art-Union, were still more popular. *"The Grandmother," "The Impenitent," "Going to School"* (1842); *"Sickness and Health"* (1843), Portrait group of the artist's father and mother, *"The Pedlar"* (1844), succeeded; and in 1845 *"A Dame's School,"*—now in the Vernon Gallery,—one of his happiest efforts. In 1846 he was elected R.A. Among his principal subsequent works have been the *"Good Night"* (1846); *"A Village Choir"* (1847); *"Dotheboys'*

Hall" (1841), "A Slide" (1849), "A School yground" (1852); a repetition of a "Dame's School" (1853), "The Race" (1855); all masterly of their kind. Other smaller canvases and simpler themes,—*"A Robber," "A See-saw," "A Cherry-seller," "A Letter from the Colonies,"* etc., display the same genuine qualities of character, expression, and quiet humour. *"from Nature," "Home," "A Farm-house," "Peasant Children: interiors," "A Chimney Breakfast Party,"* &c. are also choice specimens of genuine but unpretending art.

WEEKES, HENRY, born at Canterbury in 1805, became a pupil of Sir John Deane, and subsequently of Sir John Clayton, to whose studio at Pimlico he succeeded. Whilst still a young man, he was a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy; in 1837 he executed a bust of Her Majesty, the first that was taken after her accession to the throne. He subsequently executed the statues of Cranmer, Latimer, and Ridley for the "Martyrs' Memorial" at Oxford; Dr. Goodall, at Eton; the Marquis Wellesley, for the India House, Lord Bacon, for Trinity College, Cambridge; Lord Auckland, for Calcutta. His subsequent works include busts of Dean Buckland, Lord Truro, Sir C. Bell, the Duke of Marlborough, Sir G. C. Lewis, John Hunter, Hervey, &c. In 1850 he was elected an A.R.A., having exhibited in the same year *"The Suppliant,"* followed in 1852 by *"A Shepherd."* He attained the full honours of the Academy in 1863. Mr. Weekes obtained in 1852 the gold medal offered by the Society of Arts for the best treatise on the Fine Art Section of the Great Exhibition. Two of Mr. Weekes' sons followed their father's profession.

WEILL, GUSTAV, Orientalist and German historian, born at Salzburg, April 24, 1808, is a grandson of the Duke of Metz, who introduced him to

the study of the Talmud, with the view of making him a theologian. He preferred, however, the study of philology and history, and after preliminary lessons received in Paris, he set out for the East, and resided five years in Cairo, making acquaintance with the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages, teaching also in the public schools, and making himself useful as an interpreter. On his return to Germany he received an appointment in the Library of Heidelberg, and was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages at the University in 1845. He has published many important works on the poetry of the Arabs, on the Koran, the Biblical Legends of the Muslims, &c., all distinguished by acute criticism, and an exact knowledge of Oriental sources. He has also written a *Life of Mohammed*, and a *History of the Caliphs*, and produced a new German translation of the *Arabian Nights*.

WEILL, ALEXANDRE, a French novelist and journalist, born in Alsace, in 1813, of a Jewish family, made an early acquaintance with the Hebrew language. At the age of fifteen he went to pursue his studies in Germany where he had to suffer great vicissitudes. On his return to France (1838) he contributed articles to various political and literary journals; but first came into notice when, as director of that portion of *"La Presse"* devoted to the discussion of foreign politics, he wrote (March, 1848) the first of his letters against the circulars of Ledra-Rollin, which caused a great sensation. He is author of the work, *"République et Monarchie"* (1848), which passed through six editions, and of several successful novels.

WELD, CHARLES RICHARD, late Assistant Secretary of the Royal Society, is the son of Isaac Weld, Esq., of Dublin, and was born at Windsor in 1818. He was educated at Dublin, and was called to the Bar in 1844. In the following year he was appointed Assistant Secretary and Librarian to the Royal Society. He is the author of a *"History of the Royal Society,"*

847), "Auvergne, Piedmont, and Savoy" (1848), "A Vacation in the United States and Canada" (1854), "A Vacation Tour in Brittany" (1856), "Vacations in Ireland" (1858), "The Peninsulas, East and West" (1859), "The Highlands Orcadia and Skye" (1860), "Sketches in India" (1862), and of various pamphlets relative to the Arctic expeditions. In 1861 he resigned his post at the Royal Society, and was entrusted by the Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862 with the getting up and management of the Philosophical Department of the Exhibition.

WELLES, GIDEON, an American statesman, is a native of the State of Connecticut, and was originally a Democrat of the Republican party. Van Buren made him Postmaster at Hartford, but in 1840 he gave up that post. Under Polk's presidency he received an appointment in the Marine Department, in which he evinced much ability. At the revocation of the Missouri Compromise Welles abandoned the Democratic party to join that of the Republicans; and during the contests relating to Kansas and Nebraska he became the violent opponent of his former political friends. In 1860 he was one of the delegates to the Convention of Chicago, and he was also member of the committee appointed to nominate Lincoln in Springfield.

In 1861 he was appointed Secretary for the Navy by President Lincoln, and during his administration the marine of the United States was vastly augmented. His approval of the seizure of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the British mail steamer *Trent* was favourably commented on in Europe. President Johnson retains him in the position he filled with such ability during the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln.

WELLESLEY, THE HON. AND VERY REVEREND GERALD, Dean of Windsor, third son of the late, and brother of the second Lord Cowley, was born in 1809, and was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he

graduated M.A. in 1830. He held the Rectory of Strathfieldsaye, Hants (in the patronage of his relative the Duke of Wellington), from 1836 to 1855. He was nominated Chaplain to the Queen in 1849, and Dean of Windsor in 1854.

WELLESLEY, THE REV. HENRY, D.D., Principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford, and Rector of Woodmancote, Hurstmonceaux, Sussex, is a natural son of the late Marquis Wellesley, K.G., and was born about 1794. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1816. Under the title of "Anthologia Polyglotta" was published, in 1849, a selection of versions in various languages (Latin, Italian, French, Spanish, and English), and Dr. Wellesley is known to be the author of many of the Latin, Italian, and English versions of the Epigrams, though they do not bear his name. We are not aware that Dr. Wellesley has come before the world professedly as an author, but he is well known in Oxford for his knowledge of the fine arts, and of classical and Italian literature. He was appointed Principal of New Inn Hall by the late Duke of Wellington, then Chancellor, in 1842.

WELLINGTON (NEW ZEALAND), BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES JOHN ABRAHAM, D.D., son of the late Captain Abraham, R.N., of Farnborough, Hants, was born in 1815, and educated at Eton and King's Coll., Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar and Fellow, and whence he returned Assistant Master to Eton College. He proceeded from thence to New Zealand, and was Archdeacon of Waitemata from 1852 to 1857, when, on the sub-division of the diocese of New Zealand, he was consecrated first Bishop of Wellington. He is married to a sister of Sir George J. Palmer, Bart., of Wanlip Hall, Leicestershire.

WELLS, SIR MORDAUNT LAWSON, is the second son of the late Samuel Wells, Esq., barrister-at-law. He was born in the year 1817, and was educated at the Foundation Grammar

School at Huntingdon. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1841, and after going the circuit for several years, became a Barrister-at-Law in 1855, and in the following year was appointed to the Recordship of Bedford. He was promoted in December, 1858, to a Judgeship at Calcutta, and received the honour of knighthood on that occasion. In 1860 he was made a Member of the Legislative Council of India.

**WENSLEYDALE, Lorn, The Right Hon. James** was born in 1782, at Hill Top, near Liverpool, and is the youngest son of the late Mr. Thos. Parkes, a merchant, of that place. He was educated at the Grammar School, Maclesfield, whence he went to Trin. Coll., Cambridge, a Fellow, in October, 1799. He was afterwards one of the two Craven's classical scholars sent to all the universities, became a Fellow of his college, and in the year 1800 he graduated B.A. as fifth Wrangler and Senior Chancellor's Medallist. He obtained a prize for the Latin ode and a second Bachelor's prize, and was elected to an open Fellowship at Trinity Coll., in 1804. In that year he removed to London, and after his studies as a pupil, and practising some years successfully as a special pleader in the Temple, he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in Easter term, 1813. Business soon flowed in with sufficient rapidity to warrant him in vacating his fellowship at Trinity. He married in 1817 Cecilia, daughter of the late S. F. Barlow, Esq., of Middlethorpe, Yorkshire. From that period his rise was rapid. In 1828 he was promoted to a Judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the death of the late Sir G. Holroyd, and was transferred to the Exchequer in 1834. In August, 1833, he was sworn a Privy Councillor, at the time when Lord Brougham established the Ju-

dicial Committee of the Privy Council, to which, among other duties he assigned the decision of a great accumulation of appeals from the East Indian Courts. On the judicial Bench he had gained an experience of twenty-eight years, and as he possessed of an admirably methodical mind it was therefore thought that his presence in the House of Lords would be of peculiar value as an assistant to the five "Great Lords," and on retiring from the Bench, in January, 1856, he was created Lord Wensleydale of Wensleydale, by patent, "for the term of his natural life." But Lord Campbell, the Earl of Derby, and Lord Lyndhurst opposed the right of the Crown to create peerages for life; and after several stormy debates, the House decided that such a patent gave the recipient of the honour no right to sit and vote in the House of Lords, and recommended the Government to create the title afresh, which, after some delay, was acceded to, by creating him Baron Wensleydale of Walton, with the usual remainder to heirs male.

He has since sat on the House of Lords, and also on a Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the services of Lord Wensleydale have been very valuable.

**WERNER,\* CARL**, a skilful artist is a native of Germany, and was born early in the present century. He is a leading member of the Institute of Water-Colour Painters, and chiefly known by his sketches of Eastern scenery and manners; particularly by a series of drawings from Holy Land subjects, which last formed an exhibition by themselves and are now being reproduced by chromo-lithography.

**WESTBURY, The Right Hon. Lord, Richard Bethell**, was born at Bradford-on-Avon, Wilts, June 30, 1800. His father was a physician resident first at Bristol and afterwards in London. After being brought up at a private school in Bristol, he was admitted at Wadham Coll., Oxford, Oct., 1814. Early in the following year he obtained a scholarship at



college, and closed an undergraduate career of great promise by taking his B.A. degree in 1818, gaining a double First Class. In due course of time he succeeded to a Fellowship, having maintained himself in the meantime by acting as a resident private tutor. Soon after, he came to London, and began the study of the law. Having been called to the Bar, at the Middle Temple, in 1823, he began practice as a Chancery barrister, and soon obtained distinction, as well as a considerable share of business. Dr. Gilbert, since Bishop of Chichester, then Principal of Brasenose College, and who had been one of his examiners in 1818, appointed Mr. Bethell counsel for his college in a suit instituted against them by an influential nobleman in which an adverse decision would have been a serious blow to the society over which he presided. The college was encouraged to resist the action by the earnest representations of Mr. Bethell, then comparatively an untried man, and gained the day. This success greatly augmented his practice, which continued to increase until early in 1840, when he was nominated a Queen's Counsel by the then Lord Chancellor Cottenham. He continued to practise with great success in the Equity Courts, down to the formation of the Aberdeen Cabinet, in Dec., 1852, when he was appointed Solicr.-General and received the honour of knighthood. Meantime, on a casual vacancy which occurred in the early part of 1851, he was returned to Parliament, in the Liberal interest, as one of the members for Aylesbury; and was again elected in 1852, and at the dissolution of 1857; but, in 1859, he withdrew from Aylesbury, and was chosen for Wolverhampton, which he represented till his elevation to the Chancellorship, in June, 1861, when he was raised to the peerage. As Solicr.-General, Sir Richard greatly assisted in carrying through the Lower House the Succession Duty Bill; as also the Oxford University Reform Bill, the Bill for the Abolition of the

Ecclesiastical Courts, and several other measures of importance. On the promotion of Sir A. Cockburn, in Nov., 1856, as Chief Justice, Sir Richard succeeded him as Atty.-Gen., in which capacity he carried, after a formidable struggle, measures for the abolition of the Ecclesiastical Testamentary Courts, the establishment of the Divorce and Probate Court, &c. He also brought before Parliament the Fraudulent Trustee Act, and the Charitable Trusts Act, in addition to other important measures relating to improvements in the Equity and Common Law Courts. When the new Court of Probate and Divorce was about to be formed, it is understood that Lord Palmerston offered the Judgeship to Sir Richard, as an acknowledgment of his distinguished services in conducting to a successful issue the important measures of law-reform upon which the Court was established, but he declined the post. He resigned the Attorney-Generalship in Feb., 1858, on the change of Administration, and returned to his former office in June, 1859, although generally named at the time for the Chancellorship. The latter, however, was conferred on Lord Campbell, to whose seat on the woolsack Sir Richard Bethell succeeded after a two years' delay. The measures recently adopted by the Inns of Court for the education of the students, and large reforms in the Bankruptcy Law and laws relating to the title of Landed Estates, are due to the exertions of Sir Richard Bethell. He has also been, from the commencement, Chairman of the Council of Legal Education. In consequence of a vote of the House of Commons, at the close of the session of 1865, implying censure of the Lord Chancellor for not exercising due caution and discretion in the appointment of the Registrar in the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, he resigned the great seal, and was succeeded as Chancellor by Lord Cranworth.

WESTERGAARD, NIELS-LUDVIG, a Danish Orientalist, born at Copenhagen, Dec. 17, 1815, studied in the



WESTMACOTT, JOHN, born in 1838, proceeded to Bonn to learn Sanskrit. The next year he visited Paris, London, and Berlin; and in 1841 set out to learn the King of Denmark and the Queen of Copenhagen, defraying the expenses of his voyage. On his return, 1844, he went to Tübing, Münster, and St. Petersburg, and on his return to Denmark, 1845, was appointed Professor of Oriental Languages. His principal works are: *Ætymologia Sanscrita*, 1841; and a German edition of the "Zurhvesta," 1842-43. He has also endeavoured to bring about Persian-Christian uniform script, and of which he obtained patent in 1844.

WESTMACOTT, RICHARD, R.A., F.R.S., sculptor, son of the late Sir R. Westmacott, was born in London, 1797. He visited Italy in 1820, and remained there for six years. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1827; was elected Associate in 1838, R.A. in 1840, and Professor of Sculpture in 1845. Among his best ideal works are: "The Cyclops Player," exhibited in 1832, in the Duke of Devonshire's collection; a group of a Girl and a Faun, in the possession of C. W. Parker Esq., M.P.; "Venus and Adonis," 1841; "Venus instructing Cupid," alto-reliefs in Lord Ellesmere's gallery; "Paolo and Francesca," 1838, an alto-relievo in Lord Lansdowne's possession; "Blue Bell," a vase, full of grace and beauty in Lord Ellesmere's collection. His works in religious compositions: his finest examples are the "Angel Watchman," part of a large monumental group to the Ashburton family, 1842; his bas-relief, "Go. and Sin," 1840; a recumbent monumental figure of the late Archbp. Howley, 1850, in Canterbury Cathedral; and one of the late Earl of Hardwicke at Wimpole. Mr. Westmacott has for some years retired from the practice of his profession, occupying himself chiefly in the literature connected with his art, and in delivering lectures. He has contributed to most of the encyclo-

pædias and journals articles and essays on the subjects of his professional study; and is the author of a "Handbook on the Schools of Sculpture," and an essay "On Colouring Statues."

WESTWOOD, JOHN ORAIIAH, an eminent entomologist, son of the late Mr. Westwood, of Sheffield, was born in that town in 1805. He was chiefly educated at Lichfield. Mr. Westwood was appointed, in 1861, to the Professorship of Zoology recently founded at Oxford by the munificence of the late Rev. W. Hope. The Royal Society has also awarded to him one of the great gold Royal Medals for his scientific works, and in 1860 he was elected to fill the place of the illustrious Humboldt, as a Corresponding Member of the Entomological Society at Paris. He is also the author of "Palæographia Sacra Pictoria," of "The Butterflies of Great Britain," and of "Illuminated Illustrations of the Bible." Mr. Westwood has also distinguished himself by his contributions to archaeological science.

WETHERALL, SIR GEORGE AUGUSTUS, G.C.B., K.H., son of the late General Sir F. Wetherall, was born in 1779, and educated at Winchester, and the Royal Military Coll., High Wycombe; he served at the Cape, and in the conquest of Java, and acted as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-chief at Madras from 1822 to 1825; he served afterwards as Lieut.-Colonel 1st Foot in India and in Canada, where he was largely instrumental in suppressing the insurrection in 1837-8, and was made C.B. for his services on that occasion. He was some time since Adjutant-General, and on his resignation was appointed to the command of the Northern District. On 23rd Oct., 1863, he attained the rank of General in the army, and in 1865 the honour of G.C.B. was conferred upon him. Sir George is Colonel of the 54th Foot.

WHEATSTONE, CHARLES, F.R.S., the scientific inventor of the electric telegraph, and professor of experi-

mental philosophy in King's Coll., London, was born at Gloucester, in 1802. Mr. Wheatstone's connection with the electric telegraph—that most marvellous of the triumphs of modern science—is set forth in an official paper, drawn up by the late Sir M. I. Brunel, and Professor Daniell, at a time when some misunderstanding had arisen from conflicting claims as to the origin of this important invention; and as this subject is one of the vexed questions of science, we cannot do better than quote the decision, saving one or two slight and unimportant omissions, at which these gentlemen arrived, with ample evidence before them:—"In March, 1836, Mr. Cooke, while engaged at Heidelberg in scientific pursuits, witnessed for the first time one of those well-known experiments on electricity, considered as a possible means of communicating intelligence, which have been tried and exhibited from time to time during many years by various philosophers. Struck with the vast importance of an instantaneous mode of communicating intelligence (especially by the medium of railways), and impressed with a strong conviction that so great an object might be attained by means of electricity, he immediately directed his attention to the adaptation of electricity to a practical system of telegraphing, and, giving up the profession in which he was engaged, he from that hour devoted himself exclusively to the realization of that object. He returned to England in April, 1836, to perfect his plans. In Feb., 1837, while engaged in completing a set of instruments for an intended experimental application of his telegraph to a tunnel on the Liverpool and Manchester railway, he was introduced by Dr. Roget to Professor Wheatstone, who had for several years given much attention to the subject of transmitting intelligence by electricity, and had made several discoveries of the highest importance connected with this subject. Among these were his well-known determina-

tion of the velocity of electricity when passing through a metal wire; his experiments, in which the deflection of magnetic needles, the decomposition of water, and ether voltaic and magneto-electric effects, were produced through greater lengths of wire than had ever before been experimented upon; and his original method of converting a few wires into a considerable number of circuits, so that they might transmit the greatest number of signals which can be transmitted by a given number of wires, by the deflection of magnetic needles. In May, 1837, Messrs. Cooke and Wheatstone took out a joint English patent, on a footing of equality, for their existing inventions, and the undertaking rapidly progressed, until it attained the character of a simple and practical system, worked out scientifically on the sure basis of actual experience. While Mr. Cooke is entitled to stand alone as the gentleman to whom this country is indebted for having practically introduced and carried out the electric telegraph as a useful undertaking, and Professor Wheatstone is acknowledged as the scientific man whose profound and successful researches have already prepared the public to receive it as a project capable of practical application, it is to the united labours of two gentlemen so well qualified for mutual assistance that we must attribute the rapid progress which this important invention has made during the five years since they have been associated. —(Signed) M. I. Brunel, J. F. Daniell. London, April 27, 1841." It is but fair to state, however, that in America, Professor Morse is regarded as the prior discoverer of the electric telegraph, as will be seen in the notice given of him, *ante*. Professor Wheatstone also claims to be regarded as the inventor of the well-known stereoscope; but it is upon his scientific skill in connection with the electric telegraph that his fame will chiefly rest. At the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 Professor Wheatstone

the present century, is the author of "The Swiss and Back," "A Londoner's Walk to the Land's End," "The Foot through Tyrol," "A July Holiday in Saxony, Bohemia and Silesia," "A Month in Yorkshire," "Northumberland and the Border," "All Round the Wrekin," "The Eastern Coast from the Humber to the Thames," &c. He entered the service of the Royal Society in 1841 as Clerk, and in 1861 was appointed Assistant Secretary, which office he still 1865 retains.

WHITE-MARIO, \*JESSIE MERRITT A., daughter of Mr. T. White, a ship-carpenter, was born at Gosport, Hants. May 9, 1832. Whilst at school at Birmingham she imbibed very liberal ideas from hearing the lectures of Mr. G. Dawson, and subsequently, whilst residing in Paris, became a contributor to *Elzer Cook's Journal*. A tour in Italy in 1854 first brought her into contact with Garibaldi, Mazzini, Orsini, and other patriots. Returning to England, she edited Orsini's *Memoirs*, and lectured on Italy. She next wrote in the *Daily News* some articles, entitled "Italy for the Italians;" and shortly afterwards was appointed correspondent of that paper in Genoa. Having been thrown into prison upon a charge of which she was ultimately acquitted, she married, 19th Dec. 1857, Signor Alberto Mario. Since that time she has proved herself a most zealous coadjutor to Garibaldi and his party: she accompanied that general in his expedition against Sicily, and most carefully nursed in the hospital his wounded soldiers. Since that date she has divided her life between Italy and London, and has proved very successful as a lecturer upon subjects connected with modern European politics.

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WHITE, WALTER, born early in

when he retired, partly from ill-health, and partly for the purpose of devoting himself to scientific pursuits, and more especially to the carrying out of an electric telegraph between England and America. He laboured constantly, night and day, for more than three years, at the solution of this problem, and was so far successful that he carried the electrical current through 3,000 miles of wire immersed in the Thames off Woolwich, overcoming the difficulty which hitherto electricians had been unable to surmount—the absorption of the electrical current by the water. His ill-health prevented him from taking any part in the subsequent attempt to lay the Atlantic cable between Newfoundland and Cape Valentia.

WHITESIDE, THE RIGHT HON. JAMES, Q.C., LL.D., son of the late Rev. William Whiteside, was born in co. Wicklow, in 1806, and educated at Trinity Coll., Dublin, where he graduated in honours. He was called to the Irish Bar in 1830, and rapidly rose in his profession. In 1843 he was counsel for the defence of Mr. D. O'Connell, on which occasion he delivered a most powerful oration. In 1848 he undertook the defence of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his fellow-conspirators. More recently (in 1862) he acquired great popularity in Ireland as the successful advocate of Teresa Longworth, in the celebrated trial to establish the validity of her marriage with Major Yelverton. He entered Parliament in 1851 as M.P. for the close borough of Enniskillen, which he represented as a strong Conservative down to 1859, when he was elected M.P. for the University of Dublin. He was Solicitor-General for Ireland under Lord Derby's first administration, and Attorney-General under Lord Derby, in 1858-9, when he was sworn a Member of the Privy Council in Ireland. Mr. Whiteside is the author of a work on "Ancient Rome," and also of "Italy in the Nineteenth Century" (1849).

WHITTLE, PETER A., F.S.A., Cor-

responding Member of the Perth Historic Society, Associate of the Arcadian Society, Rome, &c., born at Kirkham, Lancashire, in 1789, served his term to a bookseller at Preston, began business in 1810, and continued the same till 1851. During that time he corresponded with several periodicals of the day, established the *Preston Forum*, and was ever ready to foster literary efforts made in his immediate locality. He is the author of the "History of Preston" (2 vols., 1821); assisted the late Mr. Edward Baines in his "History of Lancashire;" wrote many articles for *Limbird's Mirror* and the *Orthodox Journal*; the "Sunday School Monitor," in 3 vols.; and compiled the separate histories, each in one volume, of "Southport," "Blackpool," "Lytham," "Blackburn," "Bolton-le-Moors," "Farnyhalgh," "Penwortham," "Hoghton Tower," "Lambury," &c. He has also prepared for the press a "History of Wigan;" a "Compendium of Botany;" "Introduction to Astronomy;" "Lectures on Poetry;" "Essay on Education;" "Papers on the Rebellion of 1715," &c.; and has carried on an extensive correspondence with many literary characters of his time. Mr. Whittle enjoys a literary pension of £50. His son, Mr. Robt. C. Whittle, is the author of the "Wayfarer in Lancashire," published in 1857.

WHITWORTH, JOSEPH, an eminent mechanic, was born in the manufacturing districts early in the present century. Since arriving at the age of manhood he has resided in Manchester, and has been uniformly engaged in mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. The first occasion, however, upon which Mr. Whitworth's name came prominently before the public was as the inventor of some improved planing machines, and other mechanical appliances for the manufacture of tools, which he displayed at the Great Exhibition of 1851. Some years later, when the English Government were anxiously seeking to perfect their military ar-

## WIELOPOLSKI—WIGRAM.

inventions, Mr. Whitworth brought forward his improvements in projectiles, producing, as the result of his researches, fire-arms of extraordinary range and great accuracy, in the further perfecting of which he is still occupied. He has been, and is still, a close competitor with Sir W. Armstrong in his efforts to produce ordnance for the national service, that may combine every important requisite.

**WIELOPOLSKI,\* A.** Count, by marriage, Marquis Myszowski, first became a Polish patriot, and visited London in 1831, as Envoy Extraordinary to the Government of that land, but, it is said, met with a cold reception from the British Government of the time. After the Gallician massacres he published (in 1848) an anti-Gallician pamphlet, entitled "A Letter of a Polish nobleman to Prince Metternich," recommending his countrymen to reconcile themselves with Russia, and become the armed champions of Pan Slavism. After the accession of the present Emperor of Russia to the throne, and the appointment of the Grand Duke Constantine to the Vice-Royalty of Poland, Marquis Wielopolski exercised much influence over the Russian Government in its policy towards Poland. It was due to him that the University of Warsaw was re-established, and other mitigations of the suspicious rigour of Russian dominion adopted. But the case was not adapted for a compromise, and in order to neutralize the growing influence of the patriots, he conceived the idea of seizing them as recruits for the army. The carrying out of this proscriptive measure in the dead of the nights of the 17th and 18th January, 1863, was the occasion of the outburst of the last insurrectionary war in Poland. He had, however, before this become unpopular, and an unsuccessful attempt was made to assassinate him, in August, 1862. When the Grand Duke was replaced at Warsaw by General Berg, the influence

of Wielopolski waned, and before 1863 had terminated he had been stripped of his offices and received an order from St. Petersburg to travel. Since that period he has lived in retirement, condemned alike by his own countrymen and the Russians.

**WIGAN, ALFRED**, an eminent actor, was born at Blackheath, Kent, 24th March, 1818. After playing subordinate characters at the Queen's Theatre under the management of Robert about the year 1836-7, he went to better parts at the St. James's Theatre under the late Mr. Braham, subsequently at Covent Garden Theatre under Madame Vestris, at Drury Lane Theatre under Macready, at the Lyceum under Charles Kean, and at the Haymarket under Mr. Webster. He also played at the Theatre Royal, Bath, under Maddox, at the Theatre Royal, Bristol, under Watts, at the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, under Kean and Keeley, and at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, under Webster. He opened the Olympic Theatre, 17th October, 1853, and after four years of arduous but successful management, retired from the stage on account of ill-health in July, 1857. He, however, subsequently resumed his professional engagements, and opened, on the 29th Oct., 1860, the St. James's Theatre, from the management of which he retired in 1863. Mr. Wigan has played so many lines of character that it is difficult to classify him under tragic or comic actors; but while still comparatively young, looking back on his past career, he can congratulate himself on having succeeded, by his energy and ability, in raising two hopeless and well nigh bankrupt theatres to a high position in the public favour.

**WIGRAM, GEORGE VICESIMUS**, a younger son of the late Sir R. Wigram, Bart., an eminent London merchant, was born in March, 1805, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, with a view of entering orders, but subsequently joined the community entitled the "Plymouth Brethren." In 1837-8 he commenced writing essays on the more technical spiritual terms used in scripture.

such as "Justification," "Sanctification;" and ultimately, by the help of various friends, the work growing under his hands, he developed his labours into two learned and laborious works, "The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament," and the "Englishman's Hebrew and Chaldee Concordance of the Old Testament" (2 vols., 1843-4).

WIGRAM, THE RT. HON. SIR JAMES, third son of the late Sir R. Wigram, Bart., and brother of the above, was born in 1803, and educated at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he was fifth Wrangler in 1815, and of which he was afterwards a Fellow. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1819; he sat as M.P. for Leominster from July to October, 1841; and was a Vice-Chancellor from 1841 to 1850, when he retired, from ill-health, on a pension. He received the honour of Knighthood on his elevation to the judicial Bench.

WILBERFORCE, HENRY WILLIAM, youngest son of the late celebrated William Wilberforce, and brother of the Bishop of Oxford, was born in 1809, and educated at Oriel Coll., Oxford, where he graduated in 1830, taking high honours in classics and mathematics. Having entered into orders, he married one of the daughters of the late Rev. Mr. Sergeant, of Lavington, and entered upon a country cure. Whilst there he was the successful competitor for an "Essay on the Parochial System of the Established Church." He succeeded his brother, the late Archdeacon Robert I. Wilberforce, in 1843, as vicar of East Farleigh, Kent, which benefice he resigned in 1850 on joining the Roman Catholic Church, since which date he has been, at first joint, and afterwards sole, proprietor and editor of the *Weekly Register*. He is also a Magistrate for the county of Galway, in which he owns property.

WILBERFORCE, DR. SAMUEL. (See OXFORD, BISHOP OF).

WILDE, SIR JAMES PLAISTED, fourth son of E. A. Wilde, Esq. (brother of the late Lord Chancellor Truro),

was born in 1816, and educated at Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, in 1832, and went the Northern Circuit; in 1840 he was appointed junior counsel to the Excise and Customs, Queen's Counsel in 1855, and Counsel to the Duchy of Lancaster in 1859; in 1860 he was made a Baron of the Exchequer, and knighted. In 1863 he was transferred, on the death of Sir C. Cresswell, to the Judgeship of the Court of Probate and Divorce. He is married to a daughter of the Earl of Radnor.

WILKES, CHARLES, Admiral, United States Navy, is a nephew of the celebrated John Wilkes, whose name was identified with the cry of "Liberty" in the reign of George III., and was born about the year 1804. Having entered the naval service and spent his early life in roving adventure, he was appointed by the government of the United States to conduct a voyage of exploration in the Southern and Pacific Oceans. After an absence of between three and four years, he returned to New York, and published in 5 vols. an account of his expedition. He was awarded the Gold Medal of the Geographical Society of London in 1848. In the following year he published a treatise on "Western America," in which he discusses the capabilities of the Oregon Territory and California. He has since recently gained an unenviable notoriety by his outrage, when in command of the *San Jacinto*, on the British flag, in the forcible and illegal arrest of Messrs. Mason and Slidell on board the mail-packet *Trent*, Nov. 1861, which exploit was nearly precipitating his country into a war with England. He has not otherwise played a prominent part in the American civil war, but was tried by a court-martial in 1864 for some act of disobedience, and reprimanded.

WILKINSON, SIR JOHN GARDNER, D.C.L., F.R.S., son of the late Rev. J. Wilkinson, was born in 1797, and educated at Harrow, and Exeter Coll., Oxford. During a prolonged residence





ders' Reports," and, in conjunction with Mr. Serjeant D'Oyly, an edition of Burns's "Justice of the Peace." In 1837 there appeared from his pen a *Treatise on the Law of Executors*, a book of great authority. In 1847 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and on that occasion had the distinction of being knighted. He resigned the Judgeship in February, 1865, when he was sworn a member of the Privy Council.

WILLIAMS, THE REV. GEORGE, B.D., was born in the year 1814, and was educated on the Foundation at Eton Coll., and at King's Coll., Cambridge, where he became a Fellow in 1836, and graduated B.A. in 1837, M.A. in 1840. Having been ordained by the Bishop of Lincoln in 1837, he was appointed by Archbishop Howley to go out to Jerusalem as Chaplain to Bishop Alexander in 1841, which appointment he held until 1843. On his return to England he published, in 1845, his "Holy City; or, Historical and Topographical Notices of Jerusalem," subsequently enlarged into 2 vols. on reaching a second edition. In 1850 he was nominated by the Archbishop of Armagh to the Wardenship of St. Columba's Coll., Ireland, which he held until 1855. In 1854 and the two following years he was chosen Vice-Provost of King's College. He contributed many articles to Dr. W. Smith's "Dictionary of Classical Geography," and has published several Journals of Travels and Biographical Memoirs in various periodicals, besides a volume of Sermons preached at Jerusalem, and several other Sermons.

WILLIAMS, MONIER, M.A., an eminent Sanskrit scholar, son of the late Colonel Monier Williams, Surveyor-Gen. of the Bombay Presidency, was born at Bombay in 1819. After being educated at private schools, and at King's Coll., London, he entered at Balliol Coll., Oxford, in 1838, but soon after obtained an Indian writership, and proceeded as a student to the E.I. Coll., Hailey-

bury, where he gained the first prizes in all the Oriental subjects. For domestic reasons he resigned his Indian appointment and returned to Oxford, becoming at his second residence there a member of University Coll. He was elected to the Boden scholarship in 1843, and graduated B.A. in the following year. He was Professor of Sanskrit at Haileybury, from 1844, till the abolition of that institution in 1858; he then removed to Cheltenham, where he superintended the Oriental studies at the College there for two years. In Dec., 1860, after a long contest, he was elected Boden Sanskrit Professor at Oxford. The following is a list of his works: "A Practical Grammar of the Sanskrit Language, arranged with reference to the Classical Languages of Europe, for the use of English students," 1st edition 1846; 2nd edition, published by the Delegates of the Oxford University Press, 1857; "An English and Sanskrit Dictionary," published by the E.I. Company (1851, 4to.); an edition of the Sanskrit drama, called "Vikramorvasí," 1849; an edition of the text of the Sanskrit drama, called "S'akuntalá," with notes and literal translations, 1853; a free translation in English prose and verse of the Sanskrit drama "S'akuntalá," 1855, reprinted in 1856; "An Easy Introduction to the Study of Hindústání," 1859; "Rudiments of Hindústání, with an explanation of the Persi-Arabic alphabet, for the use of Cheltenham College," 1858; "Original Papers Illustrating the History of the Application of the Roman Alphabet to the Languages of India," intrusted to him for publication by Sir Charles Trevelyan, Governor of Madras, 1859; a Romanised edition of the Hindústání work, called "Bágh o Bahár," with notes, &c.; "Hindústání Primer," 1859; "Story of Nala, a Sanskrit Poem, with vocabulary, and Dean Milman's translation," published by the Oxford University Press. Mr. Williams is engaged in printing "A Sanskrit and English Dictionary," on which he has



known for many years, and which is to be published by the University of Oxford.

**WILLIAMS,\* PINET**, painter, a native of Merthyr Tydvil, Glamorgan-shire, was born about the commencement of the present century. He first exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1824, but in 1827 went to Rome, where he has since resided; yet returning over almost annually, for exhibition in this country, pictures of Italian life and scenery, delicately painted, full of life and expression, but showing how strong his style has been influenced by his long residence in Italy. His principal works are: "Procession to the Christening, a Scene at L'Ariccia," "The Festa of the Madonna dell' Arco," "The Fountain, a Scene at Mola di Gaeta," "The Campagna of Rome," "Il Voto, or the Convalescent," "Ferry on the River Nimfer," &c., &c.

**WILLIAMS,\* THE REV. ROWLAND**, D.D., is the son of a former Canon of St. Asaph, and was born in Flintshire, in 1817. He was educated as King's Scholar at Eton, where he was Newcastle Medallist. Having proceeded thence to King's Coll., Cambridge, he obtained in his first year Battie's University Scholarship. As a Fellow of King's, he graduated in 1841, and was for eight years Classical Tutor of his College. In the year 1850, he became Vice-Principal and Professor of Hebrew at St. David's Coll., Lampeter, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. In 1855, he published a volume of Sermons, called "Rational Godliness," preached by him at Lampeter and Cambridge, at the latter as Select Preacher. Being engaged by this volume in controversies which affected his position at Lampeter, he accepted in 1859, from King's Coll., the Vicarage of Broad-Chalko, Wilts. He is best known as author by his larger work on "Christianity and Hinduism" (which is an expansion of the Muir Prize Essay), by "Rational Godliness," above mentioned, and by his

"Review of Bunsen" in the celebrated volume of "Essays and Reviews." He has also written a review of a Charge of the Bishop of Llandaff, a controversial letter addressed to the Bishop of St. David's, several articles on Welsh subjects in the *Quarterly Review*, a Paper in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on the Obligations of the Anglo-Saxon Church to British Missionaries; a Defence of the Maynooth Grant; also poems, "Orestes," an adaptation to English readers of the "Eumenides" of Æschylus, "Lays from the Cimbric Lyre," &c. He has acted very frequently at Eton and Cambridge as Classical Examiner, for the Tripos and other examinations. In 1863, he defended himself before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, against a charge of heresy connected with his "Review of Bunsen," and obtained in February, 1864, a reversal of such parts of the judgment of the Court of Arches as had been unfavourable to him. In anticipation of this event he had resigned, in August, 1862, his office at Lampeter. He is now engaged on a new version of the Hebrew Prophets, and in the cure of souls of his parish.

**WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM FENWICK, BART., K.C.B.**, born in Nova Scotia, 1800, entered the Royal Artillery in 1825, became First Lieut. in 1827, and Captain in 1840. From that date to 1843 he was employed in Turkey, and for his military services there received the brevet-rank of Major. Being subsequently sent to Erzeroum, to meet the Turkish and Persian plenipotentiaries, he took part in the conferences preceding the treaty concluded there in May, 1847, and for these services obtained the brevet-rank of Lieut.-Colonel. Having, in June, 1848, been appointed English Commissioner for the settlement of the Turco-Persian boundary, he was, in 1852, admitted as a Companion of the Order of the Bath. In August, 1854, on being nominated British Commissioner with the Turkish army in the East, he was promoted to the local rank of Colonel, and a few

months later to that of Brig.-General. The glorious victory won, under his auspices, over the gallant Russian general, Mouravieff, on the heights above Kars, on the morning of the 29th of September, 1855, after the city had been invested for four months, first made the name of General Williams familiar to the British public as a successful soldier. Time passed on, and General Williams and his brave comrades, conspicuous among whom was that gallant Hungarian, the late General Kmety, did all that men could do in defence of Kars, holding out sternly on the scantiest hope. At length the troops were literally worn out by famine; and on the 14th of Nov., when Mouravieff summoned the garrison to surrender, General Williams, after holding a council of officers, sent a flag of truce to the Russian general, to demand a suspension of hostilities. This medium failed through unforeseen difficulties, and General Williams, having demanded an interview with Mouravieff, accepted terms of capitulation. Thus ended the siege of Kars, the defence of which was one of the noblest incidents of the war. Gen. Williams, on being restored to liberty and returning to England, was rewarded with a baronetcy, a pension of £1000 a year for life, the rank of K.C.B., the Turkish Order of the Medjidie with the rank of "Mushir," the hon. degree of D.C.L. at Oxford, and the freedom of the City of London. He was, moreover, elected M.P. for Calne, and appointed Commandant at Woolwich. In 1859 he retired from Parliament, and was soon after appointed to the command of the troops in Canada, which post he is now about to resign (June, 1865), having completed his length of service.

WILLIS, NATHANIEL PARKER, a popular American author, was born in Portland, U.S. He received his first education at Boston and at Andover. At the age of sixteen he entered Yale College, and about the same time produced a series of poems

on sacred subjects. In 1827, he was engaged to edit *The Legendary* and *The Token*. In 1828 he established the *American Monthly Mag.*, which he conducted until it was merged in the *New York Mirror*, when he came to Europe, and was attached to the American Legation at the French court; he then travelled in that country, Italy, Greece, Asia Minor, Turkey, and lastly in England, where he married. The letters he wrote while abroad, under the title of "Pencilings by the Way," first appeared in the *New York Mirror*. In 1835 he published "Inklings of Adventure," a series of tales, which had appeared originally in a London magazine. In 1837 he returned to America, and, in 1839, became one of the editors of the *Corsair*; revisiting London towards the close of that year, he then published "Loiterings of Travel," and "Two Ways of Dying for a Husband." In 1840 appeared his "Poems," and "Letters from under a Bridge." In 1843, with Mr. Morris, he revived the *New York Mirror*, which had been discontinued for several years; but withdrew from it upon the death of his wife in 1844, and made another visit to England, where he published "Dashes at Life with a Free Pencil," a series of sketches of European and American society. In Oct., 1846, he married a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Gunnel, and is now settled in New York, where he is associated with Mr. Morris as editor of the *Home Journal*. It may be said of Mr. Willis that there is less of accurate drawing than of colouring in his pictures; but the glitter of his style and the abundance of ornamental details scattered over his writings have gained for him considerable popularity in America, and some admirers in this country. A sister of Mr. Willis (see *antè*, PARTON) has also gained some literary reputation under the *nom de plume* of "Fanny Fern."

WILLIS, THE REV. ROBERT, F.R.S., Jacksonian Professor of the University of Cambridge, born in London in

1800, was educated at Caius Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated in honours in 1826, and was subsequently chosen Fellow of his College. He was appointed Jacksonian Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy in the Univ. of Cambridge in 1837. He is the author of "Remarks on the Architecture of the Middle Ages and of Italy" (1840), one of the first books which introduced English Archaeologists to a correct knowledge of Italian Gothic; also of a valuable essay elucidating the "Nomenclature of the Middle Ages" (1849); of "The Architectural History of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre;" of a remarkable paper on the "Vaults of the Middle Ages;" &c. He has also written a handbook on the "Principles of Mechanism" (1841), scientific papers (of investigation) on the "Vocal Sounds," the "Mechanism of the Larynx," the "Teeth of Wheels." Mr. Wills has been one of the main supports of the Archaeological Institute, since its first establishment in 1843. From its annual meetings have been prepared his well-known "Archæological Histories" of Canterbury, Winchester, York, and other cathedrals.

**WILLS, WILLIAM HENRY**, was born at Plymouth, Jan. 13, 1810, and at an early age devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was one of the literary set who started *Punch*, and was afterwards connected with the Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, whose sister he married. He was a member of the original staff of the *Penny News*, and occupied for a considerable time the post of sub-editor of that paper, to the leading columns of which he occasionally contributed. In 1850 he joined Mr. Charles Dickens in establishing *Household Words*, of which he was the working editor from its first to its last number. He has been sub-editor of *All the Year Round* since its commencement. Mr. Wills has reprinted some of his contributions to periodical literature in a separate volume.

**WILSON, SIR ARCHDALE, BART., K.C.B.**, a son of the late Rev. G. Wilson, and cousin of Lord Berners, was born in 1803, and educated at Norwich. He is a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Artillery and Major-General in the Bengal Army; he was chief in command at the memorable siege and capture of Delhi in 1857, for his important services on which occasion he was made a baronet and K.C.B., and received a pension from the East India Company, and the thanks of both houses of Parliament.

**WILSON, ERASMUS, F.R.S.**, an eminent surgeon, was born about the year 1808, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1831. He is an Honorary Fellow of the College of Surgeons, and Consulting Surgeon to the St. Pancras Infirmary. Mr. Wilson, who is particularly known in connection with the treatment of cutaneous diseases, is the author of "The Dissector's Manual," "The Anatomist's Vade Mecum," "Diseases of the Skin," "On the Management of the Skin as a means of Promoting and Preserving Health," "The History of the Middlesex Hospital," &c., and of papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," &c. He has also edited "Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life."

**WILSON, THE REV. HENRY BRISTOW, B.D.**, is the son of the late Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., many years Rector of St. Mary Aldermary, in the City of London, and was born in the year 1803. He was educated at Merchant Taylors' School, and at St. John's Coll., Oxford, of which he became successively Fellow and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in high classical honours in 1825. In 1841 he was one of the four resident Tutors who issued a joint protest and remonstrance to the editor of "Tracts for the Times," on account of their tendency to admit Roman doctrine in the interpretation of the Thirty-nine Articles. Mr. Wilson was appointed successively by the University, a select Preacher, Public Examiner, Professor of Anglo-Saxon,

and (in 1851) Bampton Lecturer. He is the author of several sermons and pamphlets on Church and University questions, of an essay on "Schemes of Christian Comprehension" in the "Oxford Essays" (1857), and of the "National Church" in "Essays and Reviews."

WILSON,\* RICHARD, D.D., formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll., Cambridge, became known as an author in 1830 by his "Questions on the Gospels and Acts," in relation to the correct interpretation of the Greek Testament. In 1831 he published his "Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry." Dr. Wilson exerted himself much in effecting the establishment of the College of Preceptors in 1848, since incorporated by royal charter, and was Dean of the Corporation eleven years. He was also Head Master of St. Peter's Coll. School, Eaton Square, London, for fifteen years. Besides sermons, he has written many papers on classical, mathematical, and theological subjects, and has for a long time been engaged in preparing a new and correct translation of the Hebrew and Greek Scriptures, relieved as far as possible from the multitudinous errors of traditional interpretation. Dr. Wilson's Latin epigrams are well known.

WINCHESTER, BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES RICHARD SUMNER, D.D., F.R.S., second son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, and younger brother of the late archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Kenilworth, in 1790. He was educated at Eton and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he took the usual degrees. He is Provincial Sub-dean of Canterbury, and Prelate of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and a Vice-Pres. of the Royal Soc. of Literature. The translation of Milton's treatise on "Government," published at the command of King George IV., is from his pen. He was for some years Canon of Canterbury and Rector of Abingdon, Berks; was consecrated Bishop of Llandaff in 1826, and trans-

lated to the see of Winchester in 1827. The diocese includes Hants, parts of Surrey, with the Isle of Wight, and the Channel Islands, and the see is of the value of £8,000 a year.

WINDHAM, SIR CHARLES ASHE, LIEUT.-GENERAL, K.C.B., is a son of the late Vice-Admiral Windham, who assumed the name of Windham, in lieu of that of Lukin, on succeeding to the Norfolk property of his uncle, the Right Hon. W. Windham, M.P. He was born in 1810, entered the Coldstream Guards in 1826, and became Colonel in June, 1854, and having meanwhile seen active service in Canada during the rebellion in 1837-9, he was on the breaking out of the Russian war appointed Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. to the fourth division, and subsequently was promoted by General Simpson to the command of a brigade of the second division. He distinguished himself at the battle of Inkermann and at the attack on the Redan, and still more on Sept. 8th, 1855, when he led the attack on the Great Redan, and stood nearly single-handed against an overpowering force, unwounded amid a shower of grape and musketry. For his gallantry on this occasion he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and created a C.B., appointed to the command of the 4th division of the army, and made Chief of the Staff; on the capture of Sebastopol in the following month he was nominated Governor of the suburb of Karabelnaia. Returning to England after the conclusion of peace, he was elected in 1857 in the Liberal interest as M.P. for East Norfolk. In the course of the same year he was sent to India to aid in the suppression of the mutiny, and took an active part in the campaign under the late Lord Clyde, after which he was appointed to the Military Command at Lahore. He was made a K.C.B. in 1865. He is a Lieut.-Gen. in the army, and Colonel of the 46th Regiment; he has received the Crimean medal with four clasps, is a Commander of the Legion of Honour, and the 1st class of the

Milit. Order of Savoy has been conferred on him, as well as the 2nd class of the Medjidie and the Indian medal.

WINSLOW, FORBES, M.D., born in Aug., 1810, at Pentonville, is the ninth son of Capt. Thos. Winslow, of the 47th Foot. He was first educated in Scotland, then near London, and afterwards at Manchester. He manifested an early bias for the study of medicine, and commenced his professional education in New York. On his return to England these studies were continued. He dissected and studied anatomy under the celebrated anatomist, Mr. Carpue, for four years; and afterwards, at the Univ. of London, he was a pupil of Drs. Turner, Elliotson, Quain, &c., as well as of Sir C. Bell, at Middlesex Hospital. After passing the Coll. of Surgeons in 1835, he graduated as M.D. at Aberdeen. He was soon afterwards elected one of the Fellows of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of Edinburgh. While Vice-Pres. of the Medical Society of London, he was selected as the Lettsomian Professor of Medicine for 1851-52, when he delivered three lectures—1, On the Psychological Vocation of the Physician; 2, On the Medical Treatment of Insanity; 3, On Medico-Legal Evidence in Cases of Insanity. Dr. Winslow's early love for metaphysical and philosophical reading has led him almost instinctively to the speciality to which he has devoted the best energies of his mind. His taste for the investigation of mental diseases was early developed. When a student he joined the Westminster Medical Society, and in 1830 read to its members an elaborate paper on the "Influence of the Mind upon the Body in the Production and Aggravation of Disease." This paper was published in fuller detail in the *Gazette of Pract. Medicine*. In the same year he read a paper on the "Application of the Principles of Phrenology to the Elucidation of Insanity." He also contributed a series of papers to the *Gazette of Pract. Me-*

*dicine* in 1831, on the "Physiology and Pathology of the Human Mind." In 1832, he published a paper in the *Lancet* on "Softening of the Brain." He was also for some years, in early life, on the literary staff of the *Times*, and has since published a work on the "Plea of Insanity in Criminal Cases," essays on Crime, Idiocy, and numerous contributions to the medical journals. The "Anatomy of Suicide" is also from his pen; and he originated and published, at his own cost, the *Quarterly Journal of Psychol. Medicine*, which he carried on single-handed for sixteen years. In 1860 Dr. Winslow published a large volume entitled "On the Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Disorders of the Mind," which has already gone through three editions. Dr. Winslow enjoys a large private practice in cases of insanity and diseases of the brain and nervous system, and he is constantly consulted as an expert in Courts of Law in difficult medico-legal cases. At the installation of the Earl of Derby as Chancellor of the University of Oxford, Dr. Winslow had conferred upon him the hon. degree of D.C.L. He is also a member of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of London.

WINTERHALTER, FREDERICK, painter, was born at Baden in 1806. He first visited England in 1842, and was soon fortunate in obtaining royal patronage. His portrait-group of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and the royal children, won marked favour, and was in 1848 exhibited by special command to the public, in Buckingham Palace. It has since been engraved by Cousins in mezz-tint. For her Majesty, Winterhalter has subsequently executed many works: a portrait-group of Wellington and Peel (1850), also engraved; various portraits of herself, of which one was presented to Sir Robert Peel; portraits of the late Prince Consort, of the young Prince Alfred, &c. In 1852, Mr. Winterhalter exhibited at the Royal Academy a picture, having for its subject, "Roderick the Goth seeing Florida for the first time, as

she and her companions are about to bathe in the Tagus." This picture was purchased for the Royal Collection.

**WODEHOUSE, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN WODEHOUSE**, third Lord, born in 1826, was educated at Eton, and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1847, taking a First Class in classical honours. He had already succeeded to his grandfather's title in the previous year, and in Dec. 1852, he accepted the post of Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held under Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston until 1856, when he was appointed Ambassador at St. Petersburg. He returned from Russia in 1858, and the following year he resumed his former post at the Foreign Office, but resigned it in July, 1861. In 1863 he was sent on a special mission to the north of Europe with the view of settling the complications relative to the Schleswig-Holstein question; and in Oct., 1864, he succeeded the late Earl of Carlisle in the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland.

**WODEHOUSE, SIR PHILIP EDMUND, K.C.B.**, eldest son of the late Ed. Wodehouse, Esq., many years M.P. for East Norfolk, and a cousin of Lord Wodehouse, was born about the year 1812, and was for some years in the Civil Service at Ceylon. In 1854 he was appointed Governor of British Guiana, and in 1861 was promoted to the Governorship of the Cape of Good Hope, vacant by the transfer of Sir George Grey to his former post at New Zealand. He was made a K.C.B., civil, in 1863.

**WÖHLER, FRIEDRICH**, a German chemist, born at Essenheim, near Frankfort, July 31, 1809, studied the natural sciences in Marburg and Heidelberg. After receiving his doctor's degree he proceeded to Sweden (1824), where he studied chemistry under Berzelius; and on his return to Germany was, for several years, Professor in the Berlin School of Arts and Trades. In 1832 he went to Cassel, where he was appointed

Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the new School of Arts and Trades established there. Wöhler has made several chemical discoveries, among others a new method of obtaining pure nickel, and he was the first to obtain aluminium in an isolated state. In 1836 he removed to Göttingen to occupy a Chair of Medicine, and to take the direction of the Chemical Institute. Detailed accounts will be found of the discoveries of Wöhler in the scientific journals of Germany. He has also published several distinct works on chemical subjects, which have been translated. He has received several decorations, and is member of various scientific bodies.

**WOOD, THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES, BART.**, elder son of the second baronet, was born in 1800, and graduated as a Double First-Class at Oriel Coll., Oxford, in 1821. He is a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieut. for the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire. He was M.P. for Great Grimsby and Wareham between 1826 and 1832, and since the latter year has represented Halifax. He has been successively Secretary of the Treasury in 1832, and of the Admiralty in 1835, and Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1846; President of the Board of Control under the Aberdeen and Palmerston administrations; and First Lord of the Admiralty from 1855 to 1858. In 1859 he was appointed Secretary of State for India, and President of the Indian Council.

**WOOD,\* MRS. HENRY**, novelist, born in Worcestershire about the year 1820, is the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Thos. Price, formerly head of one of the leading glove-manufacturing firms in Worcester. She inherited a literary taste from her father, and at an early age married Mr. Henry Wood, a gentleman connected with the shipping trade. She commenced her literary career as a contributor to *The New Monthly Mag.* and *Bentley's Miscel.* Her first complete work (which gained the prize of £100 offered by the Scottish Temperance



League for the best illustration of the good effects of temperance) was entitled "Danesbury House." Her next production was "East Lynne," which achieved a remarkable success. This was followed in quick succession by other works—"The Channings," "Mrs. Halliburton's Troubles," "Verner's Pride," "The Foggy Night at Orford" (a small book issued for the benefit of the Lancashire operatives), "William Allair," a book for boys; "The Shadow of Ashlydyat," "Lord Oakburne's Daughters," and "Mildred Arkell," all of which have tended to confirm her popularity as a writer of fiction.

WOOD, THE REV. JOHN GEORGE, M.A., son of a former Chemical Lecturer at the Middlesex Hospital, born in London in 1827, was educated at Ashborne Grammar-school, and entered Merton Coll., Oxford, in 1844. He was elected Jackson Scholar in 1845, and graduated B.A. in 1848, and M.A. 1851. Having been attached for two years to the Anatomical Museum at Ch. Ch., Oxford, he was ordained in 1852 as Chaplain to the boatmen's floating chapel, Oxford. In 1856 he was appointed Assist.-Chaplain to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. He is the author of several valuable works on Zoology, among others, "A Popular Natural History," "Sketches and Anecdotes of Animal Life," "The Boy's Own Natural History Book," "My Feathered Friends, or Bird Life." The public are also indebted to Mr. Wood for a series of cheap entertaining handbooks, as novel in design as they are unpretending in their titles, and which abound in both scientific and practical knowledge, most felicitously conveyed; these are entitled "Common Objects of the Sea-shore," "Common Objects of the Country," "Common Objects of the Microscope," each appropriately illustrated; "Glimpses into Petland," "Our Garden Friends and Foes," "Homes without Hands," and "Common Shells of the Sea-shore," a serial now in course of publication, and intended

to be completed in twenty parts, together with other educational works. Mr. Wood is also editor of *The Boy's Own Magazine*, &c. Mr. Wood's *magnum opus*, however, is his larger "Natural History," in three volumes, imp. 8vo. This exhaustive work is enriched with a vast number of admirable sketches, chiefly from the life, by the most eminent artists of the day in this branch of illustration.

WOOD, SIR WILLIAM PAGE, F.R.S., the second son of the late Sir Matthew Wood, Bart., many years M.P. for the City of London, and brother of the Rev. Sir J. P. Wood, Bart., was born in 1801, and was educated at Winchester and Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated in high honours and obtained a Fellowship, and in 1827 was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. He was M.P. for Oxford from 1847 to 1853, Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster from 1849 to 1851, and held the office of Solicitor-General from 1851 to the following year, when he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor.

WOODFORD, SIR ALEXANDER GEORGE, G.C.B., son of the late Lieut.-Col. J. Woodford, and brother of Major-General Sir J. G. Woodford, was born in 1782. He is a General in the army. Colonel of the Scots' Fusileer Guards, and Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, and was formerly aide-de-camp to George IV. He served with the 9th Regt. in Holland, and was present with the Coldstream Guards at the capture of Copenhagen in 1807; he served on the Staff in Sicily in 1808-10, and commanded the light battalion of the brigade of Guards at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, capture of Badajos, battle of Salamanca, siege of Burgos, and the 1st battalion of the Coldstream Guards at Vittoria, St. Sebastian, and the campaign in the Pyrenees. He commanded the 2nd batt. Coldstream Guards at Waterloo, and was present at the capture of Paris. He has been Lieutenant-Governor of Malta, Commander of the Forces in the Ionian Islands, and Governor of Gibraltar.

He is G.C.B., G.C.M.G., a Knight of Maria Teresa of Austria, and of St. George of Russia, and has received the gold and silver war medals.

WOODWARD, BERNARD BOLINGBROKE, F.S.A., is a native of Norwich, and was born in 1816. He was educated at a private school in Norwich, and afterwards graduated at the London University. He first appeared as an author in 1851, when he published "A History of Wales from the Earliest Times to the final Incorporation of the Principality with England." He afterwards wrote "A History of America to the end of the Administration of President Polk," in three vols.; the earlier chapters of this work were by Mr. W. H. Bartlett, and it was published in the United States alone. He has also been engaged in the revision of standard educational and other works in extensive circulation, and has contributed to reviews, &c. He has commenced "A General History of Hampshire," in parts, and is preparing for publication by Messrs. Longman a general dictionary of dates, entitled "A Cyclopædia of History and Chronology." In 1860 he was appointed Librarian in Ordinary to the Queen, at Windsor, and Keeper of the Royal Collection of Prints and Drawings.

WORBOISE,\* EMMA JANE, is the daughter of a clergyman of the Church of England, and was born about the year 1820. Being early left an orphan, she was educated at the school for clergymen's daughters established at Casterton, near Kirkby Lonsdale, by the late Rev. W. Carus Wilson. She is known as the author of several works of fiction, including "Married Life," "Millicent Kendrick," "Lottie Lonsdale," "Thornycroft Hall," &c., and has been an extensive contributor to periodical literature. She now edits one of our leading periodicals.

WORCESTER, THE BISHOP OF, THE RIGHT REV. HENRY PHILPOTT, D.D., younger son of the late Rich. Philpott, Esq., of Chichester, was born Nov. 17, 1807. He was educated at

the Cathedral Grammar School, Chichester, and at St. Catherine's College, Cambridge. He graduated B.A. in 1829, as Senior Wrangler of the year, and a first-class in the Classical Tripos. He was elected Fellow of his college, and held the office of Assistant Tutor and Tutor till his election to the Mastership of the college in 1845. He served the office of Moderator in the University in 1833, 1834, and 1836, and that of Examiner for Mathematical Honours in 1837 and 1838, and that of Proctor in 1834-5. The late Bishop of London appointed him, in 1837, to the office of Preacher in Whitehall Chapel, London, which he held for two years and a half. He was also twice nominated a Select Preacher before the University, and was appointed Examining Chaplain by Dr. Turton, Bishop of Ely, on his elevation to the episcopate in 1844. After his election to the Mastership of his college, in 1845, he took an active part in the business of the University. He served the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1846, 1856, and 1857. At the end of his last year of that office, several members of the Senate presented a portrait of him, by Sir J. W. Gordon, to the University, as a memorial of the services he had rendered to the University during the sitting of the Commission which had lately expired; this portrait is now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. He was appointed by H.R.H. the late Prince Consort to be one of his four Chaplains in 1847, and retained that office till his election to the see of Worcester in 1860.

WORDSWORTH, THE RIGHT REV. CHARLES, D.C.L., Bishop of the United Diocese of St. Andrew's, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, born in 1806, is the second son of the late Dr. Christ. Wordsworth, many years Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, elder brother of the Canon of Westminster, and nephew of the celebrated poet. He was educated at Harrow and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he obtained, among other distinctions, two Chancellor's prizes, that for Latin Verse in 1827, and for



the Latin Essay in 1831, and was placed in the first class of *Literæ Humaniores*, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1830. In reward for the first of these distinctions he was appointed to a Studentship by the Dean. After taking his B.A. degree, he remained at Oxford for two or three years as a private tutor, during which time he reckoned among his pupils the Duke of Newcastle, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Bishop of Salisbury, and other notabilities. In 1835 he was elected Second Master of Winchester College, a single instance of that office being conferred on one not educated as a Wykehamist. In 1845, being in weak health, he resigned the Second Mastership, and in the summer of the following year accepted the appointment of first Warden of Trin. Coll., Glenalmond, Perthshire, which office he held for seven years; and during that time the institution was indebted to him in great measure for its establishment on a firm and prosperous basis. He also materially aided the progress of the buildings, the college chapel (which cost £8,800) being built solely at his expense. In 1852 he was elected Bishop of the United Diocese over which he at present presides, and in the following year, at the installation of the present Chancellor, was admitted to the hon. degree of D.C.L. by the University of Oxford. In 1854 he resigned the Wardenship, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the duties of the episcopate, taking an active part in the affairs of the Scottish Church. The published works of the Bishop of St. Andrew's are chiefly of a theological character; with some exceptions, however, among which must be mentioned his "*Græce Grammaticæ Rudimenta*," first published in 1839, and which is now in its fourteenth edition; "*The College of St. Mary Winton*," an illustrated work; and a volume "*On Shakspeare's Knowledge and Use of the Bible*," published in 1854. On leaving Winchester he published "*Christian Boy-*

hood at a Public School," a series of discourses, in two vols. He is also author of "*Catechesis*," a manual of Instruction on Confirmation; a "*Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone on Religious Liberty*;" and of various sermons, charges, and pamphlets. His elaborate judicial "*Opinions*" on the cases of the Bishop of Brechin and the Rev. P. Cheyne, and his "*Notes on the Eucharistic Controversy*" (the last printed for the use of the clergy and private circulation only), are a powerful vindication of the doctrines held by the Anglican Church. He has made various appeals to the Presbyterian community in Scotland in the form of lectures, &c., on behalf of unity among Christians; and one of his latest works, entitled "*A United Church for the United Kingdom*," contains a discourse on the Scottish Reformation, together with "*Proofs and Illustrations*, designed to form a Manual of Reformation Facts and Principles."

WORDSWORTH, THE REV. CHRISTOPHER, D.D., brother of the preceding, was born in the year 1807, and was educated at Winchester and at Trinity Coll., Cambridge, where he closed a brilliant undergraduate course by graduating B.A. in 1830, taking high honours, and was soon after elected a Fellow of his college. Having received deacon's and priest's orders, he was appointed, in 1836, Public Orator at Cambridge, and Head Master of Harrow School in the same year. This post he held until 1844, when Sir R. Peel preferred him to a Canonry in Westminster Abbey. He was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge in 1847-8. He has been an extensive writer on theology: his best known works are his edition of the Greek Testament, with notes, &c.; "*Occasional Sermons in Westminster Abbey*;" "*Lectures on Inspiration*;" "*Theophilus Anglicanus*;" "*Memoirs of William Wordsworth*;" "*Athens and Attica*;" "*Greece, Historical, Pictorial, and Descriptive*;" "*St. Hippolytus and the Church of Rome*

in the Beginning of the Third Century" (from the newly-discovered *Philosophumena*); "Diary in France;" and "Letters to M. Gondon on the Distinctive Character of the Church of Rome." He has also edited the "Correspondence of Richard Bentley, D.D.;" "Ancient Writings from the Walls of Pompeii;" "Theocritus," from the ancient MSS.; and a "Tour in Italy" (2 vols., 1863).

WORNUM, RALPH NICHOLSON, the son of a London pianoforte maker, was born in co. Durham in 1812, and educated at the Univ. of London. After a brief preliminary study of Art, he went abroad in 1834 to study painting in the Continental galleries, and on his return contributed to the "Penny Cyclopædia," "Art Journal," &c., and wrote the article on "Painting" in Dr. W. Smith's "Dict. of Greek and Roman Antiquities." In 1846 he was appointed to prepare the official catalogue of the National Gallery, and in the next year produced his "History of Ancient and Modern Painting." In 1848 he was selected Lecturer on Art to the Government Schools of Design, and in 1852 was appointed Librarian and Keeper of the Casts to the Schools of Design, then placed under the control of the Board of Trade, and Keeper and Secy. of the National Gallery in 1857. Mr. Wornum is the author of a "Biograph. Catalogue of the Principal Italian Painters," "The Epochs of Painting," 1864, and has edited "Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting in England," and (for "Bohn's Scientific Library") the "Lectures on Painting by Royal Academicians, Barry, Opie, and Fuseli," and of various "Reports" on Art collections at home and abroad.

WORSAAE, HANS JAKOB ASMUSSEN, a Danish archæologist, born at Veile (Jutland), March 14, 1821, commenced his studies in the College of Horsen, and finished them at Copenhagen in 1838. He abandoned theology and jurisprudence to devote himself to the history of his

country. In the Royal Museum he studied for several years the Scandinavian antiquities contained there; and travelled in Germany, France, Great Britain, and elsewhere, collecting all that could serve to throw light upon the early history and arts of the Scandinavian people. He is one of the first of Danish *literati*, and has written in his own language, and in English, several works not only interesting to Danes, but also to British antiquaries.

WRANGEL, FERDINAND PETROVICH, VON, Arctic navigator and traveller in the Russian service, was born in Esthonia about 1795. He was educated in the School for Naval Cadets at St. Petersburg, and in 1817 served as an officer under Captain Golovin, in his voyage round the world, in the sloop *Kamschatka*. The principal voyages and travels of Von Wrangel,—all devoted to Polar and Siberian explorations,—were accomplished between the years 1820 and 1836. His most remarkable exploits were performed in two expeditions in search of land, alleged by the natives of Indigirka and Kolyma to exist to the north of the Polar Sea. The greater part of his journeys on these occasions was performed in sledges, drawn by dogs over the vast continents of Polar ice. He attained a latitude of two minutes above the seventy-second degree, but without the discovery of the land of which he was in search. He is the author of several works on travel and ethnology, has filled most honourable posts in the Russian service, and is known and highly respected by the savans of foreign nations. For his various successful exertions he was raised to the rank of Admiral, but in 1849 he retired from the service, and has since been Director of the privileged company established for trading with the Russian possessions in America.

WRANGEL,\* BARON FRIEDRICH, VON, Field Marshal in the Prussian army, was born at Stettin, in 1784. He entered the army at an early age, and served through the war of Liberation, gaining distinction at the

battle of Leipzig. In the first Schleswig-Holstein war of 1848-9 he was for a time Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Federal forces, and succeeded in penetrating into Jutland. In the second Schleswig-Holstein war of 1864 the veteran again for a short time held the post of Commander-in-Chief of the allied Prussian and Austrian armies.

WRATISLAW, THE REV. ALBERT HENRI, M.A. was born of a good old family, about the year 1822, and was educated at Christ's Coll., Cambridge, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, and Tutor, and where he graduated B.A. in 1844, taking high honours. He was elected Head Master of the Grammar School, Fellingham, in 1849, and Head Master of Bury School on the resignation of Dr. Donaldson in 1857. He is the author of some sermons, school-books, and pamphlets: and also of "Bohemian Poems, Ancient and Modern," translated from the original Slavonic: and of a translation from the same source of "The Queen's Court, and other Bohemian Poems."

WRIGHT, THE REV. GEORGE NEWELL was born about the year 1812 and was educated at Brasenose Coll., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835. Having held the Rectory of St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, he was appointed Master of the Grammar School, Tewkesbury. He is a learned topographer: the best-known of his works are, "Lancashire in the Nineteenth Century," "The Rhine, Italy, and Greece," "Belgium Illustrated," "Picturesque Survey of the Mediterranean," "Gordon and Wright's Topographical Dictionary," "The Comprehensive Gazetteer of the World," "Scenes in Wales," &c. He has also written "The Life of Louis Philippe," "The Life of William IV.," "Life of Wellington," &c., and he edited the "London Encyclopedia," in 22 vols.

WRIGHT,\* ICHABOD CHARLES, of Mapperley Hall, Notts, eldest son of the late Mr. Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall (at one time Col. of the

Notts Militia), was born in 1795, and was educated at Eton and Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1817 and M.A. in 1820, and was for some time Fellow of Magdalen Coll. He has translated Dante into English verse, and has published a translation of the Iliad of Homer into blank verse, and also a Letter to the Dean of Canterbury, with remarks on Mr. M. Arnold's criticism on the early portion of that work. Mr. Wright, who is head of a banking firm at Nottingham, is the author of an able pamphlet on the Currency question.

WRIGHT, THOMAS, M.A., F.S.A., antiquary, born on the Welsh borders about 1810, is descended from a Yorkshire family. He was educated at Ludlow Grammar School, and at Trin. Coll., Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1834. While an undergraduate, he became a regular contributor to *Fraser's Magazine*, the *Foreign Quart. Rev.*, and other periodicals, on historical and antiquarian subjects. He was one of the founders of the Camden Society, and of the British Archæol. Assoc., which has since separated into two distinct bodies. Mr. Wright is also a member of many learned societies, both in England and on the Continent, and in 1842 was elected Corresponding Member of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres, when it was stated that he was the youngest person who had ever been elected to that honour. Mr. Wright is the author of various able works on the political and literary history, as well as on the antiquities of this country, and he is the editor of a still greater number of the literary reliques of the middle ages, in English, Anglo-Norman, French, and Latin; among which may be enumerated the best editions of the "Canterbury Tales" of Chaucer, and the "Vision of Piers Plowman." He is well known to archæologists by his "The Celt, the Roman, and the Saxon," a standard epitome of early archæology; the "Archæological Album," the "Wanderings of an Antiquary," and his "Essays on Archæo-

logical Subjects." He is also the author of a "History of Caricature, &c." (4to), "Domestic Manners, &c., in England during the Middle Ages" (4to). To Mr. Wright we owe the remarkable discoveries on the site of the ancient Roman city of Uriconium, at Wroxeter, near Shrewsbury. In 1865 he translated into English the 1st volume of the Emperor Louis Napoleon's "Vie de Jules César."

WRIGHT, THOMAS, "the Manchester Prison Philanthropist," was born in 1789, of humble parents, and worked for forty-seven years in Ormerod and Son's iron-foundry in Manchester. His wages as foreman of one of the departments were £3 10s. weekly, £2 of which he handed over to his wife for housekeeping; the rest, for many years, he employed in his good work of the moral reclamation of delinquents in prison. All the spare time he could snatch from his daily labour he spent in the prisoner's cell, endeavouring by kind persuasion and earnest prayer to exhort him to amendment, and contributing in various ways to his restoration to society. When criminals had been left for execution, Wright made it his business, as frequently as possible, to visit them, and implore them to make their peace with their offended Maker. The success of his endeavours was often marked by the testimonies which the good man received from the objects of his philanthropy. Besides reconciling husbands and wives, parents and children, masters and workmen, in a variety of cases he assisted in enabling convicts of superior education to regain their place in society by means of emigration. His prison visits have not been confined to Lancashire, but have been extended to various other places, in Scotland, London, and the hulks. In 1852 a subscription was commenced in Manchester to relieve Wright from his daily toil, and thus enable him exclusively to follow up his work of social reformation. The

sum of £3,246 was thus raised, principally in Manchester and Liverpool; and has enabled the venerable philanthropist to be in receipt of a competent income with which to carry on his genuine labour of love. He has since that date aided in establishing ragged schools, penny banks, and other institutions auxiliary to the great work to which he has devoted his life.

WROTTESELEY, THE RIGHT HON. JOHN, LORD, M.A., F.R.S., and D.C.L., was born in 1798, and was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1819, and proceeded M.A. in 1823. In the same year he was called to the Bar. He succeeded his father, the first lord, in 1841. His lordship is distinguished for his attainments in astronomical science. In 1839 he received the gold medal of the Astronomical Society, of which his lordship was one of the founders in 1820, for his "Catalogue of the Right Ascensions of 1318 Stars." In 1853 he called the attention of the House of Lords to Lieutenant Maury's valuable scheme of meteorological observations and discoveries; and on Nov. 30, 1854, succeeded the Earl of Rosse as President of the Royal Society, which he resigned in 1857, being succeeded by the late Sir B. Brodie, Bart. Lord Wrottesley has served on several very important Royal Commissions, and is the author of "Thoughts on Government and Legislation."

WÜRTEMBERG,\* KING OF, Charles I., eldest son of the late King, was born March 6, 1823, and succeeded to the throne on June 25, 1864. He has followed the policy of his father on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and forms one of the Minor States party in the Diet. His Majesty married July 13 (1st) 1846, the Grand Duchess Olga Nicolajewna, daughter of Nicholas I., the late Czar of Russia, and sister of the present Czar. He is colonel of a Russian regiment of Dragoons.

WYATT, MATTHEW DIGBY, an architect and writer on decorative art, the youngest son of Matthew

He was one of the architects of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, resembling Europe with its domes. Mr. Owen Jones, to whom the works of art which adorned that structure, and published in his "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," besides the plans of the Byzantine Court, were designed and arranged by him. In 1864 he restored the fine church of North Marston church, Bucks. for Mr. May, as a memorial to the late Mr. Need, from whom he had received a considerable bequest. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, Mr. Wyatt was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, in furniture and decoration, and was then created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was also employed by the E. I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that exhibition. The death of their Surveyor at Christmas, 1855, led to the appointment of Mr. Wyatt to his place. Mr. Digby Wyatt, and his father, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part about this time in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E. I. Company and for the Council of India, Mr. Digby Wyatt's works in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal from, and the subsequent disposal of, all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown. Mr. Wyatt has designed several great works for execution in India, and has also been appointed joint architect with Mr. Scott, R.A., for the proposed New India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, we may mention the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wyandham, in Warwickshire, and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of

architect of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, resembling Europe with its domes. Mr. Owen Jones, to whom the works of art which adorned that structure, and published in his "Views of the Crystal Palace and Park," besides the plans of the Byzantine Court, were designed and arranged by him. In 1864 he restored the fine church of North Marston church, Bucks. for Mr. May, as a memorial to the late Mr. Need, from whom he had received a considerable bequest. At the Paris Exhibition of 1855, Mr. Wyatt was one of the jurors and reporter to the British Government, in furniture and decoration, and was then created a Knight of the Legion of Honour. He was also employed by the E. I. Company to direct, with the late Dr. F. Royle, the arrangement of their contributions to that exhibition. The death of their Surveyor at Christmas, 1855, led to the appointment of Mr. Wyatt to his place. Mr. Digby Wyatt, and his father, Mr. T. H. Wyatt, took part about this time in the competition invited by Government for model barracks. They were fortunate enough to be placed first on the list for cavalry barracks. For the E. I. Company and for the Council of India, Mr. Digby Wyatt's works in this country have been numerous and important, especially in the management of the removal from, and the subsequent disposal of, all the great properties owned by the Company at the date of the transfer of its possessions to the Crown. Mr. Wyatt has designed several great works for execution in India, and has also been appointed joint architect with Mr. Scott, R.A., for the proposed New India Office. Amongst his numerous works for private clients, we may mention the restoration of the old English mansion of Compton Wyandham, in Warwickshire, and the memorial arch at Chatham, erected by the corps of Royal Engineers to their comrades who fell in the Crimea. In 1855 he accepted the office of

on. Sec. to the Royal Institute of British Architects, which he remained until May, 1859, when heavy professional engagements compelled him to relinquish it. In 1861 he was sent by the Soc. of Arts to Florence, to report upon the Italian Exhibition of Industry. Mr. Wyatt was an exhibitor, and obtained medals for his various designs for manufactures, &c., at the Great Exhibitions of 1851, 1855, and 1862. He is also a Telford medallist of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Among many minor contributions by Mr. Wyatt, of late years, to the bibliography of the fine arts are his "Notices of Sculpture in Ivory," &c. illustrated by photographs, folio; "Essays on Renaissance and Italian Ornament," contributed to Owen Jones's "Grammar of Ornament;" "On Metallic Art," as shown at the Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, quarto, plates; "The Art of Illuminating," quarto, plates, in gold and colours, &c. &c.

WYNTER, ANDREW, M.D., son of the late And. Wynter, Esq., was born at Bristol, in 1819. Having received his education at a private school, he entered on a course of medical study, which, however, he abandoned for a time. Ultimately he took his degree of M.D. in 1853, and became a member of the College of Physicians in 1861. Dr. Wynter, who has devoted himself extensively to the study of mental diseases, was editor of the *British Med. Journal* from 1845 to the end of 1860, and during that time was a frequent contributor to the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh Reviews*, and other periodicals. In 1855-6 he collected many of his lesser pieces into a volume, entitled "Sketches of Town and Country Life," which were republished in 1861, under the title of "Our Social Bees." In 1860-3 his contributions to the *Quarterly*, *Once a Week*, &c., were republished in a collective form, under the titles of "Curiosities of Civilization," and "Subtle Bruins and Lissom Fingers."

## Y.

YATES, EDMUND HODGSON, son of the late eminent actor, who was sometime lessee of the Adelphi, was born in July, 1831. His mother also was an actress of considerable reputation in her day. He is author of "My Haunts and their Frequenters," "After Office Hours," &c. He brought out in 1860 a condensed edition of "The Life and Correspondence of C. Mathews the Elder." He is also the author of "Mirth and Metre" (jointly with Mr. F. E. Smedley), and a "Memoir of Albert Smith and Mont Blanc." In conjunction with the late Mr. Brough he edited "Our Miscellany," 1857-58. He holds a situation in the General Post Office, and is editor of *Temple Bar Magazine*, in which his novel, "Broken to Harness," appeared as a serial in 1864-5. Mr. Yates is also a dramatic author, and was for six years the theatrical critic of the *Daily News*: he is also a constant contributor to *All the Year Round*.

YATES, WILLIAM HOLT, M.D., only son of the late Wm. Yates, Esq., of Wickersley Hall, Yorkshire, was born in 1802, and was educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh, and at St. John's Coll., Cambridge, where he graduated M.D. in 1826. He is a member of the Royal Coll. of Physicians of London, and was many years Physician to the Royal Gen. Dispensary, London, and afterwards Consulting Physician to the same Institution, but retired from the active practice of his profession in 1846. Dr. Holt Yates is known as an Eastern traveller, and as the author of a work in two vols. 8vo., on "Modern History and Condition of Egypt," published in 1843.

YOLLAND, COLONEL WILLIAM R.E., the youngest surviving son of the late John Yolland, Esq., agent to the first Earl of Morley, was born in 1810. He was admitted into the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, and c



tained his commission as 2nd Lieut. of Royal Engineers in 1828; rose by successive steps to the regimental rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1853, and was made a Colonel in the Army, by brevet, in 1858. He was employed in Canada from 1830 to 1834-5, and joined the Ordnance Survey under the superintendence of the late Major-General (then Colonel) Colly, R.E., at the Ordnance Map Office, at the Tower of London, in 1838, on which duty he continued to be employed up to the year 1854, and was engaged as the Executive Officer at the Tower and at Southampton, from 1840 to 1852, when he was transferred to the Phoenix Park, Dublin, and in the following year to Enniskillen. While acting on the Ordnance Survey he was entrusted with the preparation for publication of the *Astronomical Observations made with Ramsden's zenith sector*, which instrument was unfortunately destroyed by the fire in the Tower, in 1841; also with the compilation of "*An Account of the Measurement of the Lough Foyle Base in the North of Ireland during the years 1827-8-9*;" and subsequently with the publication of the "*Astronomical Observations made with Airy's Zenith Sector between the Years 1842-50, for the Determination of the Latitudes of various Trigonometrical Stations in Great Britain and Ireland*." At the request of Colonel Harness, C.B., R.E., then Assist. Inspector-Gen. of Fortifications, he supplied the article on "*Geodesy*," which forms part of the "*Course of Mathematics for the Royal Military Academy*." In 1854 he was appointed one of the Inspectors of Railways under the Board of Trade, and still holds that appointment; and in 1856 he was selected as the Engineer Member (jointly with Colonel W. J. Smyth, R.A., and the Rev. W. Lake, whom see) of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for War, to consider the best mode of re-organising the system for training officers for the scientific corps, in order "that

patronage should be altogether abolished, and that admission to those corps should be obtained only by an open competing examination." This commission visited France, Prussia, Austria, and Sardinia, and embodied the results of their inquiries and their recommendations in an elaborate Report, which was printed by order of the House of Commons.

YONGE, CHARLOTTE MARY, only daughter of the late W. C. Yonge, Esq., of Otterbourne, Hants, 52nd Foot, and a Magistrate for Hampshire, was born in 1823. She is the authoress of several works of fiction, in which the plot is made to enforce, in a plain and sober manner, the peculiar doctrines of what is called the High-Church school of opinion. The works attributed to her pen are "*The Heir of Redclyffe*;" "*Hearts-ease*;" "*Dynevor Terrace*;" "*The Daisy Chain*;" "*The Young Step-Mother*; or, a Chronicle of Mistakes;" "*Hopes and Fears*; or, Scenes from the Life of a Spinster;" "*The Lances of Lynwood*;" "*The Little Duke*," &c. Most of these have gone through several editions, and have been reprinted in a cheap form. It has been stated in the public papers, that she has given £2,000, the profits of her "*Daisy Chain*," for the building of a Missionary College at Auckland, New Zealand, and has devoted a great portion of the proceeds of "*The Heir of Redclyffe*" to fitting out the missionary schooner *Southern Cross*, for the use of Bishop Selwyn. Miss Yonge is also the authoress of "*Marie Therese de Lamourons*," a biography abridged from the French; "*The Kings of England*," and "*Landmarks of History, Ancient, Middle Age, and Modern*," forming a compendium of Universal History for young people; and she has lately published a "*History of Christian Names and their Derivation*." She has also contributed anonymously to periodical literature.

YONGE, CHARLES DUKE, M.A., son of the Rev. Chas. Yonge, Lower Master of Eton College, born in Nov., 1812, was educated at Eton,

and at Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1835, taking a first-class degree. In 1849 he produced his "English and Greek Lexicon," followed in 1850 by a "Gradus," published at the request of the Head Master of Eton, and other school authorities. In 1855 and 1856 he published the two parts of his "School Phraseological English-Latin and Latin-English Dictionary," which has gone through several editions. In 1857 he produced his "History of England;" and in 1858, short parallel lives of Epaminondas, Gustavus Adolphus, Philip, and Frederic the Great, in imitation of Plutarch's method. This he followed up in 1860 by a "Life of the Duke of Wellington," in 1861 by a school edition of Virgil with English notes, and by a "History of the British Navy" in 1864. Mr. Yonge has also contributed frequently to periodical literature.

**YORK, HIS GRACE THE ARCHBISHOP OF, THE MOST REV. WILLIAM THOMSON, D.D.,** was born at Whitehaven, Cumberland, Feb. 11, 1819. He is the son of John Thomson, Esq., of Kelswick House, a gentleman of much local influence. Dr. Thomson was educated at Shrewsbury School, and at Queen's Coll., Oxford, of which he was successively Scholar, Fellow, Tutor, and Provost. He took the degree of B.A. in 1840, and was ordained Deacon in 1842, and Priest in 1843. After four years' experience of parochial labour at Guildford and at Cuddesden, he was appointed Select Preacher at Oxford in 1848. He was chosen to preach the Bampton Lectures in 1853, the subject being "The Atoning Work of Christ." In 1855 he was appointed to the Crown living of All Souls, Marylebone; but within a few months the Provostship of the College becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fox, Mr. Thomson, notwithstanding the part he had taken in altering the close constitution of the College, which had excited some opposition, was elected to succeed him. In 1856 he was appointed one of the Select Preachers a second time.

In 1858 he was chosen Preacher of Lincoln's Inn, which post he held till his elevation to the Episcopal Bench. In 1859 he was appointed one of her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary; and in December, 1861, was consecrated to the Bishopric of Gloucester and Bristol. He was promoted in 1863 to the Archiepiscopal See. Dr. Thomson, who is a Fellow of the Chemical and Geographical Societies, and a Member of the Photographic Society, was for some time Examiner in Logic and Mental Science to the Society of Arts, and acted for several years as Examiner in Divinity in the Oxford "Middle Class" Examinations. As an author he is best known by his work on Logic, "An Outline of the Laws of Thought," which is used in several Universities in this country and in America as a text-book. He has published a volume of Sermons preached at Lincoln's Inn; and has contributed a Life of Christ to Dr. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, and other articles; besides several single reviews and pamphlets. His Grace is Primate of England, a Governor of the Charterhouse, and of King's College, London, and patron of ninety-six livings. His see is of the annual value of £12,000, and his diocese includes the greater portion of Yorkshire.

**YORKE, SIR CHARLES, G.C.B.,** son of the late Colonel Yorke, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, was born in 1790, and educated at Winchester. He entered the army at an early age, and served with the 52nd Regiment in the Peninsular war, and was present at Vimiera, Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivello, Nive, and Orthez, and the sieges of Ciudad and Badajoz: also at Waterloo. He has received the war medal with ten clasps, and is a Lieut.-General in the army. Having been appointed first to the Colonelcy of the 33rd Foot, he was transferred therefrom, in 1863, to be Colonel-Commandant of the Rifle Brigade, and acted as Military Secretary at the Horse Guards from 1856 to 1860.



He was created a K.C.B. in 1856, and promoted to G.C.B. in 1861.

**JOHN A. BRIDGES**, a President of the **Mormons**, was born in the State of Ohio, U.S.A. about the year 1800, and was for some time a member of the Methodist connection. He first appeared in a prominent position among the **Mormons** in 1844, after the death of their founder, Joseph Smith, when he held the post of "President of the Twelve Apostles." Elected by the community to succeed to the vacant office, he saw that the people of Illinois, in which State the **Mormons** were then settled, were hostile to that body, and accordingly planned and carried into effect that celebrated Exodus which placed the great Rocky Mountains between them and the rest of the civilized world, and led them to pitch their tents in the valley of the Great Salt Lake. Young is "President" of the Mormon body by semi-annual election, or rather by a unanimous *vir i voce* confirmation of the people assembled for that purpose. As head of the Mormon "Church," and *de facto* governor of the territory of Utah, he rules over a region nearly a third as large again as Great Britain and Ireland, and a population said to amount to about 100,000 souls. He and his community have occasionally been brought into disagreeable conflict with the Government of the United States.

**YOUNG, SIR CHARLES GEORGE**, D.C.L., F.S.A., Garter King of Arms, brother of the late J. F. Young, Esq., M.D., of Kennington, was born in 1795, and educated at the Charterhouse. He entered the Herald's College as pursuivant in 1813, and became Garter King of Arms in 1842, when he was knighted. He has been Secretary and Joint-Commissioner to several Missions for investing sovereigns with the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and it is his duty, as head of the Herald's College, or "College of Arms," to regulate all matters of public ceremonial, to proclaim officially the name, style, and arms of royal personages at coronations, funerals, and other state occasions.

tions, funerals, and other state occasions.

**YOUNG, GEORGE**, Solicitor-General for Scotland, is the eldest son of the late Alexander Young, Esq., of Rosefield, co. Kirkcudbright, and was born in the year 1819. He was educated at Edinburgh, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1840, and appointed Solicitor-General for Scotland in 1852. Mr. Young is a Magistrate for the county of Dumfries and the city of Edinburgh; was formerly Sheriff of Inverness-shire, and subsequently of the counties of Berwick and Haddington. In April, 1865, on the retirement of Sir W. Dunbar, Bart., he was elected M.P. for the borough of Wighton, which he represents in the Liberal interest, and for which he was again returned at the general election in July.

**YOUNG,\* JOHN RADFORD**, an eminent mathematician, is the son of a London merchant, and was born about the year 1802. He was almost entirely self-educated, but at an early age became acquainted with the late Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who detected his innate taste for mathematical science, and directed him how to cultivate it. So successfully did he follow this advice, that he was appointed, solely on the ground of merit, to the Professorship of Mathematics in Belfast College, which he held for many years. He is well known as the author of "A Course of Elementary Mathematics," and of an elaborate treatise on "The General Theory and Solution of Algebraic Equations," appended to which is a critical examination of the researches of Budan, Fourier, Sturm, and others—a work which is the most comprehensive on the subject in the English language, and has met with general acceptance among mathematicians on the Continent. He has also re-edited Dr. O. Gregory's "Mathematics for Practical Men." In 1863 he published a thoughtful work on the theological and scientific controversies of the day, entitled "Science Elucidative of Scripture, and not Antagonistic to it."

being a series of Essays on the Mosaic Cosmogony, the Theories of Geologists on the Figure of the Earth, Miracles, &c. Professor Young discovered and published, in 1844, an independent proof of Newton's rule for Imaginary Roots.

YOUNG, SIR HENRY EDWARD FOX, KNIGHT, C.B., third son of the late Colonel Sir A. W. Young, some time Governor of Prince Edward's Isle, was born in 1810. He was Governor of Tasmania from 1854 to 1861, having formerly held the posts of Lieut.-Governor of South Australia, Lieut.-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, New Zealand, &c., and a Judgeship at St. Lucia.

YOUNG, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, BART., K.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Colonel Sir W. Young, Bart., was born in 1807, and educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He is a barrister-at-law and a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Cavan, for which county he sat in Parliament from 1831 to 1855. He was a Lord of the Treasury in 1841, Secretary of the Treasury in 1844, Chief Secretary for Ireland from 1852 to 1855, and Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands from 1855 to 1859. In 1860 he was appointed Governor of New South Wales.

## Z.

ZAMOYSKI,\* ANDREAS, COUNT, a Polish nobleman of patriotic principles, born about the year 1810, is the great-grandson of the celebrated Chancellor Zamoyski. At the time of the insurrection of 1830-1, when he was yet a very young man, he was sent to represent the National Government of Poland at the Court of Vienna, where he had some highly important interviews with Count Metternich. Of late years he became

the recognised leader of the Moderate party, while his high character gained him the esteem of all patriots, whatever party they might belong to. The aspirations of the Polish gentry towards a freer development of the national life found vent, after the death of the late Czar, in the formation and proceedings of the Agricultural Society of Warsaw, to which were affiliated other similar societies throughout the kingdom. Of this society Count Zamoyski was chosen President. The Russian Government dreading the influence of this society, sought a pretext for suppressing it and getting rid of its leader. In 1862 the Russian Viceroy having asked for the opinion of the nobles as to the best means of promoting the prosperity of the country, Zamoyski, who was commissioned to be their spokesman, declared, among other things, that his fellow-citizens were of opinion that the provinces of ancient Poland, which had been incorporated with the Russian empire, should be restored to the kingdom of Poland as created in 1815, and that such had been the original desire of the Czar Alexander I. For returning this answer the Agricultural Society was suppressed and the Count arrested in Warsaw, Sept. 1862, and taken under escort to St. Petersburg, to give an explanation of his "illegal" conduct. He had an interview with the Czar and Prince Gortschakoff, and was ordered immediately to go abroad, since which period he has resided for the most part in Paris. On hearing of his arrest and transportation to St. Petersburg, his Countess fell ill and died. His palace in Warsaw was sacked by the Russians in the following summer (on the false allegation that its inmates had been concerned in an attempt on General Berg's life), and his eldest son was banished to Siberia.



# SUPPLEMENT.

*The following names were received too late for insertion in their proper places in the body of the work.*

ÁRNASON,\* JÓN, is the son of a Lutheran clergyman, and was born at Hof, on the northern coast of Iceland, 17th August, 1819. Having lost his father in early boyhood, he was indebted to his mother for his elementary education. After completing his education at the college of Bessestad, then the only school in the island, he became private tutor in the family of the late Sveinbjörn Egilsson, then Rector of the College. Arnason devoted much time to the study of the history and literature of Iceland, and made himself a thorough master of the classical tongues. In 1849 he was appointed Keeper of the library at Reykjavik, and, in 1856, Secretary to the Bishop of Iceland. He has published several biographical works, including the life of his friend, Dr. Egilsson. In conjunction with M. Grimson he edited a small collection of Icelandic Fairy Tales and Adventures, called "Íslensk Æfintýri." English translations of a number of these quaint stories will be found in the Appendix to Symington's "Pen and Pencil Sketches of Faroe and Iceland" (1862). But the work on which his fame chiefly rests, is derived from the folk-lore of Iceland, and entitled, "Icelandic Popular Tales and Adventures" (Leipsic, 1862-4, 2 vols.). An English version, by G. E. J. Powell and E. Magnússon, of some of these tales appeared, in 1864, under the title of "Icelandic Legends," &c.

B.

BELCREDI,\* COUNT RICHARD, an Austrian statesman, is of an ancient noble family, and was born Feb. 12, 1823. He has been rapidly successful as a public man. In March, 1861, he was appointed to an important political position in Silesia, and promoted in the following year to the post of governmental chief in that province. May of 1863 found him a Vice-President of the Bohemian Government, and an imperial decree of the 27th May, 1864, appointed him Viceroy of Bohemia, conferring upon him at the same time the dignity of a Privy Councillor. In all these capacities Count Belcredi showed himself to be possessed of considerable administrative talent and great powers of work, and it has generally been admitted that during his two years' administration in Bohemia he has been upon the best possible terms with both Germans and Czechs.

BENTLEY,\* ROBERT, F.L.S., &c., an eminent botanist, was born about the year 1820, and became a Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1847. He is Professor of Botany at King's College, London, and Professor of Materia Medica and Botany in the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; and he was formerly Lecturer on Botany at the Medical College of London,

Millener, and St. Mary's Hospitals. He is known as the author of "A Manual of Botany," and has been a frequent contributor to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

**BOGARDUS,\*** JAMES, mechanician, was born in Catskill, New York, March 14th, 1800, where at the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to a watchmaker, and soon became a skilful workman, a good dye-sinker, and engraver. His first invention was an eight-day three-wheeled chronometer clock, for which he received the highest premium at the first fair of the American Institute. One of these clocks has been in good running order for more than thirty years without cleaning; they are used as regulators by watchmakers. He next invented an eight-day clock with three wheels and a segment of a wheel, which struck the hours, and, without dial-wheels, marked the hours, minutes, and seconds. In 1828 he invented the "Ring Flyer," for cotton spinning, now in general use. In 1829 he invented the Eccentric Mill, which differs from all other mills; the grinding stones or plates running the same way with nearly equal speed. In 1831 he invented an engraving machine, which cut the steel dye for the gold medal of the American Institute, and engraved many beautiful medallions; and also another machine for transferring bank-note plates. In 1832 he invented and patented a Dry Gas-meter, and for this received the gold medal from the American Institute; he improved it in 1836 by giving a rotary motion to the machinery, thereby overcoming the difficulties which had appeared in the original meter. Being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspaper a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted the challenge, and made a medallie engraving machine, which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This machine en-

graved a portrait of the Queen, dedicated to herself by her own request; it also engraved a portrait of Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished persons. He now contracted with a company in London to construct a machine for engine-turning which not only copied all kinds of machine-engraving, but engraved what the machine itself could not again imitate; as also a machine for transferring bank-note plates, and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English Government for the best plan of manufacturing postage stamps, and out of twenty-six hundred applicants, his plan was one of those to which a prize was awarded. After visiting France and Italy, Mr. Bogardus returned to New York in 1840. He then invented a machine for pressing glass, now in common use; also a machine for shirring india-rubber fabrics, and for cutting india-rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the Drilling Machine, and improved and adapted the Eccentric Mills for a great variety of purposes. In 1848 he invented and patented a planetary horse-power and a dynamometer for measuring the speed and power of machinery while in motion. In 1847 he put in execution his long-cherished idea of iron buildings, by constructing his factory in New York entirely of iron. This building, five stories high and ninety feet in length, was the first cast-iron building erected in America. His pyrometer is remarkable for delicacy and accuracy, simply breathing on the object, or a touch of the finger, is instantly responded to by the dial-pointer. Like several other of his inventions, no description of it has yet found its way into print.

**BRUCE,\*** THE HON. SIR FREDERICK WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, G.C.B., is a younger brother of the late Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, and was born in 1814. He was educated at Ch. Ch., Oxford, where he graduated B.A. in 1834, and was subsequently called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn. *Portrait*

the diplomatic service at the usual age, his first employment was when attached to the late Lord Ashburton's special mission to Washington, in 1842, when the famous Ashburton treaty was negotiated. Subsequently, he was Lieut.-Governor of Newfoundland for a year, and from 1847 to 1851 he was employed in various posts in South America and Egypt. Four years after this he went with his brother, Lord Elgin, to China, where he was actively employed for some years, and afterwards was sent as British Envoy to Japan. Soon after returning to England, in 1865, he was appointed to succeed Lord Lyons as British Minister at Washington. He was created K.C.B., civil division, in 1862, and promoted to G.C.B. in 1864.

BYRON,\* HENRY JAMES, dramatist, son of Henry Byron, Esq., the present British Consul at Port au Prince, Hayti, is a native of Manchester, and completed his education at St. Peter's, London. He is well known to the play-going public as one of the most skilful and prolific writers of burlesque extravaganzas of the day,—a class of entertainment that has of late years become greatly in vogue. His earliest effort in this line, "Fra Diavolo," was produced at the Strand Theatre, on the first night of Miss Swanborough's season in 1858; this was speedily followed by several other equally successful pieces, conspicuous among which were the "Maid and Magpie," "Aladdin," "Esmeralda," "The Lady of Lyons," and "Grin Bushes;" by two farces and a comedy from his pen, entitled "The Old Story." Other theatres now competed for his burlesques, and for the Adelphi he wrote, among other similar works, the "Babes in the Wood," "Ill-treated Il Trovatore;" next, for the Olympic, "Mazeppa Travestie;" for Drury Lane, "Miss Eily O'Connor;" and, at the Princess's, "Jack the Giant Killer," and other pantomimes; at the Haymarket, amongst other pieces, was produced his "Dundreary Married and Done

for;" at the Prince of Wales's, "La Sonnambula Travestie;" and, during the present season (1865), an original comedy, "War to the Knife." Mr. Byron has contributed extensively to periodical literature, and was the original editor of *Fun*; he is also the author of a three-volume novel,— "Paid in Full," originally published in the *Temple Bar Magazine*; and it is said that a novel from his pen is shortly to appear in the *St. James's Magazine*. Mr. Byron is a member of the Middle Temple.

## C.

CHESTER,\* THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM JACOBSON, D.D., LORD BISHOP OF, is of Scottish extraction, and was born about the year 1805. He received his early education at a Dissenting College at Homerton, but subsequently embraced Episcopalian opinions, and entered at Oxford. An account of his university career will be found *antè* under JACOBSON, p. 454. In 1848 he succeeded Bishop Hampden in the Regius Professorship of Divinity at Oxford, which post he continued to hold until 1865, when, on his becoming Bishop of Chester, it was bestowed on the Rev. R. Payne Smith. He is patron of about fifty livings. The see is of the annual value of £4,500, and the diocese includes the county of Cheshire, with parts of Lancashire, Westmoreland, and Cumberland.

COOPER,\* ABRAHAM, R.A., was born in a humble condition of life in Red Lion Street, Holborn, in Sept., 1787, and was elected an Associate in the Royal Academy in 1817, and full Academician in 1820. In early life he passed much of his time among horses, and to this circumstance must be ascribed the direction which his artistic talent has always taken. His first picture was the portrait of a favourite old horse belonging to the late Sir Henry Meux, Bart. This gentleman recommended the young artist to study art, and became

his kind friend and liberal patron; but the only studio frequented by him was the stable or the grass-field, and the only books he consulted were some old numbers of the *Sporting Magazine*, a periodical long discontinued, which was illustrated with portraits of horses, drawn by Marshall, a well-known animal painter of that time. His first exhibited picture, "Tam O'Shanter," sent to the British Institution in 1814, was bought by the then Duke of Marlborough. From that year to the present, Mr. Cooper has been a constant exhibitor both at the Royal Academy and the British Institution. He is the chief "battle-painter" of the English school: among his principal pictures in which line may be pointed out—"Blucher at the Battle of Ligny." "Cromwell at Marston Moor." "Lord Arundel capturing a Turkish Standard at the Battle of Szigetvar." "Lord Arthur Capel defending Colchester during the Civil War," "The Battle of Shrewsbury." "Sir William Russell at the Battle of Zarnen." "The Death of Harold," "The Battle of Assaye," "The Battle of Waterloo," &c. &c. Several of these and other pictures, such as "Hawking in the Olden Time," have been engraved.

**CRANWORTH, LORD.**—Since the page containing the notice of Lord Cranworth was printed, his lordship has succeeded to the Lord Chancellorship, upon the resignation of Lord Westbury, in June, 1865.

## D.

**DENISON,\*** SIR WILLIAM THOMAS, third son of the late John Denison, Esq. of Ossington Hall, Notts, and brother of the Speaker and of Archdeacon Denison, was born in 1804. He was educated at Eton, and entered the army in 1826, in which he rose to become Lieut.-Colonel of the Engineers in 1855, and full Colonel in 1859. He held the Governorship of

Tasmania from 1846 to 1854, and the Governor-Generalship of New South Wales from 1854 to 1860, when he was appointed Governor of Madras. Sir William temporarily administered the Governor-Generalship of India for the few months which intervened between the death of the Earl of Elgin in Nov., 1863, and the arrival of Sir John Lawrence in the following January.

## E.

**ERSKINE,\*** GEORGE, Colonel, son of Colonel James Erskine, C.B., 48th regiment, was born at Worthing in 1815, and educated at the Royal College of Caen and Royal Military College, Sandhurst. He entered the army as Ensign in the 33rd Foot in 1832; became Lieutenant in 1836, Captain in 1843, and obtained his brevet majority in 1854. He accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, and served at the battle of Inkermann and the siege of Sebastopol. During the progress of the latter he greatly distinguished himself on the 14th Oct., 1854, when, in command of the picket of the Light Division, he repulsed a sortie by the enemy. For the battle of Inkermann he received the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col. in Dec., 1854. When the great volunteer army of reserve came into existence, he was appointed Deputy-Inspector-General of that force under Col. McMurdo, whom he succeeded in 1865 in the post of Inspector-General. He obtained the rank of Colonel in the army in 1860.

## F.

**FARNALL,\*** HARRY BURNARD, eldest son of the late Captain H. B. Farnall, R.N., was born in 1802, and was educated at the Charterhouse, and at Downing Coll., Cambridge. He has held for some years the post



of a Metropolitan Inspector of Poor-Laws, and during the distress in the manufacturing districts, which arose out of the civil war in America, he administered with much success and ability the funds raised for the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Farnall is a Dep.-Lieutenant for Dorsetshire, and a Magistrate for both Devon and Kent.

## G.

GLAISHER,\* JAMES, F.R.S., the well-known aéronaut, is of Scottish extraction, and was born early in the present century. He has acquired considerable fame as a meteorologist, and also for the way in which he has turned to a scientific account the results of his experiments above the clouds in his balloon voyages, on account of which mainly he was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1865 he was chosen by her Majesty's Government to succeed Admiral Fitzroy in the control of the Meteorological Department of the Board of Trade.

GÖSCHEN,\* GEORGE JOACHIM, M.P., is the son of William H. Goschen Esq., a London merchant, of German extraction, and was born in 1831. He was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Tait and Dr. Goulburn, and subsequently at Oriel College, Oxford, where, however, he did not graduate, owing to certain scruples of conscience which he felt against the oaths then enforced. He has written largely on financial questions, and is known as the author of a work on "The Theory of Foreign Exchanges." He was elected M.P. for the City of London in May, 1863, on the death of Mr. W. Wood, and, advocating strong Liberal principles in Parliament, he has taken an active part in the movement for throwing open the Universities to Dissenters, and the abolition of all religious tests. At the General Election, in July, 1865, he was re-elected as one of the

members for the City of London, and stood at the head of the poll.

GOUNOD,\* CHARLES, an eminent composer, who, next to Auber, is regarded as the head of the existing French lyric school. After the usual course of training in musical science, and the probationary attempts in composition common to professional novitiates, M. Gounod first became known as a lyric composer for the stage by his pastoral of "Philemon and Baucis," then by "La Nonne Sanguante;" to these succeeded "Sappho," a cantata, and "La Colombe;" none of these works, although all contained unquestionable marks of genius, achieved any success. Indeed, few composers who have eventually risen to great eminence have had more failures at the outset of their career to discourage their growing ambition, and their confidence in their own genius, than the author of that most successful of modern operas, "Faust." It is greatly to the credit of French operatic management that they should possess the skill to discern latent faculties of a high order, and that they should determine to foster them by affording the possessors every feasible chance for developing their powers, despite a succession of failures at the outset. In the present instance, at all events, M. Carvalho, of the Théâtre Lyrique, one of M. Gounod's principal supporters, has proved triumphantly that his prognostications of the ultimate triumph of his friend were well founded, and that he had good reason for the "faith within him." "Faust," although not actually the first successful work of Gounod, burst upon the lovers of operatic music with all the surprise and startling effect of a meteor, which rapidly illumined all Europe with its brilliancy. What rendered this effect the more dazzling was the fact that, although Goethe's masterpiece had been previously set to music a hundred times, not one of these efforts was regarded as worthy the theme, until Gounod's charming opera claimed the admiration of the



whole musical community. It would exceed our limits to describe in detail the triumphant progress of this great work in the various capitals of Europe: suffice it to say, that almost every prima donna deemed the part of Margaret worthy of her highest ambition. M. Gounod is also the composer of "La Reine de Saba," a very fine work, and of "Mirelle," which latter opera was represented in London, in the season of 1864, as "Mirella," and found many enthusiastic admirers. A former work of the author, a comic opera, founded on Molière's "Médecin malgré lui," was also reproduced in London in the same year by the English Opera Company, under the title of "The Mock Doctor," with success. M. Gounod is said to be now engaged in other operatic compositions of importance; he has also written some admirable Church music. His style is characterized by abundant evidences of his profound knowledge of the most abstruse points of the science of music; he delights in new combinations, and revels in exhibiting a trite theme or phrase in an entirely novel and often startling aspect. His command of the resources of the orchestra is wonderful, and in some of its effects his instrumentation may be said to be unparalleled. M. Gounod, who is unmarried, and is about the middle age, resides at Paris.

## H.

HARTINGTON,\* MARQUIS OF, SPENCER COMPTON CAVENDISH, eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, was born in 1833, and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1854. In March, 1857, he was elected M.P. for North Lancashire in the Liberal interest, and in March, 1863, was appointed a Lord of the Admiralty. This post, however, he exchanged in the following month for that of Under-Secretary for War, in which capacity it has

devolved upon his lordship in the House of Commons to be the exponent of the Ministerial measures respecting the arrangements of the army and its cost.

## J.

JOHNSON,\* ANDREW, President of the United States, was born in Raleigh, North Carolina, Dec. 29, 1808. At four years of age he lost his father, and at ten was apprenticed to a tailor in his native city, with whom he served seven years. His mother was unable to afford him any educational advantages, and he never attended school a day in his life. While learning his trade, however, he resolved to make an effort to educate himself. Having acquired a knowledge of the letters, he applied for a loan of a book which he had often heard read aloud. By perseverance he soon learned to read in the hours which succeeded his daily toil. On completing his apprenticeship in 1824, he went to Laurens Courthouse, S. Carolina, where he worked as a journeyman for nearly two years. After working again for a short time at Raleigh, in 1826, he set out to seek his fortune in the West, carrying with him his mother, who was dependent upon him for support. He got work at Greenville, Tennessee; remained there about twelve months, married, and soon afterwards went still further westward, but eventually settled at Greenville, and commenced business. Up to this time his education was limited to reading, but, under the instructions of his wife, he learned writing and cyphering, and other branches of education after his labours for the day were over. The first office which he held was that of Alderman of the village, to which he was elected in 1828; re-elected in 1829; and in 1830 was chosen Mayor, which position he held for three years. In 1835 he was elected to the Legisla-

ture, when he took decided ground against a scheme of internal improvements, which he contended would not only fail, but entail upon the State a burdensome debt: for so doing he was defeated at the next election, in 1837. He became a candidate again in 1839, when, many of the evils he had predicted having been fully demonstrated, he was elected by a large majority. In 1840 he served as Presidential elector for the State at large on the Democratic ticket, canvassing a large portion of the State, and confronting upon the stump several of the leading Whig orators. In 1841 he was elected to the State Senate, and in 1843 was elected to Congress, where, by successive elections, he served until 1853. During this period he was conspicuous and active in advocating the annexation of Texas, the tariff of 1846, and the war measures of Mr. Polk's Administration. In 1853 he was elected Governor of Tennessee, and re-elected in 1855, after another active contest. At the expiration of his second period as Governor, in 1857, he was elected United States Senator for a full term, ending March 3, 1863. On the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as President, in the Autumn of 1864, Mr. Johnson was elected Vice-President, and thus succeeded to the Presidency on the assassination of the former, in April, 1865. It would be now premature to express any opinion as to his qualifications to fill the important office that has, through a great national calamity, fallen to his lot to undertake. It may be sufficient to state that he is an energetic abolitionist—although a convert from a directly opposite opinion,—and a stern opponent of the rebellion and its chief promoters; it must be admitted, at the same time, that his attitude towards foreign Governments has not been characterized, up to the present time (July, 1865) by any other than a friendly demeanour.

## K.

KAUFMANN,\* GENERAL, Governor of Lithuania, is one of those soldiers who owe their advancement to natural talent and the force of character. Having completed his education at the Military School for Engineers, he departed for the Caucasus, where he took a distinguished part in many expeditions, successively obtaining all the ranks up to that of General. His last campaign against the mountaineers procured for him the post of chief of the field officers under General Mouravieff. His tact and conciliatory disposition pointed him out during the Crimean war as a fit officer to settle with the English General Williams the conditions of capitulation at Kars. Since the campaign in Asia Minor, the Grand Duke Nicolas, Inspector-General of the Engineers, appointed him chief of his staff, a position from which he was advanced to the direction of the Minister of War's office. The army having to be reorganised General Kaufmann soon showed that he understood the difficult task intrusted to him, and to him, conjointly with the Minister of War, Milutine, must be assigned the credit of framing the new rules which have regenerated the Russian army. In 1865 he replaced General Mouravieff as Governor of Lithuania.

KENT,\* CHARLES, poet and journalist, born in London, Nov., 1823, was educated at Prior Park and Oscott Colleges; and was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in 1859. He is the author, among other works, of "Aletheia," of "Dreamland," and other Poems; of "The Vision of Cagliostro, a Tale of the Five Senses," reprinted in the Tales from Blackwood; of "Cabinet Pictures," under the *nom de plume* of Mark Rochester; and of "Foot-prints on the Road," a work included in the "Select Library of Popular Authors." Mr. Kent became, in 1863, proprietor of *The Sun* evening newspaper, of

which he continues to be the editor. He has also been a contributor to the *Westminster Review*, *Blackwood's*, *Household Words*, and other well-known periodicals.

### L.

LAWSON,\* JAMES ANTHONY, Q.C., LL.D., Attorney-General for Ireland, is a gentleman of Irish birth and parentage. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took the usual degrees, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1840. He became a Q.C. in 1857, when he was appointed Law Adviser of the Crown in Ireland. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's ministry, in 1859, he was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland, and succeeded Mr. O'Hagan as Attorney-General in 1865. He was elected M.P. for Portarlington, at the General Election in July, the same year.

LOGAN,\* SIR WILLIAM EDMOND, an eminent geologist, of Scottish extraction, was born in 1798, and was educated at Montreal and the University of Edinburgh. He entered the public service in the colonies at an early age, and, rising by gradual steps of promotion, about the year 1840 was appointed Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, a post in which his scientific knowledge was turned by him to good account. He received the honour of knighthood in 1856, and in 1862 was one of the jurors in the Scientific Department of the Great Exhibition.

LEIGHTON,\* FREDERICK, A.R.A., was born at Scarborough Dec. 3, 1830. He early evinced a passion for painting, and his first systematic instructions in drawing were received at Rome when he was about 12 years of age. In the following year he entered as a student the Royal Academy of Berlin, after which he prosecuted his studies in general education at Frankfort. The winter of 1845-6 was spent in Florence, and it was then first decided by his father that he should take to painting as a profes-

sion—a decision that was materially influenced by the favourable opinion expressed by Hiram Power, the American sculptor, of his son's drawings. After resuming his general studies for a time at Frankfort, between 1846 and 1848, he proceeded to Brussels, where he painted his first finished picture, representing Cimabue finding Giotto drawing in the fields. He next visited Paris, copying in the Louvre and attending a life-school. Returning to Frankfort, he became for about three years a pupil of E. Steinle, of Vienna (one of the school of Overbeck), in whose studio he worked under his direction. Among the pictures painted by him at this period was the large one of "The Death of Brunellesco." Part of the next three winter seasons were passed by Mr. Leighton in diligent study at Rome, where he executed his large picture of "Cimabue," representing the triumphant procession, through the streets of Florence, of that painter's picture of the "Madonna." This fine work of art, when exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1855, made a powerful impression on the London public, coming as it did from a native artist, unknown in England, and was at once purchased by the Queen. Every succeeding work of the painter was regarded with much interest until the appearance of "Dante in Exile" on the walls of the Royal Academy in the season of 1864—a picture deemed by many almost equal to his "Cimabue." During the four years which followed the exhibition of this last-named work, Mr. Leighton resided in Paris, aided by the counsel of Ary Scheffer, Robert Henry, and other eminent French painters. In 1856 was exhibited at the Royal Academy his "Triumph of Music"—Orpheus redeeming his wife from Hades. The following are the titles of his subsequently exhibited pictures: "The Fisherman and the Syren," "Scene from Romeo and Juliet" (1858); "Looking at the Autumn Fields" (1859); "Capri—Sunrise"

(1860); "Paolo and Francesca," "A Dream," and "Lieder ohne Worte" (1861); "Odalisque," "The Star of Bethlehem," and "Michael Angelo Nursing his Dying Servant" (1862); "Ahab and Jezebel," "A Girl Feeding Peacocks," "A Girl with a Basket of Fruit," and an "Italian Crossbowman" (1863); and, in addition to "Dante," already mentioned, "Golden Hours" in 1864. His most notable pictures exhibited at the Academy in 1865 were "Helen of Troy," "David," and "The Mother and Child." He has executed many drawings for book illustrations; among which may be specially mentioned his Designs for George Eliot's Florentine tale of "Romola." It has been said by a judicious critic that "whatever diversity of opinion may exist respecting some characteristics of Mr. Leighton's art, it is universally admitted that no English painter's works are distinguished in greater or perhaps equal degree by the attribute of style; that is to say, as preserved on the Continent by long and uninterrupted adherence to the examples and traditions of the schools, especially that of Venice." —(*Illustrated London News*.)

## M.

MOORE,\* THOMAS, an eminent botanist, born early in the present century, is well known as the author of "Cultivation of the Cucumber and Melon" (1844), "Ferns of Great Britain and Ireland—Nature Printed" (1856), "Handbook of British Ferns," "Illustrations of Orchidaceous Plants," and "Index Filicum" (1857), "Ferns and Allied Plants" (1859), "Life Melodies" (1861), and of the "Field Botanist's Companion: British Isles" (1862).

MURRAY,\* JOHN, claims a place in this volume as head of the well-known publishing house in Albemarle Street which bears his name. He is the son of the late Mr. John Murray, —the "My Murray" of Byron,—and was born about the year 1810. He

received his early education at the Charter-house under the late Dr. Russell. On leaving school he was actively employed as assistant to his father, on whose death he inherited the principal portion of the business which his father had conducted for so many years with such success.

## R.

ROUHER,\* EUGÈNE, a French Statesman, was born in 1813, studied jurisprudence, and was admitted a member of the Bar of Riom, in 1838. After the Revolution of 1848, he was returned to the Constituent Assembly for the Department of Puy-de-Dôme; he continued to represent the same department in the Legislative Assembly (1849). His career as a minister began when he was appointed Minister of Justice by the President of the Republic, Oct. 31, 1849, a post which he resigned in July, 1851. At the time of the *coup d'état* he was re-appointed to his former office, which, however, he soon exchanged for that of Vice-President of the Council of State. He was nominated to the Senate in June, 1856, and became Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, in Feb. 3, 1855. It was in this capacity that he negotiated with Mr. Cobden the treaty of commerce and additional articles, signed in 1860 by the plenipotentiaries of the two powers, of whom he was one. On the death of M. Billault, he succeeded to the latter's office of Minister of State, Oct., 1863, which he now (1865) continues to hold. Since then he has been, *ex officio*, one of the "speaking ministers" whose duty it is "to explain and defend questions placed before the Senate and the Legislative Assembly."

## S.

SAINTON-DOLBY,\* MADAME. This eminent contralto singer, who, we be-

have, was born in London, about 1820, received her professional education principally at the Royal Academy of Music, where her assiduity in the study of her art, and the cultivation of her natural gifts, rendered her one of the most successful pupils ever enrolled in that institution. Miss Dolby, in entering on the public exercise of her profession, resolved to eschew the tempting opportunities offered by the lyric stage, that she might devote her talents exclusively to the illustration of our national music, and the interpretation of the sublimed works in oratorio of Handel and other great masters. In the one or the other, Miss Dolby was allowed to be without a rival; in both sides of her art-practice, great declamatory power, and conscientious desire to give every note and every word their exact due were of infinite value, and restored to the English public a style of vocalization which had become almost obsolete, as being thought, but erroneously, incompatible with brilliancy of execution. In the zenith of her fame, Miss Dolby became the wife of M. Santon, the eminent violinist. The preservation of the English ballad, in its truthful power, pathos, and simplicity, is mainly owing to the steady and well-directed efforts of this popular singer, which have had the advantage moreover of fostering the composition of these lyrics.

SANTLEY,\* CHARLES, an eminent barytone singer, was born at Liverpool. After receiving a good musical and general education in his own country, he proceeded to Italy, there to complete his professional training. He made his *début* as an operatic singer in this country at Covent Garden Opera-house during the Pyne-Harrison management. His first great success, however, was in the part of Rhineberg in Vincent Wallace's opera of "Lurline," in March, 1860. The impression he created in this character was so favourable that he at once took rank as one of the most effective barytones of the

career has been one of continued success, especially from the time he exclusively attached himself to the Italian operatic stage, on the boards of which he has distinguished himself in most of the great capitals of Europe. His voice is as remarkable for its quality as it is for the extent of its register, in the upper part of which it partakes of a pure *tenore robusto*, while in the lower portion it displays the rich quality of the *basso profondo*. In Mendelssohn's opera of "Faust," Mr. Santley has played, during the same season, the parts of Valentin and Mephistopheles, both with triumph and success. Perhaps no barytone of recent times has so rapidly established himself in public favour, as well here as on the Continent, as Mr. Santley. His merits as an actor are nearly as great as his vocal accomplish-

ments.

SHERIDAN,\* PHILIP HENRY, General in the United States Army, was born in the State of Ohio, in 1831. He was educated at West Point, and was admitted into the Military Academy in 1848, where he graduated in 1853. Entering the U. S. Artillery, he saw some service in Texas, where he showed great ability and energy. In 1855 we find him serving as Lieutenant in Oregon, and in the same year he sailed for San Francisco, in command of a escort to the expedition for surveying the proposed branch of the Pacific Railway between San Francisco and the Columbia river. This work done he continued in command of a body of troops among the Indian tribes, until 1861, when he was promoted to the rank of Captain, and on the breaking out of the civil war was appointed Quartermaster of the army organization in South-Western Missouri. In 1862 he became Chief Quartermaster of the Western Department, and subsequently Colonel of the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, in which capacity he cut the railroads south of Corinth. In June of that year he defeated two separate forces of cavalry at Baldwin and Guntown, and in the follow-

\* subsequent

month gained fresh laurels at Boonesville, for which he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, when he took the command of the third division of the army of Ohio. Here he distinguished himself by the defence of Louisville, and on the 30th of Dec. following in the engagement on the banks of Stone River, for which he was promoted to be Major-General. He was subsequently engaged at Chickamauga, where he had his horse killed under him. In April, 1864, he was appointed to the command of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac, and in the following May he defeated the Southern forces under Stuart, at Meadow Bridge, on the Chickahominy. In June he set out on a cavalry expedition into the heart of the rebel country, where he repulsed his opponents, and entirely defeated Early in several engagements in the Shenandoah Valley. He was subsequently appointed to the chief command of the cavalry, which branch of the Federal forces, under his able and energetic direction, acquired an efficiency and gained a reputation that it had never borne before. After the capture of Staunton, he pressed on to Columbia, laying waste the country in every direction. On the 30th of March, 1865, he gained the battle of the Five Forks, compelled the rebels to evacuate Petersburg and Richmond, and finally defeated Lee near Amelia Court House, who surrendered to him on the 9th of April.

SMITH,\* SIR MONTAGU EDWARD, KNT., eldest son of the late Thomas Smith, Esq., of Bideford, Devon, was born in 1809, and educated at the Grammar School at Bideford. He was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple, in November, 1835, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1852. He represented the borough of Truro in Parliament, as a Liberal Conservative, from April, 1859, to February, 1865, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and received the honour of knighthood.

SMITH,\* REV. ROBERT PAYNE, M.A.,

born about 1819, was educated in Pembroke College, Oxford, of which he was Scholar, and where he graduated, with second-class honours, in 1841, obtaining also the Boden (Sanskrit) and the Pusey and Ellerton (Hebrew) University Scholarships. In the discharge of his duty as Under-Librarian of the Bodleian, he published, in a quarto volume, an elaborate Latin catalogue of the Syriac MSS. belonging to that library. He has also edited and translated the works of St. Cyril, of Alexandria,—extant only in Syriac,—from the MSS. brought to this country by Archdeacon Tattam; and he has translated the curious ecclesiastical history of John of Ephesus, in the same collection of MSS. Mr. Smith is now engaged (1865) in preparing, for the Delegates of the Oxford Press, a Syriac lexicon, based on that of Castelli, but a much larger work, and one that cannot fail greatly to aid Biblical criticism. He is known as being a profound Hebraist, and an excellent Arabic scholar. His "Messianic Interpretation of the Prophecies of Isaiah" (1862) amply displays his erudition. He is engaged to contribute a commentary on Jeremiah to the large work that is to appear under the auspices of the Speaker. Mr. Smith was appointed in August, 1865, to succeed Dr. Jacobson as Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford, on the advancement of the latter to the Bishopric of Chester.

SPENCE,\* JAMES, F.R.S.E., F.R.G.S.E., Professor of Surgery in the University of Edinburgh, born about the year 1808, became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh in 1832. In 1849 he became Fellow of the same. He either is, or has been, Lecturer on Surgery at the Surgical Hall, and on Clinical Surgery at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, Surgeon to the Royal Dispensary and Lock Hospital. He is a Member of the Harveian and other Societies; and has contributed to the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* several papers on professional subjects.

In 1865 he was appointed Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, in Scotland, in the room of the late Dr. David MacLagan.

TOOLE,\* JOHN LAURENCE, Comedian, son of Mr. Toole, the once celebrated civic toast-master, was born in the City of London, 12th March, 1830. After being educated at the City of London School, he became a clerk to a wine-merchant, but soon quitted this occupation, his taste lying in another direction. Having become smitten with the "bias dramatic," he was induced to join the City Histrionic Club, where his qualifications for the profession which he was ultimately destined to adopt were soon recognized. He at length found a favourable opportunity for appearing, by way of trial, before a public audience on the occasion of a benefit to Mr. F. Webster, at the Haymarket Theatre, July 22, 1852. Having passed this ordeal with complete success, he determined, under the advice of friends, to become an actor, and commenced his professional career under Mr. C. Dillon, at the Queen's Theatre, Dublin, where he achieved

such success as to place the chances of his eventual popularity beyond a doubt. After further testing his powers at Belfast, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, he accepted, in 1854, an engagement for the St. James's Theatre, London, then under the management of Mrs. Seymour, and there sustained a variety of characters in low comedy, to the increasing satisfaction of the public. An engagement with his old manager, Mr. Dillon, who had the Lyceum for a short term, next followed; and, finally, when the New Adelphi Theatre was opened by Mr. Webster, Mr. Toole was engaged by him as a leading comedian, and there he continues to hold his own as a public favourite. His style of acting is characterized by a close fidelity to nature in every character he undertakes, whether it be in the broad region of farce, or in those more important parts in which tears and laughter equally predominate, such as "Caleb Plummer," in the version of Mr. Dickens' "Cricket on the Hearth," or the honest fireman "Joe Bright," in the drama called "Through Fire and Water."

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